Weekly Intelligencer.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL. 46. BELLEVILLE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1879. NO. 26.

Legal.

L. U. C. TITUS, L.L.B., Solicitor, &c., Trenton, Ont. Office—Cooley's New Block. 51

DENMARK & NORTHRUP, Barristers, &c. Offices lately occupied by Fenton & Denmark, Front St., Belleville. Money to Loan—Private and Company funds. 51

ROBERTSON & THOMAS, Barristers &c. Office—Robertson Block, east side of Front Street, Belleville, Ont. ALEX. ROBERTSON. J. PARKER THOMAS.

GEORGE A. SKINNER, Solicitor, &c., Stirling. 23

FLINT & JELLETT, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Belleville, Ont. JOHN J. B. FLINT. (50) MORGAN JELLETT.

PETERSON & PETERSON, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Insolvency, and Mechanics' lien Conveyancers, &c., &c. Office over Clark's Drug Store, corner Bridge and Front Streets, Belleville. A. M. PETERSON, B.A. C. W. PETERSON, B.A.

GEORGE D. DICKSON, Barrister, &c., Post Office Block, Bridge Street, Belleville.

SAM'L S. WALLBRIDGE, Jr., LL.B., Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office—No. 4, Graham's Block, entrance from Campbell Street, Belleville, Ont.

DAVID B. ROBERTSON, (Secretary Grand Junction Railway Company,) Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., &c. Office—No. 4, over the Post Office, Bogart's block, Bridge Street, Belleville, Ont. Money to lend on easy terms, and Mortgages bought and sold.

CHARLES L. COLEMAN, County Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Barrister, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. Office on the west side of Front street, opposite Apothecaries' Hall.

Physicians.

B. F. BUTLER, M.D., C.M., graduate of McGill University, Montreal, and member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Office, Thomasburg, Ont. 173m

J. B. MORAN, M.B., Graduate of University of Trinity College, Toronto, member of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, Coroner for County Hastings. Office and residence corner of King and Victoria Streets, Trenton. House formerly occupied by Dr. Williams. 9-1y

DR. H. JAMES has removed his office to his residence, Church Street, near the Kingston Road.

J. E. EAKINS, M.D., Toronto University, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh. Office, No. 2, Robertson Block. Residence, George Street, near Hotel. 45

JAMES R. DICKSON, L.D.S., Surgeon Dentist, office corner Bridge and Front Sts., entrance Bridge St. "Special attention paid to the preservation of the natural teeth."

H. W. BRANSCOMBE has remove his Dental Office across the street, near Davenport's Fur Store.

DR. R. TRACY, having returned from Europe, is prepared to meet his patients, as usual, at his residence, Hotel Street. Consult hours, 9 to 10 a.m., 2 to 4 p.m., and after [illegible] p.m., daily. nov5

DR. HIGINBOTHAM, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c. Office over Harrison's book store; residence, next door north of the Bridge Street Methodist Church.

J. B. MURPHY, M.D., M.C.P.S., late House Surgeon of Kingston General Hospital, Graduate of Queen's University, Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur. OFFICE—over Green's Drug Store, Front Street, formerly occupied by Dr. Holden. 13

J. J. FARLEY, M.D., C.M., Montreal, and M.R.C.S., England. Office, Front Street, over Chandler's Drug Store.

G. H. BOULTER, M.D., Physician, Surgeon, and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. [illegible] street, Stirling.

Dr. Higinbotham,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR &C.
OFFICE and Residence, next door north of the Bridge Street Methodist Church.

Miscellaneous.

THOMAS ROBINSON—*General Fire, Life and Accident Insurance Agent* and Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Shannonville, P.O. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Residence—Lot 2, 1st concession South Range, Tyendinaga. March 1, '79.

THOMAS HANLEY, Architect, Contractor and Practical Mechanic. Plans Specifications and Details, prepared for all kinds of buildings. Contracts taken and faithfully executed at reasonable rates. Residence near No. 2 School, West Belleville. 147d&w6m

C. H. COOK, Veterinary Surgeon, graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, office and residence Star Block, Front Street, opposite Walker's Foundry, Belleville. 33-wy

JOHN WILSON, Clerk of the 12th Division Court, County of Hastings. Post Office, L'Amable. 52y

CHARLES BUTLER, County Auctioneer and Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Stirling Ont. 37

JAMES REID, Clerk 4th Division Court, Commissioner in Q.B., Conveyancer, &c., Tweed, North Hastings.

EVANS & BOLGER, Provincial Land Surveyors, Architects, Civil Engineers, and Land Agents. Office—Dominion Buildings, Bridge Street, Belleville. Surveying in all its branches in any part of Ontario promptly attended to. Drawings, Specifications, &c. of inventions prepared, and Patents applied for. JOHN D. EVANS, P.L.S., C.E. & A. THOS. O. BOLGER, P.L.S.

JOHN FRANCIS, County Surveyor, and Inspector of Weights and Measures for East and West Hastings. Residence, Madoc.

THOMAS WILLS, County Treasurer, Conveyancer Land and General Agent. Office Shire Hall, Court House Grounds.

GEORGE W. WALKER, L.D.S., Surgeon Dentist, Front street, Belleville. Office, directly opposite the Anglo-American House and Hambly's Saloon.

PITCEATHLY & KELSO, Importers and Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Bridge street, Belleville.

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Issuer Marriage Licenses.
OFFICE, - - SHIRE HALL, BELLEVILLE 249w2m

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62 GEO. D. DICKSON.

Money to Invest

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ALEX. ROBERTSON, Barrister, &c., Bridge St., Belleville

MONEY.

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S. S. WALLBRIDGE, Jr., Solicitor, &c., No. 4 Graham's Block.
Belleville, 25th April, 1876. 41mwtf

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JOHN J. B. FLINT.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has REMOVED to the Store, first door south of Green's Drug Store, and opposite Nathan Jones's, where he will, as before, keep on hand a

FIRST-CLASS STOCK.

JOHN McKEOWN.

The Indian Hunter.

The following beautiful poem was written by Longfellow and first published about fifty years ago. It, with many others of the poet's earlier compositions, has not appeared in the published collections of his works, but has been rescued from oblivion by an admirer, who has collected and published those of the venerable bard's early production which had either escaped notice or not been deemed worthy of being incorporated together with his other masterly productions. The reader will, after perusing this poem, thank the gentleman who brought it from its obscurity:

When the summer harvest was gather'd in,
And the sheaf of the gleaner grew white and thin,
And the ploughshare was in its furrow left,
Where the stubbled land had been lately cleft,
An Indian hunter, with unstrung bow,
Looked down where the valley lay stretched below.

He was a stranger there, and all that day
Had been out on the hills, a perilous way;
But the foot of the deer was far and fleet,
And the wolf kept aloof from the hunter's feet,
And bitter feelings pass'd o'er him then
As he stood by the populous haunts of men.

The winds of autumn came over the woods
As the sun stole out from their solitudes;
The moss was white on the maple's trunk,
And dead from its arms the hale vine shrunk,
And ripen'd the mellow fruit hung, and red
Were the trees' withered leaves around it shed.

The foot of the reaper moved slow on the lawn,
And the sickle cut down the yellow corn;
The mower sung loud by the meadow side,
Where the mists of evening were spreading wide,
And the voice of the herdsman came up the lea,
And the dance went round by the greenwood tree.

Then the hunter turn'd away from that scene,
Where the home of his fathers once had been,
And heard by the distant and measured stroke
That the woodman hew'd down the giant oak,
And burning thoughts flashed over his mind
Of the white man's faith, and love unkind.

The moon of the harvest grew high and bright;
As her golden horn pierced the cloud of white,
A footstep was heard in the rustling brake,
Where the beech overshadowed the misty lake,
And a mourning voice and a plunge from the shore—
And the hunter was seen on the hills no more.

When years had pass'd on, by that still lake side
The fisher look'd down through the river tide,
And there, on the smooth yellow sand displayed,
A skeleton wasted and white was laid,
And 'twas seen, as the waters moved deep and slow,
That the hand was still grasping a hunter's bow.

Select Reading.

Preachin in America.

The preaching of the time in this country is as good as the people are willing to hear. Neither in the church nor out of it is there any considerable demand for better preaching. Where there is most intelligence or culture the chief desire in regard to preaching is that it shall be entertaining, and thus suited to attract many hearers who will help to pay the expenses of the church. Under the "voluntary system," as it is called, which prevails here, it would be very difficult to give the people any kind of preaching which they do not want. The persons who need to be taught, guided, and instructed thus fix the standard and determine almost wholly the character of the teaching which they are to receive. This is an incidental effect of the dominion of the masses, of our universal suffrage arrangement of society. In very few of the churches or congregations in this country can there be any continuous or habitual religious teaching which the people do not approve. The standard, or ideal, as to preaching is usually higher among ministers than among their hearers, and many clergymen maintain a constant struggle against the injurious tendencies of the popular taste, and try to create in the minds of their hearers an appetite for the higher and more spiritual qualities in religious teaching. But the preaching of the country, like nearly everything else in our moral life, is likely to become more and more completely representative of the culture, taste, morality, and entire character of the people who compose the churches. If this is the tendency, the character of the preaching will not thereby be elevated or improved.—*August Atlantic.*

Fortify Yourselves.

If you have once been beguiled, and have seen others sink, let your resolution be doubly fortified against the allurements in future. Sir Matthew Hale, while a young man, spent an evening with a feasting party, when one of them drank to such excess that he fell down dead in the midst of them. They hastily separated, and Hale was so shocked that he resolved never again to mix in such society, or drink another health while he lived; and he faithfully kept his resolution. But was it necessary, you may ask, to lay himself under rigorous restraint approaching to austerity? It might be, or it might not be, for this is a point or moral casuistry not always easily to be settled; at any rate it is best to be on the safe side. The anecdote above given brings to mind a circumstance related of the celebrated Baron Haller. His social disposition and the excitement of his companions, having in a convivial party betrayed him into an act of intemperance, this solitary deviation into excess so strongly impressed his mind with ingenuous shame that he instantly formed a resolution to abstain from wine in future, and adopted a strictness of morals from which he never departed. We should not have had a pillar of the law and a pattern of integrity in Hale, or any ornament of literature and philosophy in Haller, had either of them been given up to drinking.

Punctuality at Church.

A certain bridegroom, it is told in sacred writ, shut the door in the face of certain virgins who were too late; but it is manifest that this salutary example has not been followed as religiously as other passages of Scripture which have admitted of a development of the comparative element in man, or complaints would not be so frequent nowadays of the want of punctuality displayed by church attendants in arriving at their places of worship. Laymen who, so punctual are they, seem to sleep on the benches during the intromissions at a conference or synod meeting when the formalities of religion are to be pitchforked about, are perfectly indifferent, in too many cases, as to appearing at the appointed time to engage in the highest possible exercise of religion—the worship of God. Men who would discharge, or at least severely reprimand a clerk for being five minutes late at business, come clattering through church to their pews while the minister is engaged in prayer. Women who would upset a set of blue china if it stood in the way of their reaching the wharf in time for a picnic excursion, complacently sail up the church aisle while the minister is reading the Word of God. Reprehensible is too mild a word to apply to a want of punctuality in reaching church. The word which most fitly describes such conduct is disgraceful. There is not one case in five hundred where there is a shadow of excuse for this infliction of annoyance on fellow-worshippers and this offence in the sight of God. The hours of church-going are such that any one who goes to worship God in the spirit does not need to mortify the flesh in order to be a unit in the mission of praise when His presence is approached.—*Toronto Telegram.*

Gossip and Slander.

The refined conversationalist detests gossip and slander. He would no sooner talk about your private affairs with others than he would steal your purse or peep through your keyhole; and he considers slander the most heinous of crimes. His conversation is marked by his purity. He tells no story and utters no word that he would blush to have understood by most chaste and refined women. He speaks his native language in its purity, and does not interlard it with foreign phrases. He avoids slang. He never descends to angry disputation. Neither is he a pedant who talks incessantly that he may overpower you with a sense of musty learning. Nor has he a hobby which he is forever trying to make you ride behind him to the death. Nor does he insult your selfrespect by descending to commonplace bandying of words and compliments, chatting nonsense, as if such food only were suited to your effeminate soul. His talk is at once entertaining and instructive. He is well informed on the topics of the day, and can give a fair criticism of the last new book. Master of the art of conversation, he does not suffer the time to run to waste in silence or vain words. He chooses the themes and talks with a purpose. Best of all, he is as good a listener as he is a talker, and can keep silent while others speak.

Superior People.

The most disagreeable of all disagreeable people are your superior people—individuals who consider themselves a little better than the ordinary run of mortals, and who expect to be treated with greater deference and honor than is shown the majority of other persons.

The most powerful and most common agent in the manufacture of superior people is money. He who is the owner of much property, whose name is good for large sums, who lives in a grand mansion, who wears rich garments, drives fine horses, and has many servants to do his bidding, is a very superior person indeed. He may not be wise, he may be a mere fool in all else except the making of dollars and cents, he may not be a good man, he may be known as a rascal and a cheat, still he has that which makes him a superior man, and men of talent, men of brains and learning, the honest men, all envy him; he is noticed everywhere; what he says or does is generally commented upon; he is pointed out to strangers as one of the "lions" of the place, and people treat him with the deference due to one of the superior beings of the earth, with the honor bestowed upon the representative of wealth wherever found.

Next we have those people who base their claims for superiority upon their birth. They are the descendants of those who made names in history for bravery, learning or genius, and they seem to assume that because their great-grandfathers won the praise and respect of the world, they should, also, and that all they have to do to accomplish this object is to assert their superiority over humble mortals who have no illustrious ancestors of whose deeds they can boast.

Golden Moments.

How sorry one would be for a man who, starting out upon a journey, had his pockets full of golden coin, which, one by one had slipped through some unmended hole or rent, so that, when he came to the end of his trip, he had not one left, but lay down upon his bed a beggar! How strictly we would look to our own pockets after hearing the tale, and make very sure that what coin we had should be well spent, or hoarded carefully, and not scattered on the road-side dust! Yet we start upon our lives, each one of us, with a store of golden moments of which we keep little account. Rapidly they slip away through the rents of sloth and ignorance. Many a one, rich in all the golden moments of seventy years, lies down at last, scarcely able to remember how he has frittered and scattered them, knowing only that he has no more—that all are gone, and that he cannot say that he has purchased anything of use to himself or another with what might have bought so much.

A Truthful Hero.

Master Walters had been much annoyed by some one of his scholars whistling in school. Whenever he called a boy to account for such a disturbance, he would plead that it was unintentional—"he forgot all about where he was." This became so frequent, that the master threatened a severe punishment to the next offender.

The next day, when the room was unusually quiet, a loud, sharp whistle broke the stillness. Every one asserted that it was a certain boy, who had the reputation of a mischief-maker and a liar. He was called up, and though with a somewhat stubborn look, he denied it again and again, was commanded to hold out his hand. At this instant, a slender little fellow, not more than seven years old, came out, and with a very pale, but decided face, held out his hand, saying, as he did so, with the clear and firm tone of a hero:

"Mr. Walters, sir, do not punish him; I whistled. I was doing a long, hard sum, and in rubbing out another, I rubbed it out by mistake, and spoiled it all, and before I thought, whistled right out, sir. I was very much afraid, but I could not sit there and act a lie, when I knew who was to blame. You may cane me, sir, as you said you should." And with all the firmness he could command, he again held out the little hand, never for a moment doubting that he was to be punished.

Mr. Walters was much affected. "Charles," said he, looking at the erect form of the delicate child, who had made such a conquest over his natural timidity, "I would not strike you a blow for the world. No one here doubts that you spoke the truth; you did not mean to whistle; you have been a truthful hero."

The boy went back to his seat with a flushed face, and quietly went on with his sums. He must have felt that every eye was upon him in admiration, for the smallest scholars could appreciate the moral courage of such an action.

Charles grew up, and became a devoted, consistent Christian. Let all our readers imitate his noble, heroic conduct.

Does Her Own Work.

Does she? What of it? Is it any disgrace? Is she any less a true woman, less worthy of respect than she who sits in silks and satins, and is vain of fingers that never labor? We listened to this sneer a few days ago, and the tone in which it was uttered betokened a narrow, ignoble mind, better fitted for any place than a country whose institutions rest on honorable labor as one of the chief corner stones. It evinced a false idea of the true basis of society, of true womanhood, of genuine nobility. It showed the detestable spirit of caste, of rank, which a certain class are trying to establish—a caste whose sole foundation is money, and is the meanest kind of rank known to civilization. Mind, manners, morals, all that enters into a good character, are of no account with these social snobs; position in their stilted ranks is bought with gold, and each additional dollar is another round in the ladder by which elevation is gained.—*Exchange.*

Faith.

"If I could only see Christ I could believe in him," says one. "If I could only hear him saying, 'Thy sins are forgiven thee,' it would be easy for me to know that they are forgiven," says another. Yes! but that would not be faith; that would be evidence; and the Bible says, "By faith are ye saved;" it nowhere says that we are saved by evidence. If I wish to borrow a sum of money from you, put some government bonds into your hands as security, you do not have to trust me, do you? No; you have the equivalent of the sum you have lent. Therefore, it is impossible to trust me.

Teach Your Boys.

Teach them that "Honesty is the best policy."

Teach them that to wear patched clothes is no disgrace, but to wear a "black eye" is.

Teach them that a true lady may be found in calico quite as frequently as in velvet.

Teach them that one good, honest trade, well mastered, is worth a dozen beggarly "professions."

Teach them that, as they expect to be men some day, they cannot too soon learn to protect the weak and helpless.

Teach them that a common school education with common sense, is better than a college education without it.

Teach them that God is no respecter of sex, and that when he gave the seventh commandment, he meant it for them as well as for their sisters.

Gems of Thought.

Those who know most still continue to learn.

Passion gets less and less power after each defeat.

Love is to the moral nature what the sun is to the earth.

Faith spans the gulf of death with a bridge of hope.

There are vices which do not deprive us of friends, and virtues which do.

Love mocks all sorrows but its own, and damps each joy it does not yield.

Men who believe they will die like beasts are apt to live in the same manner.

The poorest education that teaches self-control is better than the best that neglects it.

Of learning the most difficult part is to unlearn, hence the necessity of beginning betimes.

Ingratitude is a kind of mental weakness. We have never seen any able man who was ungrateful.

Man ought always to have something that he prefers to life, otherwise life itself will appear tiresome and void.

Health is the only riches that a man ought to set a value on; for without it all men are poor, let their estates be what they will.

If any one say that he has seen a just man in want of bread, we answer that it was in some place where there was no other just man.

Every human creature is sensible to some infirmities of temper, which it should be his care to correct and subdue, particularly in the early period of life.

The humble man, though surrounded with the scorn and reproach of the world, is still in peace, for the stability of his peace resteth not upon the world, but upon God.

He who begins by loving Christianity better than truth will proceed by loving his own sect or church better than Christianity, and end in loving his opinions best of all.

All men, indeed, suffer a greater or less degree of uneasiness and pain; but the virtuous man experiences far less than the vicious. The first tastes all those joys, but suffers the miseries flowing from a disapproving mind. The good person also enjoys the esteem and affection of his fellow men.

The farmer likes a field that is filled with corn, not one that grows with resplendent poppies; he likes grass that is pure grass, fit for the service of the beast upon the hills, not that which is mixed with buttercups. So when we go to the sanctuary it is not flowers we want to be a bouquet of beauty, but food to sustain our souls and strengthen us for the toils and trials of the week.

Idleness, as has been truly said, is the mother of crime; and it is the true road to poverty. We are all so constituted that our minds must be employed. Persons brought up in idleness and luxury often acquire bad habits which they never throw off through life and which end in premature death. The associations in life are various, and all ought to be employed in some useful calling, and to faithfully discharge that calling.

General News.

MANITOBA.

HINTS TO INTENDING SETTLERS.

To the Editor of the Belleville Intelligencer.

SIR,—In dealing with questions affecting Manitoba and the North-West territories, the press of the elder Provinces has, with few exceptions, behaved with praiseworthy fairness and liberality, and it is therefore the more to be regretted that recently some unfounded assertions respecting the prospects of settlers have been so widely copied that to allow them to remain uncontradicted, would be to tacitly admit their truth.

Before referring further to them, allow me to state a few facts which may prove of interest to those who contemplate coming West.

The immigration to the North-West (and in this term for the purposes of this letter is included Manitoba) during the present season has been largely in excess of any previous year, but has been by no means overdone, and there are to-day even greater inducements for settlers than at any period in the past history of the Province. But we want no pauper immigrants. Farmers, with small capital; farm laborers, laborers to work on railway construction, and domestic servants, are the classes required. The idea seems to have prevailed that men of all kinds were wanted, and that they had only to land in Manitoba with a dollar or two in their pockets, regardless of their occupation, to at once find employment at high wages, and rapidly accumulate wealth. Never was a greater mistake made, and the sooner the public in the lower Provinces is disabused of such an idea, the better will it be for the people of those Provinces, and for the future of this great territory. For the capitalist, there is an unlimited field in business enterprises, land transactions, and loaning, in which good security and a high rate of interest can be obtained. For the farmer of means, there is a chance to settle his sons on farms, or to obtain for himself a much larger area of land than he can secure in the older Provinces, and the consequent improved opportunity of making money afforded by conducting his business on a more extensive scale. The tenant farmer, the farmer's son, or the farmer with from $500 to $1,000 capital, can obtain a good sized farm, and the necessary stock and implements to secure a revenue from it within a year; a moderate number of farm laborers can find employment in the earlier settled portions of this Province at good wages; railway laborers are in demand, and good domestic servants will have no difficulty in finding employment. To other classes my advice is, do not come, unless you secure employment here before leaving. The labor market, outside of the classes to which reference has already been made, is well supplied, and, at present, there is no demand for other kinds of labor. Mechanics, clerks, book-keepers, &c., are here in abundance, and others coming out "on spec," are more than likely to have a hard time.

The current rates of wages are about as under:—

Laborers $20 to $25 per month and board.
Masons, carpenters and other mechanics and tradesmen $2 50 per day.
Store hands and salesmen, $50 to $100 per month.
Domestic servants $10 to $15 per month and board.

Fraser, Manning & Co., contractors for section 42, Canadian Pacific Railway, some 100 miles east of here, inform me they can give employment to any reasonable number of men, in addition to those already employed, at from $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Board will cost from $3.50 to $4 at the camps on the line.

The 100 miles of colonization road, west of Winnipeg, to be commenced this Autumn and finished within a year, will give employment to a considerable number.

Good board can be obtained from $4 per week in boarding houses, in Winnipeg; the rates in hotels and private families are, of course, higher.

Persons intending to farm should not come out with less than $500, and if possible they should command from $600 to $750. A single man can, of course, get started on less, as he will not have so large an outlay in provisions till he can harvest a crop.

The best time for farmers to come is in September or October. An intending settler can then look around leisurely, select his location, have the benefit of good roads, put up a house barn, buy stock and get ready to make an early start for next year's crop. Those starting in the advanced spring reach here too late to get a crop the same year, and are but little further ahead than others following them in the autumn.

Good farms with improvements, say a house barn and stable, and from 10 to 20 acres cleared and fenced, can be secured in Manitoba, within a reasonable distance of Winnipeg, at from $3 to $7 per acre. Wild lands, located, bring from $2 to $5.

The regulations with reference to unlocated lands are as follows:—The Dominion lands for 110 miles on each side of the Canadian Pacific Railway are reserved. The route is assumed in the meantime to be on the 4th base line from Red River westerly to the Provincial boundary, between ranges 12 and 13, west of the first meridian; thence west to the confluence of the Shell and Assiniboine Rivers. The reserve division is in five belts. The first belt is five miles on each side of the railway, in which lands will all be held for railway purposes and none for homestead or pre-emption, the price to be $6 per acre. The second is to be a belt of fifteen miles on each side of the first belt, for sale at $5 per acre; the third is to be a belt of twenty miles outside of the second; the fourth is to be a belt of twenty miles outside of the third; and there are to be five belts more outside these again of ten miles each. In belt three, railway lands are to be $3 50 per acre; and in belt four $2 50 per acre. Free homesteads and pre-emptions consisting of even numbered sections are to be allowed in all except belt one, but are to be only 80 acres each. Pre-emptions and railway lands in belt five are to be $1.00 per acre. Terms for pre-emptions: Four-fifths of the purchase money at the end of four years, the remainder spread equally over six years, with interest at six per cent. The terms for railway lands, one tenth cash at time of purchase, the remainder spread equally over 9 years. The regulations above are to come into force about the first of August.

Farm settlers will do well not to bring old horses, implements, etc., with them. If a number combine together so as to fill a car they can get a cheap rate of freight, otherwise the cost of transportation will be found a serious item. A farmer, selling out in Ontario, might bring harness, wagon, harrows, hand tools and some household effects, rather than sell them at auction at a sacrifice, but those who have to buy new goods will do as well here as in Ontario, when everything is taken into consideration. A settler's farming outfit should consist of a yoke of oxen, which can be bought here for $125, Red River cart $12, double harness $10, cow $35, plough $25, harrow $20, total 227. Provisions, tent, etc., of course, extra. A waggon can be got for $85, but is not so well adapted as the cart. Oxen, for a time at least, are preferable to horses, being more useful for prairie ploughing and easier and cheaper to keep. Steel ploughs are the best and iron ones should not be brought.

The best way for settlers to get here is, without doubt, to come with some of the parties which are continually being organized. Messrs. Prittie, of Toronto; Patterson, of Paris; and Taylor, of Ottawa; have already brought a large number through successfully.

Though a comparatively new resident of this Province, ample opportunity has been afforded me to become convinced of the great future which is in store for it and to feel that

"Here the free spirit of mankind at length
Throws its last fetters off, and who shall place
A limit to the giant's unchained strength,
Or club his swiftness in the forward race?"

The present season has been exceptionally wet, and a few may have been discouraged, but, on the contrary, thousands of settlers have gone to work with a will, and are thoroughly satisfied with their change of home. The alteration of the route of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which will now run south of Lake Winnipeg, and the intention of the Government to immediately build 100 miles of colonization road west of Winnipeg, will give an unparalleled impetus to the North-West, and provide a means of outlet for the produce of its farms. Work on the main line of the C. P. R. to Thunder Bay is being pushed rapidly, and but a short time will elapse before there is through communication with Lake Superior, and cheap transit for the comparatively exhaustless lumber of Keewadin.

At the Dominion Exhibition, to be held at Ottawa in September, a very complete display of products of this region will be shown, and it is hazarding nothing to predict that the thousands who will visit the capital will be struck by the remarkable proofs of the fertility of the prairie soil, which, unlike the wooded lands of Ontario, requiring weary years of clearing, has but to be ploughed and sown to yield a return within a year.

As a sample of the erroneous assertions to which reference was made in the commencement of this letter, the following, from the Hamilton *Times*, is quoted:—

"The pedestrian fever has reached Manitoba, and is evidently raging, although the individuals who have entered into the contest are not such men as Weston and his ilk. The people we refer to are emigrants from Ontario, who recently pulled up stakes and rushed off by the train load to the great North-West. They were too eager to leave their old farms and homesteads and try their luck in a strange land to take thought of the morrow. The result is that the exodus from Manitoba 'on shank's pony' or any other means at command, is being made Ontario-wards, with a haste bordering upon the ridiculous."

The evident object of this paragraph is neutralized by its extravagant absurdity. A few discontented, lazy and undesirable emigrants may have returned, but careful enquiry from the railway and steamboat lines, and at the frontier justify an emphatic contradiction of the alleged exodus. That even one person has *walked back* is doubtful.

Yours truly,
C. ACTON BURROWS.
Manitoba Club, Winnipeg, July 22, 1879.

Our Governor-Generals as Salmon Fishers.

Hunting the wild boar, the stag, and the bear, has always been Royal sport, and the chase the prerogative of kings from time immemorial. Whether angling, either as an art or an avocation, has ever been classed by divine warrant in the same category, I trow not; there may be no precedents of recognition in the musty past. Doubtless the royal retinue of the olden time, in full panoply of gorgeous trappings, bristling arms, blatant bugles, and bell-mouthed hounds, swept haughtily past the solitary angler by the quiet river side, and scarcely deigned him a thought, or even a sneer. Certainly enough, all the precepts of Bishop Sanderson, and the philosophy of Walton and Wotton, could not command a decent respect from old Sam Johnson, or persuade Venator that hunting and angling had any right to be mentioned in the same breath. However that may have been in the distant past, the present utters no doubtful sound—at least so far as salmon fishing is concerned. Salmon fishing has been ennobled, as a sport, by Her Royal Highness, the daughter of the Queen of England and Empress of India, and conjointly by her loyal spouse, the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada. With her own regal hands the Princess Louise has captured a twenty-five pound salmon on the River Restigouche, not lang syne, and sent it home to her Queen mother with the Jock Scott fly which caught it fixed in its jaws, as a trophy of her prowess, and an affidavit that the feat was all her own!

No lukewarm sportsman is His Excellency, the Marquis. It was my good fortune to be privately presented to him, on the eve of his excursion down the river. The occasion was this: Our yacht, the *Cruiser*, laid at Quebec, with steam up for below. A messenger from the Naval office found me then waiting at the St. Louis Hotel. He presented an official envelope superscribed, "On Her Majesty's service." Under the seal it ran:

Dear H.: The Marquis will be at my office in a few minutes. If you wish to see him, come down at once.

Yours truly,
J. U. GREGORY.

I jumped into a cab and hastened to the lower town, rattling down the almost precipitous streets, which even then were all ablaze with bunting and embowered with triumphal arches of evergreen inscribed with words of loyalty and welcome to "Lorne and Louise," who were that day to inaugurate the new Dufferin Terrace. I found the royal party on board the steamer "Druid," inspecting cabin quarters which they were to occupy *en route* to the Restigouche, where they were going to fish. The "Druid" is a Government vessel, commanded by Captain Marmion, with whom it had been my pleasure to make several voyages around the Gulf of St. Lawrence as many as fifteen years before. While I was pleasantly engaged in a friendly chat with the veteran salt, my friend Gregory came up the companion way in company with Major DeWinton, His Excellency's aide-de-camp, and having presented me, announced that the Marquis would be pleased to see me presently. I held one of Abbey & Imbrie's oreide reels in my hand, and, like an old helmsman, "stood by the wheel," determined to shirk no duty. With a natural good tact and gracious consideration, Mr. Gregory had taken occasion to impress upon the Marquis that, although the editor of a journal, I was neither a penny-a-liner nor an interviewer; and so, when I came to a front face and present, I was introduced simply as a fellow-sportsman. His Excellency graciously took me by the hand, and we occupied common ground at once. We talked fish and fishing tackle, the natural history of the country, and kindred topics; and when we finally parted I was quite at my ease, and felt more than ever the truth of the old adage, that "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin." Had we never fished we had never met.

Earl Dufferin, his predecessor, was a most proficient angler; and so was the Countess. Both were at one time guests on the Godbout. They fished the river in 1873, staid two days, and are credited with a score of seven fish aggregating 71 lbs. in weight. The other evening mine host was recounting some of the incidents of that visit. Dufferin had on one occasion fought a fish manfully in "the Shea," one of the most difficult pools on the river where the old Scotchman delights to test the mettle of his visitors. In an attempt to bring the fish to gaff, after a long struggle, he slipped on the rocks and plunged into the drink. He got a thorough wetting, but saved his fish and won a reputation. The laugh, however, does not come in here; but when his lordship appears an hour after in a dry suit of Mr. Gilmour's habiliments, loaned *in extremis*, which were as much of a fit as one could expect where one man was only a fair average size, while the other stood six feet two in his socks, and weighed at least sixteen stone!—*Hallock in Forest and Stream.*

The Old Story.

The morning sunlight looked in through the silken curtains, lighting the room as with an angel's smile, suddenly enveloping the face of its occupant with a strange brightness and transforming her pale brown hair into waves of glistening gold. Said the sunlight: "Maiden, I missed you from the garden where I used to find you every morning, and I came here to seek you. Summer will soon be here with her roses almost as bright as your cheeks. Are you ill?" "O, no!" responded the maiden, warming her thin, bloodless hands in the sunbeam, "only a little weak; I shall soon be out in the garden to greet you—to-morrow perhaps! I was just planning how I should arrange my flowers this year, when you peeped in. Are my lilies up yet?" "Yes, your lilies are up; I have just been warming them. I have tired you," said the sunlight, as he noticed the wearily drooping eyelids; "I will come again to-morrow if you are not in the garden"—and silently withdrew, leaving the fair slumberer alone in the gloom. A few hours later the moonlight stole softly through the silken curtains, which were gently rustling in the night breeze. "How cold!" said the moonlight, as she touched the pallid brow, and then gently laid her hand on the pulseless heart. "Dead!" she shudderingly whispered, as she withdrew through the softly rustling curtains. It is the old, old story of consumption. How she flatters her victims at morning with hope's honied words, and at evening makes them the prey of the spoiler. Statistics show that one third of mankind die of this disease, and of these, far the greater part are young persons between the ages of fifteen and twenty five, in the dawn of manhood and womanhood. For many years consumption was generally believed to be incurable. But medicine in her triumphant march against disease has already added consumption to her list of conquered. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures this dread disease if resorted to in time. For a full consideration of this disease and its rational method of treatment, read the article on Consumption in the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, the most reliable popular work upon Physiology, Hygiene, Diseases and their Remedies, yet published. Price $1.50. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

USE OF DRUGS.—Apropos of the discussion going on in England as to the popular use of narcotics, "A Lincolnshire Druggist" writes to the London *Spectator* that he sells about two gallons of laudanum every month, besides from sixteen to twenty ounces of opium. It is used mostly by women of the poorer classes as a remedy for the "dumps." He asks, "Is the trade in this drug an immoral one?"

He Cometh Not, She Said.

A GIRL WAITS SEVEN YEARS FOR AN ABSENT LOVER ONLY TO HEAR AT LAST OF HIS DEATH IN ZULULAND.

(*Montreal Gazette.*)

One of those instances which prove the truth of the old saw that "truth is stranger than fiction," was brought to light in this city a few days ago. The case is also interesting as presenting an example of devotion and constancy somewhat rare in these degenerate days.

Some years ago, in 1872, a young girl employed as a domestic servant in the family of a well known citizen, and known as "Nelly," won the affections of a young well to do mechanic, and for a time love's course ran smoothly. After an engagement of about a year, the happy day was fixed, but at the hour appointed, instead of the bridegroom, there came a note saying that "he could not marry her that day," giving no reason. Naturally the poor girl was almost broken-hearted at such apparent cruel and unfeeling treatment, and many were the maledictions bestowed on the young man by her friends, and deep their threats of vengeance. The delinquent, however, was not to be found; he had unaccountably disappeared, leaving no clue as to his future intentions. Even with appearances so much against her lover, the girl would never believe in his faithlessness, and though from that unhappy day he had never even been heard of, she still relied on his affection being unchanged. That her confidence was not misplaced, although her life's dream was destined to be shattered, was proved by a letter received by the last English mail. This letter, written by another, for the poor fellow was dead, conveyed the intelligence that overcome with shame and sorrow at the loss of his situation (caused by his intemperate habits), which of course prevented his marriage, he had left Montreal intending never to return. At length he had enlisted at Halifax, and in course of time volunteered into a regiment fighting in Zululand. Through the campaign he distinguished himself on several occasions, until at the battle of Gingilhova he was fatally wounded. Before his death he gave into the hands of a comrade a piece of ribbon, some hair and a ring once belonging to the girl he had jilted, and which he had worn next to his heart all these long years, charging him to convey it to her again with the explanation of his conduct which he bitterly regretted: and the assurance that his last thought was of her, though he dared not hope that she still thought of him with anything but contempt. All this his comrade faithfully conveyed to the girl and thus, though her hopes are dashed to the ground in so sad a manner, she has yet the happy consolation of knowing that her lover, was not utterly unworthy, and that though dead and lost to her, his end had been a noble one, fighting bravely to the last.

A Muscular Clergyman.

A METHODIST PREACHER IN A DUG-OUT BEATS ALL THE FANCY CRAFT AT A REGATTA.

The New York *World*, in its report of the Lake George regatta, says:—

The closing feature of the day was a mile paddling race for canoes. There were ten entries. Of the newest and most approved styles were the canoes, and gorgeous in gold lace and brass buttons were the occupants. Aim at every canoe furnished something new and costly in the matter of improved steering gear or patent paddles. At the extreme end of the line, as the boats got into position for the start, the Argus eyes of the referee discovered a strange-looking craft. She had the graceful lines of a small canal boat and there was something unmistakable home-made about her appearance. "Are you in the race?" sung out Mr. Curtis, to the occupant of this ungainly "dug-out," in a tone that but half concealed the irony of the remark. "I would like to be," remarked a meek voice, at which there was a roar of laughter from the proud captains of the more jaunty craft. "All right," said Mr. Curtis, "I wish you luck," and then fired the pistol. There was a graceful flourish of paddles, and away went the fleet, Mr. Doremiex and Mr. Whitlock taking the lead. In the excitement of the moment nobody thought of looking at the home made canoe at the left. Presently, however, we all became aware of a great commotion out toward the middle of the lake. Seen from the corner of our eyes it was as if a wind mill had got adrift and was going down with the tide. Regarded more attentively we found that it was no wind mill at all, but the despised canoe of the weak-voiced stranger. Faster than the wings of the albatross flew the blades of a huge paddle, describing great circles and sending the water of the lake, white with foam, high up into the air. In less than three minutes the rest of the fleet was hopelessly behind. The good steamer could with difficulty keep up. "Who is it?" cried everybody. "I'll see if I know him," replied the captain of the tug, as he turned a pair of glasses on the foam covered canoe. "Well, I'll swear," bringing the glasses down with a rap on his knee, "if it ain't the parson." And a parson it proved to be—no other than the Rev. Charles A. Cressy, of New Hampshire, who has long been in the habit of spending his summer vacation at Lake George, and who cruises the lake, a venerable sportsman, in a canoe of his own manufacture. To say that the clergyman was congratulated upon his victory, is but feebly to describe the scene that followed the race. The Rev. Mr. Cassey was, however, in nowise disconcerted, and waving the paddle above his head, he exclaimed: "You see now, young gentlemen, what Methodism can do."

Travelling Rocks in Canada.

Lord Dunraven, in an article in the *Nineteenth Century*, thus describes a curious phenomenon observed by him in Canada: A strange scene, for example, which came within my observation last year, completely puzzled me at the time, and has done so ever since. I was in Nova Scotia in the fall, when one day my Indian told me that in the lake close by all the rocks were moving out of the water—a circumstance which I thought not a little strange. However, I went to look at the unheard of spectacle, and sure enough, there were the rocks apparently moving out of the water on to dry land. The lake is of considerable extent, but shallow, and full of great masses of rock. Many of these masses appear to have travelled right out of the lake and are now high and dry, some fifteen yards above the margin of the water. They have ploughed deep and regularly defined channels for themselves. You may see them of all sizes, from blocks of, say, roughly speaking, six or eight feet in diameter, down to stones which a man could lift. Moreover, you find them in various stages in progress, some a hundred yards or more from shore, and apparently just beginning to move; others half way to their destination, and others again, as I have said, high and dry above the water. In all cases there is a distinct groove or furrow, which the rock has fairly ploughed for itself. I noticed one particularly good specimen, an enormous block which lay some yards above high-water mark. The earth and stones were heaped up in front of it to a height of three or four feet. There was a deep furrow, the exact breadth of the block, leading down directly from it into the lake, and extending till it was hidden from my sight by the depth of the water. Loose stones and pebbles were piled up on each side of this groove in a regular, clearly defined line. I thought at first that from some cause or other the smaller stones, pebbles and sand had been dragged down from above, and consequently had piled themselves up in front of all the large rocks too heavy to be removed, and had left a vacant space or furrow behind the rocks. But if that had been the case the drift of moving material would of course have joined together again in the space of a few yards behind the fixed rocks. On the contrary, these grooves or furrows remained the same width throughout their entire length, and have, I think, undoubtedly been caused by the rock forcing its way up through the loose shingle and stones which compose the bed of the lake. What power has set these rocks in motion it is difficult to decide. The action of ice is the only thing that might explain it; but how ice could exert itself in that special manner, and why, if ice is the cause of it, it does not manifest that tendency in every lake in every part of the world, I do not pretend to comprehend. My attention having been once directed to this I noticed it in various other lakes. Unfortunately my Indian only mentioned it to me a day or two before I left the woods. I had not time therefore, to make any investigation into the subject.

BABES IN THE WOODS.—A St. John, N. B. despatch says:—"Two children of Thomas Clark and a little girl named Cook left their homes at McAdam Brook on Monday on a berry-picking excursion. They did not return that night, and searching parties scoured the woods, but without success. The search was continued yesterday. No trace of the children could be found until 7:30 o'clock this morning, when they were discovered about three miles from the railway track alive and well."

A Lucky Drink.

WHAT A THIRSTY ITALIAN FOUND IN A CALIFORNIA SPRING.

From the Nevada City (Cal.) Transcript.

Four years ago two young Italians left Naples for California, hoping to better their fortunes. They arrived within the Golden Gate with just enough money to convey them to the mines in the interior. They were advised to go down to the Sierra Butte Mine, where a large force was wanted. On their journey one fell sick by the wayside, and was taken in by a kind-hearted farmer. He failed to obtain employment on the ground that he neither understood mining nor the English language. After receiving numerous rebuffs, he started to the lower country again. At a point between Loganville and Downieville, and ten miles from the latter place, he became so weary, footsore and disheartened, that he began to wish himself back in sunny Italy once more, among the vines and olives. He grew feverish thinking over his trials and tribulations, and stopped at a spring to lave his head and moisten his parched throat. Cattle had been that way a short time before, and with their feet stirred up the limpid water until it became as thick as mud. The Italian scooped out the basin on one side of the shallow spring, and waited until the debris should settle to the bottom, that he might slake his thirst and bathe his brow. By and by the water became clear as crystal, and he stooped over to quaff of it. As he did so an astonishing sight burst on his vision. The bottom of the spring was strewn with bright yellow particles that glittered in their watery bed. With all his ignorance of mining, he knew he had found gold. He scraped up a handful of dirt and took from it $4 or $5 worth of coarse and fine pieces of gold. With them he rushed excitedly to a camp where lived some of his countrymen, and offered to give them an interest in his find. He told the story of his discovery, but they were incredulous saying that some miner had stopped at the spring to drink and lost what was found from his purse. One of them, however who was more kind-hearted, sympathized with the stranger and volunteered to help prospect the claim, although he had no confidence in developing a permanent or profitable one. The first day panned out $700. Since then they have worked it constantly and on an extensive scale. It has paid handsomely from the first. Last year they took out $40,000 and sold a quarter interest for $20,000 more. It is not yet fully developed. They work by the hydraulic and drifting process. The story reads like a romance, still there never was a truer one, as everybody around Downieville who has taken the trouble to inquire into it knows.

The Deep Sea.

SOME CURIOUS FISHES THAT HAVE BEEN HAULED FROM THE BASEMENT OF THE OCEAN.

At a recent meeting of the Christiania society of science, Mr. Robt. Collett stated that the deep water fishes collected during the last Atlantic expedition amounted to 33 species, and proved to be of great interest to science, as the fish had, with a few exceptions, been taken from depths from which no artic fishes had previously been obtained. The apparatus employed was the so-called trawl-net, constructed on the same principle as that employed by the English fishermen on Doggersbank. Fish were taken up with that apparatus from depths of 1,400 and 1,500 fathoms. Five species proved to be entirely new to science and it was necessary to classify one of them under a new genus. This was caught at a depth of 1,200 fathoms, and was about one foot long. While alive it was beautifully rose colored all over, but of so soft and gelatinous a substance that it was half transparent, and the heart could be seen performing its functions; and large proportions of the brain, the entrails, and the whole backbone were visible through the skin. The abdominal fins were transformed into two long, split threads, which gave the fish a very peculiar appearance. It was named Rhodichtys Regina, and belongs to a group of the genuine deep-water fishes which is chiefly limited to the tropical seas. Among the other species several were known only through single specimens scattered here and there in museums, and the descriptions of which are generally incorrect and defective. The genuine arctic genus *ycodes*, of which, up to the present time, only a few specimens have been found near Greenland and in other places in the Polar Sea (almost always taken by chance from the stomachs of sharks), appeared to exist in quantities everywhere at these great depths, where the temperature of the water is under zero. It has only been the lack of suitable apparatus which has until now prevented the discovery.

The Eddystone Lighthouse.

It was the intention that the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh should have laid the foundation stone of the new lighthouse, intended to replace that built by Smeaton, and which has survived the seas and gales of wind for one hundred and twenty years, on the Eddystone rock. The ceremony was to have taken place on Saturday the 21st of June, but when the morning broke the weather was so rough and the sea so heavy, that the attempt had to be abandoned. It is owing to no defect in the present lighthouse that a new one has been projected, but because the rock itself has been gradually worn away by the constant and heavy wash of the sand and pebbles against it during the heavy gales which visit the coast. The lighthouse was erected on a dangerous reef, lying about 14 miles to the south-west of Plymouth, and before the rock was lighted it was a source of constant danger to mariners navigating the channel, and the cause of almost countless shipwrecks.

The first attempt to fix a lighthouse on it was made by a Mr. Winstanley toward the close of the seventeenth century. This gentleman was a sort of amateur engineer, and erected a wooden tower polygonal in shape and one hundred feet high, with a stone base firmly fixed to the rock with iron stanchions. The great fault of this structure was the excessive top hamper, consisting of all kinds of projections, on which the seas acted with prodigious force. The builder himself had great confidence in the stability of his tower, and wished that he might be in it "during the greatest storm that ever blew under the face of the heavens." He had his wish, and disappeared along with the lighthouse during the great storm of November, 1703. Rudyard was the next who essayed to light the Eddystone, with another wooden tower of stout timbers bolted together and secured to solid courses of stone ingeniously bolted to the rock. After lasting fifty years it was destroyed by fire in 1755.

Shortly after this date John Smeaton, a mathematical instrument maker and ingenious mechanic, was employed to design a new structure. He has left a copious and detailed account of his work, and it is an interesting fact that wherever it is necessary to build a lighthouse, his plans and mode of structure have been uniformly followed, and always with success. He chose his model from the form of an oak tree, and carried the tower up with a gradual curve from base to summit, so as to offer the smallest resistance to the waves by turning them harmlessly upward. The building was entirely of stone, the lower courses being built in benchings or steps cut from the living rock, and all the others being dovetailed together, so that no one stone could be removed un ess the whole structure gave way.

This principle has been followed in all similar structures, and thus Smeaton invented at once the final and perfect mode of building towers, and resisting the utmost force of the sea. His one mistake seems to have been in the heavy cornice which supports the lantern, and surmounts the tower. When the sea is very heavy and sweeps over the lantern, it exerts a lifting power on the cornice, and it is only at this point that the work of Smeaton has ever shown signs of weakness. In the new lighthouse this defect will be remedied by carrying the curve of the tower outward, after it has reached its smallest diameter above the middle of the structure. Thus the waves will be gradually carried outward by the swelling curve, and the force of their impact on the cornice will be lessened.

But all the great fundamental principles laid down by Smeaton, and made use of by him in the erection of a structure which has successfully braved the gales of over one hundred years, will be faithfully carried out on the new lighthouse. When the new building is completed, the old tower will be taken down to the level of high water, but so long as a light shines from the Eddystone Rock, so long should Smeaton be remembered as one of the few who is allowed to create a new art of the greatest service to mankind, and to bring it at once to perfection. The placing of the first light caused a great falling off in shipwrecks, which had before strewn the sands with drowned sailors; but after John Smeaton's lighthouse was erected, the homeward-bound mariner could always depend on seeing the light which warned him of danger, for it has not dimmed for 120 years. The new tower will be much larger than the last one, and carry its light 55 feet higher, thus giving it a wider range. The work will be rapidly pushed to completion, for the engineering appliances of the present day are far ahead of what our ancestors enjoyed, although they seem as a general thing to have possessed good brains and a knowledge of how to turn their limited appliances to the best use.—*N. Y. Witness.*

Among the Zulus.

From a traveller's letter we select the appended interesting account of a visit to the Zulu king:—"The king had especially invited me to witness a review of his troops, two regiments of which, one of 'white shields' and the other of 'black shields,' were stationed at Nonduengu. These troops formed a large circle of the open central space of the kraal or village of huts, while the king walked, or rather trotted about as well as he was able within the circle, closely followed by his shield-bearer and other attendants carrying his snuff and his beer. The shouts that arose from the assembled warriors became deafening as the king, calling upon or other of his more distinguished soldiers by name, and pointing towards him, summoned him to perform his feats of agility. Every arm was extended, and every finger pointed toward the man thus honored, who leaped from the place in the ranks, and commenced running, jumping, springing high into the air, kicking his shield, flourishing his weapons and performing the most extraordinary manoeuvres imaginable. All the time the 'imbongas,' or praisers, recounted the deeds of the king amid the shouts of the multitude. After his majesty was tired of moving about—for his obesity rendered it no easy matter—his chair of state was brought to him, in which he sat and regaled himself with a copious draught of "outchulla," or beer made of fermented millet, often taking a pinch of snuff. Then every soldier passed in single file before the king, each one bowing to the dust, and lowering his shield as he passed the august presence. This ended the review, and the fat king was borne back to his harem amid the shouts and din of the multitude. Nothing can be imagined more truly savage, yet picturesque withal, than the appearance of these Zulu soldiers when arrayed for battle. With kilts formed of the tails of leopards and other wild animals, their heads adorned with the plumes of the crane and ostrich, with long streamers of goats' hair attached to their arms and legs, and holding in front their huge bucklers of hide, which almost cover their bodies, and above which protrude the bristling points of their well-sharpened assegais, they present a most striking aspect, and one not easily forgotten. The costume of the king consisted of a copious kilt formed of leopards' tails and skins of the green monkey. On his forehead he wore a large ball of closely-cut feathers of the blue roller, and round his neck hung a quantity of very large white beads. His arms were nearly covered with bracelets of brass and gold, while fillets of beads encircled his body and legs. In aspect he was dignified, and his skin was of a lighter color than that of most Zulus.

The Last Spiritualist Humbug.

Western papers are teeming with accounts of and comments upon a spirit marriage which was recently celebrated at the house of a Mr. Isaac Eaton, Leavenworth. The only daughter of this gentleman died at the age of six weeks in 1845 and would now, had she lived, be thirty-four years old. She appeared to her father and mother, as they believe, in a seance, and they have kept up correspondence with her through a noted medium. She announced that she was engaged to be married to a son of the late President Pierce, and she consoled her father for his disappointment in not securing an office in the present Democratic Congress. In due time she announced that the wedding was to take place on the 20th June, and the ceremony was to be performed by Emmanuel Swedenborg. We give the rest of this unmitigated nonsense in Mr. Eaton's communication to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat.*

Whereupon Mr. Eaton wrote to that distinguished departed divine, asking him to permit Medium Mansfield of New York to be present at the wedding. Swedenborg replied in his own handwriting granting the petition. Subsequently, Sarah Katharine, the daughter, wrote a letter to her father, in which she demolished the Scriptural doctrine that there is no marrying or giving in marriage in the happy hereafter. "That was simply a saying of the priest in early days," she declared, "to induce not only early but frequent marriage for the money they derived from such ceremony." Marriages take place in the spirit life more frequently than in earth life, she said, though such displays as her own wedding are unfrequent. The wedding took place according to agreement, and Medium Mansfield, who professes to be somewhat familiar with the doings of the spirits assures, Mr. Eaton, in a long letter, that it was the grandest spectacle his eyes ever beheld. He made a diagram of the "bower," and took a list of the guests, much after the manner of a weak-minded society reporter. The bride "was arrayed in a dress of nile green," Mrs. Pierce, the spirit mother-in-law, was in "pure white." The multitude present passed the medium's ability to count. Among the more distinguished guests were ex-Presidents Pierce, Van Buren, Polk and Taylor, Winfield Scott, Stephen A. Douglas, Rufus Choate, Reverdy Johnson, John Wesley and Wilson Shannon. Since the wedding, "Sarah Katharine Eaton Pierce," as she is now called in the spirit land, has written but little, being evidently somewhat taken up with the enjoyment of a celestial honeymoon "Bennie," her husband, was born in 1841, and was killed in a railway accident in 1853.

The whole of the correspondence be it observed, was through Mr. Medium Mansfield, but the feast that Mr. and Mrs. Eaton made to celebrate the marriage was partaken of by ordinary dwellers on earth, two seats being reserved for the spirit bride and her ethereal husband. Surely the power of blasphemous humbug can no farther go.

Caught by a Kiss.

HOW A SENTIMENTAL BURGLAR WAS APPREHENDED—AFTER REMOVING HIS PLUNDER HE KISSES A SLEEPING LADY WHO, AWAKING, RECOGNIZES HIM.

Early on the morning of the 11th instant several burglars repaired to the residence of Mr. Narcisse Menard, No. 388 Richmond street. After affecting an entrance they wandered through the house, collecting all the valuable clothing they could find, rolled it up and threw it out of the window that they might have it convenient if surprised. They soon found their way into the bedroom where Mr. Menard and his wife were asleep. Here they found a watch and chain, a gold ring and several other valuables, of which they quietly took possession. The last of the burglars to leave the room had to pass by the bed where Mrs. Menard lay asleep. He paused for a moment, and then resolved to wind up his programme by the theft of a kiss. He stopped down and kissed the "sleeping beauty," who was awakened partly by the tender impression, and partly by the stifling odor of whiskey. A flickering lamp in the adjoining room shed a faint light upon the scene of this truly amusing romance, and as Mrs. Menard opened her eyes, the first object which met them was the burly face stooping down to kiss her again. She recollected having seen the face before, a scream awakened her husband and surprised the burglar, who fled, the enraged husband at his heels. The description was given to the detectives, and from it Constable Beauchemin, who is to receive a medal from the Corporation, yesterday evening arrested one Theophile Bissonnette, on St. Antoine street. When taken before Mrs. Menard he was instantly recognized as the robber of the kiss, and was remanded by the Police Magistrate.—*Montreal Witness.*

A Frequent and Fatal Mistake.

As the Irishman who had just landed and refused to pick up a dollar, thinking to go where they were "thicker," came to want, so those who fancy that a cough or a cold will cure itself, and refuse to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, often die with consumption. This great remedy is an unsurpassed pectoral and blood-purifier. It speedily cures a cough or cold, and consumption in its early stages readily yields to it. It has no equal in controlling and curing scrofulous tumors, ulcers and eruptions. Some fancy *because the Discovery is advertised to cure a wide range of diseases it cannot cure any.* Now, let us see. Suppose a surgeon be setting a limb, could he not truthfully say that his treatment would gradually overcome all faintness, nausea, dizziness, weakness, and lameness? Each symptom *different*, yet all dependent upon the *same* cause. By this process the Golden Medical Discovery cures many diseases, though all are dependent upon impoverished blood, and general debility. Read the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser carefully. Dr. Pierce's method of medication is therein fully explained.

—A six year old child of Thomas Morris, Bradford, was nearly eaten on the sidewalk, last week by a savage pig.

The North-West.

The Saskatchewan Herald's Budget of June 30.

Strawberries are abundant.

Fort Saskatchewan stockade is finished.

Wheat and barley are well out in the ear.

Large numbers of gophers were drowned out July 17.

Prince Albert farmers have gone into gardening extensively.

J. L. Reed, D.L.S., is sub-dividing land near Duck Lake.

Angus McDonald has left the H.B. Co., after 40 years service.

Wild flowers are out in abundance on the prairies and hill sides.

A train of carts arrived at Battleford with flour from Carlton, June 18.

About 75,000 lbs. flour have been received and sold in Battleford this year.

The annual council of H. B. Co's officers was held at Carlton, the first week in August.

Battle River rose suddenly June 18, and swept away the foot bridge at Battleford.

Large numbers of freighters are on their way west, between Winnipeg and Battleford.

Richard Higgs and——Stennett, of Prince Albert, have started for the Pacific Coast, via Fort McLeod.

Indian Bob, a well known hunter, has recently had some large fish catches in the Saskatchewan River.

Fryke, a miner, has returned to Edmonton from McLeod River, saying there is not gold enough to pay.

Out of 59 mares sent to Dunvegan from Battleford, May 8, by H. B. Co., only 48 reached Slave Lake.

Gus, the mail carrier, reports at Edmonton that Indians have killed some cattle belonging to settlers round Fort McLeod.

Mijeau and Contour, who made $6 to $12 a day this spring mining on McLeod River, intend to prospect on the Athabasca, when the McLeod rises.

A. Bastien, of the H. B. Co.'s service at Battleford, has retired, after 17 years service, and gone to Montreal with his family. Wm. McKay, jr., succeeds him.

Superintendent Little left Battleford, June 11, to inspect the telegraph line west. Alex. Taylor, from Ottawa, went with him to open an office at the western terminus.

H. B. Co.'s steamer Lily made a successful trip to Edmonton, and passed Battleford, June 25, on the way back to Carlton with a cargo of furs. She left Edmonton, June 25, at 2 p. m., and was to return about the middle of July.

The conveyance of mails between Benton and Forts Walsh, McLeod and Saskatchewan, heretofore managed by the Mounted Police, has been assumed by the Post Office Department, and will form a part of the Dominion postal organization which will be recognized by the postal authorities of the United States. It is not likely that any change will be made in the way of forwarding them.

INDIAN MATTERS.

In our last issue we noticed the departure of the Blackfeet and Sarcees, and it was thought we had seen the last of them; but it was not to be, for they are back again. They found the South Saskatchewan too high to cross, and there being nothing there to feed them until the waters subsided they returned to Battleford, where they arrived on the 17th and 18th instant.

The condition of these Indians is deplorable in the extreme. Accustomed all their lives to a diet consisting largely of animal food, the rations of flour and tea they receive here leave them but one remove from starvation.

The position of the acting Superintendent is also one of immense difficulty. In addition to the ordinary duties of his office he has to deal singlehanded with a thousand starving Indians. Meal is not to be had, neither can he order any by telegraph nor place himself in communication with the Government, or the heads of his department by other means than the semi-occasional mail with which we are favored—a season is lost before an answer can be received.

The Blackfeet and Sarcees are quite willing to work for their food, and in order to give them employment that will both supply them with food in the meantime and impart instruction that will be useful to them hereafter, Mr. Dickieson has opened up an Indian farm about six miles from here, which the Indians are now engaged in fencing and preparing for next year's crop. The work is being done under the superintendence of Edward Thomas, who is decidedly the right man in the right place. The farm is on the new road to the Eagle Hills reserve, and consists of as fine a piece of land as lies in or on this side of Manitoba.

Some parts of the prairies abound with a tuberous root, here called the wild turnip, of which immense numbers are gathered daily. In appearance it is like a sweet potato, and may be eaten either raw or cooked, or dried and ground into flour. It has the singular property of being edible at all seasons—from the opening of spring until the ground freezes. Wild Rhubarb is also largely eaten, and were it not for these generally despised "weeds," the sufferings of these people would be greatly intensified. They have sold horses for flour until the market is so completely glutted that no more can be disposed of.

On the 26th inst., the whole of the Indians united in performing their "hungry dance," after which they had a talk with the Lieutenant-Governor. The chiefs and headmen of the several tribes and bands severally laid their sufferings before His Honor, and asked for some meat, tea, and other things. In reply, he explained to them that he was no longer their chief, but that they must now look to Mr. Dickieson. He further showed them that as their visit was entirely unexpected and unforeseen, no provision could be made to meet their case, and that no pork or pemican could now be obtained here. He then told them that he had heard Mr. Dickieson say that he intended to give them something, and had no doubt he would keep his promise. The Chiefs seemed quite satisfied with these explanations, and then repeated their request to Mr. Dickieson. At the close of the conference he gave an ox, some flour, tea, and tobacco, and having expressed satisfaction at the result of their talk, the several bands returned to their respective camps. There are now here about a thousand Crees, Blackfeet, Sarcees, and Stoneys.

While everything is pacific here at present, we have disturbing and apparently well-founded rumors from the South, to the effect that sitting Bull has been raiding across the boundary line and that he avows his intention of continuing to do so. The news has come through several distinct channels, and while it is within the bounds of probability we are inclined to receive it with some doubt. Some gentlemen well acquainted with the country, however, and who are not usually prone to pay much attention to the rumors from the plains, think, from the sources through which the news can be traced, that it is true, and their opinions are entitled to some weight. Should the rumor prove true, other and more serious complications than those now existing will be likely to arise.

The Gatling Gun.

Among the many important and valuable inventions in firearms, of which the present century has been prolific, there is none that equals the Gatling gun in originality of design, rapidity of fire, and effectiveness. The severest tests and trials, and its practical use in warfare, have indisputably established its high reputation as a most formidable death dealing weapon. The main features of the gun may be summed up as follows: It has usually five or ten barrels, each barrel having its corresponding lock. The barrels and locks revolve together; but in addition to this action, the locks have a forward and backward motion of their own. The forward motion places the cartriges in the chambers of the barrels and closes the breech at the time of each discharge, while the backward motion extracts the empty cartrige cases after firing. The gun can be fired only when the barrels are in motion from left to right; thus as long as the gun is revolved and fed with cartridges, the several operations of loading, firing, and extracting are carried on automatically, uniformly, and continuously. The gun is supplied from feed cases (containing forty cartridges each) which fit into a hopper communicating with the chambers; as soon as one case is emptied another takes its place, and thus continuous firing is kept up at the rate of over one thousand shots per minute.

—George Washington was recently hanged in Kentucky, and now Napoleon Bonaparte has mounted the scaffold in Mississippi.

The Ex-Empress Eugenie

HER MEANS AND RESOURCES.

(*New York Tribune's Paris Correspondence.*)

The Bonapartists here, and their friends in England, have habitually represented the Empress as living in poverty at Chiselhurst. Last week *L'Ordre*, a journal belonging to, and, so far, inspired by M. Rouher, said, in expatiating on the moral life of Prince Louis Napoleon, that even had his tastes drawn him toward a life of pleasure, he would not have been able, for want of money, to gratify them. He was debarred by the emphasis of his purse from indulging in the amusements which society is agreed in thinking a young prince ought to indulge in, and was too proud to "sponge" on gay, wealthy, and illustrious friends. It was to guard against this misrepresentation being found out that all the Imperialist organs, in obedience to a telegram from the ex-Empress herself, did not, in giving "the will," publish the list of the Prince's bequests—with the exception of his legacy to Prince Victor. At Chiselhurst they felt how damaging it would be to the reputation of the Louis Napoleon family if it came out that the Prince could, after bequeathing the bulk of his estate to his mother, leave $22,000 to cousins and personal friends, and $1,000 a year to his two servants. The conclusion they apprehended which would be drawn in France was that the nest of the Empress was well feathered with plunder, and that her wealth accounted for the defalcations in the accounts of Louis Napoleon's Government, brought last week to light by a Committee of the Chamber, presided over by M. Guichard. This investigating body have laid their hands on documents proving that for several years 64,000 soldiers and marines were charged for in the estimates, who did not exist. The evidence was supposed to have been destroyed in the burning of the Finance Ministry. The purchase of an American war-ship, which proved to be unseaworthy, and had to be sold as old iron before it was ever put into commission, was another job in which the Court and a gang of American hangers-on to it participated. Whilst these peculations were being searched into, inquiries were actively pursued into the sources whence the Ministers who shared the responsibility of the Imperial family and the ex-Empress derive their incomes. The Committee will report in favor of a seizure of what estates are legally available to the Treasury.

Napoleon III.'s widow derives her revenues from three sources: the product of savings and speculations, the insurance on the Emperor's life, and the real estate which the Empress brought in her own name when she was on the throne, and which is approximately valued at $5,400,000. Nominal sales have been made since she went to Chiselhurst, as well as two genuine ones. Eugene disposed for a great sum of the property in the Rue d'Alba, and of the house in which M. Rouher used to live rent free, at the corner of the Rue de l'Eysee, for $60,000. The purchaser of this estate was Baron Hisch, whilom "the Turkish Railway King." There are, besides, estates in Spain, in Switzerland, and in Hungary. The Hungarian one was acquired within the present year, and is adjacent to a favorite domain of Count Zichy. Under the will of her ill starred son, the Empress comes in for the Bicciochi properties near Trieste and in Tuscany, as well as houses and grounds in Toulouse and its environs. The Toulouse property is considerable, and was left to the Prince by a General who had been his equerry in his babyhood. Eugenie, whose woe must indeed have been unutterable, cried, when the tidings of her son's death was brought to her, "*Tout est fini; Tout est fini: Je ne suis plus rien.*" With the wealth remaining to her she could still play a commanding *rôle* in founding a religious house and becoming its superior. It is reported that she intends to join the Carmelites near Bourges, and spend the rest of her life in penance and devotion. M. Rouher, I was told by M. Robert Mitchell, apprehends that she will not, but will follow her son's injunctions to defend the Napoleonic tradition and to promote Bonapartism. Habit is second nature. In England it was the proper thing to assume that the widow of Napoleon III. lived apart from political conspirators. She was a centre for them, and spent money freely to keep up an Imperialist agitation in France. The *Gaulois* a very wealthy paper, was subventured by her, and she bore all the expenses of the *Ordre*, the *Pays*, the *Petit Carporal*. Besides these firebrands she sent funds to *Estafette*, the *Soir*, when it was directed by M. Robert Mitchell, *The Paris Journal*, and greased the palm of the late M. de Villemessant's hand. The Jules Richards lithographed correspondence addressed from Paris to the provincial journals must have been also a heavy incumbrance on her. The salary of one of its editors was $7,200 and of another $4,000, and they both had under them a staff of parliamentary and other reporters, who never appeared in want of money. M. de St. Cheron, the director of another provincial correspondence, was also in the pay of the Chiselhurst family.

Shakespeare's Birthplace.

Correspondence Boston Journal.

The room in which Shakespeare was born is of course the most interesting place in Stratford-upon-Avon. It was the only locality in which any reverence seemed to fall upon me. The graves of great men are not especially impressive, for one cannot help saying, "The man is not here. This stone is but the symbol of his death; he is gone back into the eternal life." But the room in which he was brought wailing into the world, or the school-room in which he was taught the alphabet, or the study in which he worked, or painted or sang—these are the memorials which possess most touching interest. In this low-celled, dingy, heavily raftered room, in the upper story of the partially restored Shakespeare cottage on Henly street, one may indulge in veneration. Here was born the child who was to give a divine essence to poetry. He might, had he been, as he grew up, inclined to cynicism, have fancied that he had come too late to a world too old, for there was mighty need of him and of all that he could do to revivify and strengthen literature. I could hardly realize that I was standing in a room in which the infant Shakespeare was nursed when Calvin lay dying after his great life work; when Tasso was singing in Italy; when the world of art was mourning the recent death of Michael Angelo; when Camoens was writing the Lusiad, and Montaigne was in the first flush of his fame. Some skeptics say that there is no authority for the statement that Shakespeare was born in this room; but the burden of proofs rests with them and not with the gossips whom they contradict. Underneath this bedroom there was a butcher's shop, before the partial restoration of the cottage took place. The tens of thousands of pilgrims who have climbed the narrow stairs to the upper room have inscribed their names on the blackened walls. The guide pointed out for me the signature, "W. Scott," written clumsily enough on one of the panes of a window; and on the ceiling, which the dear, tall, old humorist could so readily have kissed if he chose, was a pencilled, "Wm. M. Thackeray," in the very neatest of script. The old guide, who was extremely obliging, hunted me out some more names of celebrities, and, on one of the jambs of the fireplace, we discovered "Vestris." Shades of a past generation of dancers! do ye also come to spend a meditative hour in the room where Shakespeare was born? The old ladies who show the Shakespeare house and the museum are veritable enthusiasts, and between their stereotyped phrases manage to convey to the visitor no small amount of information, gracefully told, which they have accumulated during a lifetime of patient study. It grieves them to the heart that in the museum there is not a single specimen of the poet's handwriting. Shakespeare was prodigal of his script; what has become of it all? Of family records there is no lack. There is even the curious wooden casket in which the poet's will was found. There is the mask of his face taken after death. One looks at it in vain in search of confirmation of his views concerning the authenticity of this or that portrait; death has done his work well. Washington Irving's famous lines, written at Stratford, are framed and hang in this museum. The bits of furniture of the time when Shakespeare lived, the rings, the articles of apparel, the books the hundred trifles, help us to restore some faint image of the period, and it is to be hoped that the Shakespeare Memorial Association will spend a good deal of their money on the museum which they have attached to the new theatre. Both a museum and library of magnitude are contemplated if money enough to stock them can be secured. Over the doors of the entrance of the museum will be panels illustrating, in terra cotta or fresco, scenes from the best known plays.

A PLETHORA OF MONEY.—There is a good deal of distress in London over the amount of money in the Bank of England, but the feeling is, of course not generally shared. It appears that on the 1st inst, the bank contained somewhat like $175,000,000, the largest amount ever at one time collected in its vaults. The Bank of France was in a similarly deplorable condition, struggling along under a load of $450,000,000, half of which was supposed to be in silver. The ordinary observer, even if able to receive any adequate idea of the magnitude of such sums, may not realize the fact that this immense surplus furnishes a disquieting commentary upon the condition of trade. It is the surest indication of widespread stagnation in commercial circles, and that it should have accumulated after a succession of years in which the imports of Great Britain were largely in excess of her exports, affords an interesting study to students of political economy and professors of free trade.

MR. JOLY DEFEATED.

Great Excitement in Quebec.

Hurried Meeting of the Ministry.

QUEBEC, Aug. 6.—Great excitement exists over the defeat of the Government this evening. Mr. Joly immediately adjourned the House, and the Ministry met in the Speaker's room. The Opposition held a caucus and congratulated Mr. Chaplean on the result of the vote.

The defeat was on a motion made by Mr. Joly regarding an expression used by Mr. Chaplean.

List of New Advertisements.

Grand Dominion Exhibition—J. R. Craig.
Strayed or Stolen—Jas. Gargan.
Strayed—Andrew Hall.
Consolidated B'k Bills—Holton, Bottoms & Co.
Licenses—Thos. Wills.
North Riding of Hastings—B. G. G. Demorest.
American Dairyman—Clark & Co.
Voter's List—Edward Thrasher.
Mortgage Sale—Geo. A. Skinner.
Grand Excursion—Steamer Hastings.

The Intelligencer

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, AUG. 7.

The Sugar Question Again.

Considerably disconcerted by recent rebuffs, but yet with a perseverance worthy of a better cause, the *Globe* returns to the discussion of the sugar question. Rendered a little more cautious by the exposures and corrections of its misstatements which we have been compelled by a sense of duty to the public to make, our contemporary wisely refrains from launching out in its usual lengthy diatribes, but condenses the expression of its contentions into short but venomous paragraphs, which contain less that can be taken hold of than long articles, although they really display quite as much recklessness of statement in briefer form. For example, it stated or insinuated, which is much the same thing, in a paragraph lately published, that Redpath's prices for granulated sugars were higher than those for which the same class of sugars refined in New York could be laid down in Canada. We showed by a calculation, the correctness of which cannot be disputed, that Redpath's prices are 10 cts. per 100 lbs. less than the same class of sugars can be imported for from the United States, without Protection, and now the organ which doesn't "know all about sugar" asserts that our calculation is wrong; that it is based upon duty on the "short" instead of the "long" price. A very humiliating admission as by calculating on the long price Redpath would be about 1¼c. per pound less than American Refiners. So the difference is still in favor of the Canadian industry; but, as export duties are levied by few of the British West India Islands, our trade will flow to them and theirs to us—just what the Government aimed at in imposing the duty on the long price, whilst at the same time we can deal with the Spanish possessions on terms a little more favorable than we can with the New York sugar adulterators.

The *Globe* returns to the subject in its issue of the 1st. inst., and makes some injudicious and at the same impertinent and entirely unwarranted remarks with reference to the course which this journal has taken in opposition to it on this subject. It accuses us of being the special organ of the "sugar refining monopolists, who are "said to hate the sugar importers of Halifax," and concludes with the contemptible insinuation: "Is there not a good-sized Ethiopian in the wood pile?" Our contemporary is evidently angry because of the lashing he has received; hence his silly fuming is partially excusable. But this we do say, that we know of no sugar refining monopolists in Canada; that the business is not likely to be such; that our course has been dictated solely by a regard for truth and the public interest, which are both largely concerned in this matter; and finally that its concluding insinuation is beneath contempt and we shall treat it as such, as we do those concerning the Hon. Mr. Bowell contained in the same dirty effusion. If the *Globe* cannot intelligently discuss matters of public interest—if it feels itself worsted in the contest into which it has drawn us—let it act a manly part and retire honorably, instead of trying to cover its retreat, Chinese fashion, by a liberal use of literary stink-pots.

Reconstructing the Cabinet.

For several weeks the Grit journals have been engaged in the work of reconstructing the Cabinet. First they had it that Sir John A. Macdonald was to retire and be succeeded by Sir A. T. Galt, but that proved to be incorrect; then they intimated, and have up to the present stuck to it pertinaciously, that the Hon. James Macdonald, Minister of Justice, was to be appointed Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, and to be succeeded by Mr. Daly, of Halifax; that Hon. Mr. Masson, Minister of Militia, was to retire in favor of Mr. Mousseau; and that Hon. Mr. Aikens, Secretary of State, was to accept an appointment and make way for Mr. D'Alton McCarthy. Doubtless these assertions have obtained much credence; but doubtless they are the mere emanation of the fertile imaginations of Grit correspondents destitute of legitimate material upon which to exercise their over-ready pens, and with whom the truth of what they report is a matter of no consequence. The *Mail* thus effectively disposes of the stories in question:—"We need hardly say that the rumor of Mr. Macdonald's retirement is without foundation, as is also the other rumor that his portfolio has been offered to Mr. Dalton McCarthy. Mr. McCarthy would make an excellent Minister, and few men have higher prospects of political fame and promotion. It is, indeed, the boast of the Liberal-Conservative party that it contains plenty of able men. Should a vacancy occur in any department, the Premier can say with the English King after Chevy chase:

"I trust I have within my realm,
Five hundred as good as he."

But for the present no vacancies are likely to occur."

Perhaps after this explicit denial of their romancing our Grit friends may cease their disinterested endeavors to relieve the Premier of the labor of carrying on the Government. No doubt Sir John might learn a great deal from such able advisers, but we fear that he will not be disposed to ask their assistance, or even to accept it when voluntarily offered to him, as he has a habit of doing things in his own way.

The Consolidated Bank Suspended

It was rumored on the street yesterday afternoon that the Consolidated Bank had suspended payment. This did not create much surprise among those who had kept themselves advised of the financial condition of the Bank, and had noticed the stock tumbling within the last few weeks from 46 to 30 and down as low as 15 on Wednesday and Thursday. Unfortunately the rumor turned out to be too true, for when the doors of the Bank were opened this morning, the notice "Suspended Specie Payment" was visible at the Teller's desk. We understand the Bank was reluctantly compelled to take this step owing to the continued heavy demands made by depositors at the principal branches.

Whether the suspension is temporary or permanent, of course cannot be known at present, but a very general regret will be felt throughout the community that such action was deemed necessary on the part of the Directors of this Institution.

Of course there is naturally considerable excitement amongst bill holders and depositors, and their anxiety to realize may cause some of the former to sell at a large sacrifice. We would strongly advise those who hold Consolidated Bank Bills not to part with their notes at a discount until a statement of the affairs of the Bank is made public, which no doubt will be published at the earliest possible moment.

As soon as it was known that the Bank had suspended a number of our principal merchants issued posters announcing that Bills would be taken at par for goods.

The Toronto *Mail*, in an article on the suspension of the Bank, says:—"For some time past they have been transferring their deposit accounts in the agencies throughout Ontario to other banks, and we understand that the only agencies open in this Province yesterday were those of Toronto and Belleville. There was no run on the bank here yesterday, and it is believed the suspension was brought about by Montreal complications. The note circulation and deposit accounts are safe and secured beyond any doubt. It will take the bank some little time, of course, to realize its assets, but depositors and holders of notes may rest satisfied that they will be paid in full. They are secured not only by the general assets, but by the liability of the shareholders. No alarm may be felt on this score, and those who are wise will hold on to their claims and give no heed to the sharks who on such occasions seek to create a panic that they may prey on the fears of the public."

—The Protestant side of Saturday's rioters were up at the Police Court at Ottawa on the 1st, when all the charges were withdrawn for want of evidence.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the premises of the subscriber, a large bright Bay Mare, with white hind feet, and mane clipped short, about three years old. Any person giving information that will lead to her recovery will be suitably rewarded.

JAS. GARGAN,
Read P.O.
Tyendinaga, Aug. 4, 1879. 3tw

STRAYED.

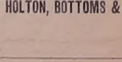
CAME into my premises, lot 27, 7th Con. Thurlow, on the 29th July last, a small bay horse about six years old. The owner can have the same by paying charges.

ANDREW HALL.
Aug. 5th, 1879. 20w3t.

CONSOLIDATED BANK BILLS TAKEN AT PAR FOR GOODS.

HOLTON, BOTTOMS & CO.

wlt



GRAND THROUGH EXCURSION FROM BELLEVILLE TO THOUSAND ISLAND PARK AND Central St. Lawrence Camp Ground, near Brockville.

Last and Best of Season.

STEAMER "HASTINGS"

WILL leave Belleville

August 23rd, at 6:30 a.m.,

Northport 7:20, Mill Point 8, for the above centres of attraction.

Splendid opportunity for the farming community after harvest.

RETURNING,

Leave for Home on Monday Morning, August 25th.

FARE FOR ROUND TRIP, $1.00.

w2td6t

LICENSES

Issued by Corporation of the County of Hastings, for 1879.

AUCTIONEERS.

Date of Issue.	Name.	Residence.	Expiration
Feb'y 12.	J. W. Wood,	Trenton.	M'ch 1,'80
" "	S. Cruickshanks	"	do.
March 8.	Chas. Butler,	Stirling.	do.
June 10.	Chas. Wilkins,	Belleville,	do.
" 20.	Ralph Purdy,	"	do.

PEDDLER'S LICENSE.

Jan'y 21.	Daley Bros.	Napanee,	Dec. 31,"79.

THOS. WILLS,
Treas'r Co. Hastings.
July 30th, 1879. 20w2

GRAND DOMINION EXHIBITION

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Agricultural and Art Association OF ONTARIO TO BE HELD AT OTTAWA

ON THE

22nd to 27th September, 1879.

500 Dominion Medals and $18,000 Offered in Premiums.

ENTRIES must be made with the Secretary at Toronto, on or before the undermentioned dates, viz:

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Agricultural Implements, on or before Saturday, August 22nd.

Grain, Field Roots, and other Farm Products, Machinery and Manufactures generally, on or before Saturday, August 30th.

Horticultural Products, Ladies' Work, Fine Arts, etc., on or before Saturday, September 6th.

Prize Lists and Blank Forms for making the entries upon can be obtained of the Secretaries of all Agricultural and Horticultural Societies and Mechanics' Institutes throughout the Province.

JOHN R. CRAIG,
Sec. Agricultural and Art Association,
Toronto.
Aug. 4, 1879. 4tw

Electoral District of North Riding of Hastings.

ABSTRACT Statement of Election Expenses incurred by George H. Boulter, Esquire, a candidate for the Electoral District of the North Riding of Hastings for the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario:

Paid for Campaign Pamphlets	$ 4 75
Printing, T. S. Carman	26 28
" Intelligencer Co.	32 65
" Review Office	2 00
Paid Public Hall	2 00
" Telegraph Co.	3 24
" Postage	5 00
Expense of Scrutineer	1 00
Paid personal expenses	20 20
	$97 12

Certified correct.

B. G. G. DEMOREST,
Financial Agent for Geo. H. Boulter.
GEO. TAYLOR,
Returning Officer,
North Riding Hastings.
Belleville, Aug. 5, 1879. 20

VOTER'S LIST, 1879.

Municipality of the Township of Thurlow, County of Hastings.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in the third and fourth sections of the "Voters Lists Act," the copies required by such sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality, to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal elections, and that said List was first posted up at my office at Foxboro on the 1st day of August, 1879, and remains there for inspection.

Electors are called upon to examine the said list, and if any omissions or any other errors are found therein to take immediate proceedings to have said errors corrected according to law.

EDWARD THRASHER,
Clerk of the said Municipality.
Dated this 7th day of Aug. 1879. 20w2t

MORTGAGE SALE OF FARM PROPERTY.

UNDER and by virtue of the power of Sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage made by John Wolfe, (and by assignment thereof to the Vendor) which will be produced at the time of sale, and in payment of which default has been made, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the Town Hall, in the Village of Marmora, in the County of Hastings, at the hour of ten o'clock, in the forenoon of

Tuesday, the Twenty-sixth Day of August, 1879,

the following lands, being the north-west quarter of lot number nine, in the seventh concession, and the east quarter of lot number fourteen, in the tenth concession, all in said Township. Each parcel said to contain fifty acres more or less. Vendor will produce such title deeds as he has. Purchasers to search title for themselves. For further particulars apply to

GEO. A. SKINNER,
Vendor's Solicitor.
Stirling, Aug. 6, 1879. 20w2t

FOR 50 CENTS,

The American Dairyman

WILL be sent, post paid, until January 1st, 1880. Published weekly at $1.50 per year, payable in advance. The only paper in this country devoted exclusively to Dairy interests.

Every dairy farmer should subscribe to the

AMERICAN DAIRYMAN.

Every Butter, Cheese, Egg and Milk dealer should have it.

Postage stamps taken. Address

CLARK & Co.,
34 Park Row, New York.
Post Office Box 4613. 20.2w

FROM NAPANEE.

Damage from Bush Fires.

NAPANEE, Aug. 6.—A telegram from Tamworth reports that heavy bush fires are raging 15 miles north of Tamworth, near Arden. Great havoc is made on the timber limits of Messrs. Rathbun & Son. No rain fell there yesterday.

A telegram from Enterprise reports that bush fires are raging 3 miles north of there, and making great destruction among timber limits.

NEARLY HALF A CENTURY!—IT IS NOW over forty years since BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA AND PILLS were first introduced to the public, and now, after that long period of trial, they are universally admitted to be the best of all remedies for impure blood and humors, scrofula, old sores, and confirmed rheumatism.

WE BELIEVE THE CAUSE OF THE WONDERFUL success of our MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER may be found in the fact that the principal aim in its preparation has always been to give the simple *natural perfume of flowers*, without any chemical addition whatever, and to avoid, by all means, the great error of making a heavy, sickly, sweet perfume.

Special Notices.

Prescription Free

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address

DAVIDSON & Co.,
17-ly 78 Nassau St., New York.

HOUSEHOLD TROUBLES ENDED.—*That Wife of mine* declares that she has never found anything so prompt and effectual for the relief of Coughs, Colds and Pulmonary affections as the **N. H. Downs' Balsamic Elixir.** She says the children take it without any difficulty, and she would not be without a bottle in the house.

N. H. Downs' Elixir is for sale everywhere.

PROVE ALL THINGS, AND HOLD FAST TO THAT WHICH IS GOOD. **Baxter's Mandrake Bitters** have gained an enviable reputation for all disorders of the *Liver* and *Stomach*, as the numerous testimonials that we daily are in receipt of will prove. Lose no time in procuring a bottle for 25 cents, a faithful trial will convince the most sceptical that Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Pain under your right Shoulder, Dizziness of the Head, and all such symptoms of a disordered Liver are soon banished by their use.

THE HORSE OWNER'S FRIEND.—**Arnica and Oil Liniment** has truly won an enviable reputation upon its own merits. It penetrates so quickly, it immediately removes all inflammations or soreness that may have been caused by a Sprain, Bruises, Galls, Strained Ligaments, or from any other cause where a Liniment is required. Rub it in faithfully with the hand.
Once tried, always used.
Price 25 and 50 cents.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretion of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.* 51-wly

Commercial.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
Belleville, Aug. 7, 1879.

WHEAT—$1 to $1.05.
BARLEY—Nominal.
RYE—45c to 50c.
OATS—40c to 45c.
PEAS—50c.
MUTTON—6c to 7c per pound.
HAMS—7c. to 9c.
BUTTER—Roll, 10c to 15c.
BUTTER—Tub, nominally 8c to 11c.
CHEESE—7@9c.
EGGS—9c to 12c. per dozen.
HOGS—Rough $4 to $5; Inspected $6.00.
SHEEPSKINS (shearlings)—35c.
DEAKINS—50c.
WOOL—20c per lb.
LARD—8c to 10c.
TALLOW—Rough, 3½c.
TALLOW—Rendered, 5.
CABBAGE—30c to 60c per doz.
POTATOES—$1.00 per bag.
FLOUR—Wholesale, $4.75 per bbl.
FLOUR—Retail, $5.25 per bbl.
HAY—$5 to $8 per ton.
CHICKENS—30c to 50c per pair.
DUCKS—45 to 60c per pair.
GEESE—35 to 50c.
TURKEYS—50c to $1.00.

CHEESE MARKETS.

LITTLE FALLS N. Y., Aug. 4.

To day 8,400 boxes of factory cheese were sold; 2,600 boxes were consigned. Extremes sold at 5 to 6c. The ruling price was 5½c, and the leading price 6c. 600 boxes of dairy were sold at 3½ to 5½c. The market declined ¼ to ½c, and was the dullest ever known here.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 4.

To-day 8,000 cheese sold. 4,200 were consigned, leading price 5½c and the average 6½c.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, August 6.

Cotton weak.
Flour dull; receipts 15,000 brls.; sales 9,000 at $3 85 to $4 40 for sup. state and western.
Rye flour firm; sales 300 brls., unchanged.
Wheat—spring dull, nominal; winter shade stronger, quiet; receipts 365,000 brls.; sales 72,000 No. 2 red, Aug. H O.
Rye dull, 63c No. 2 western, 68 state.
Corn strong; receipts 113,000 bus.; sales 54,000, at44 to 45½c.
Barley dull; nominal.
Oats weak; receipts 37,000 bus; sales 25,000; at 33 to 35c. for mixed western and state 34½ to 40c. for white do.
Pork dull at $8.80.
Lard dull at $5.82½.
Cheese 2 to 5½c.
Petroleum, crude 2½ in bulk.

MONTREAL MARKET.

MONTREAL, Aug. 6.—Flour, receipts 1,300 brls; sales 400 brls.; market quiet and steady, prices generally unchanged. Quotations; Superiors $5.15 to $5.25; extras $5.05 to $5.10; fancy $4.95 to $5.00; spring extra fresh ground $4.70 to $4.75; superfine, $4.60 to $4.70; strong bakers $5.10 to $5.25; fine, $4.10 to $4.25; middlings $3.25 to $3.50; pollards $2.75 to $3.00; Ontario bags $2.35 to $2.40; city do. $2.50 to $2.55.

Sales: 100 extra $5.07½; 100 super extra $5.15; 200 choice spring extra $5.00; 200 200 Ontario bags $2.40.

Grain, provisions and ashes nominal.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6.—Cotton heavy; uplands 6⅛; Orleans 7-16.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Consols 97 15.16; 5s, 5⅞.

DIED.

On Tuesday, 5th inst., at the residence of the late Joseph Virian, front of Thurlow, SARAH ANN, relic of the late Thomas Wickett, aged 46 years and 6 months.

A GOOD PLAN.

The most profitable way of dealing in stocks is by combining many orders and and co-operating them as a whole, dividing profits *pro rata* among shareholders, according to the market, monthly. Each customer thus secures all the advantages of immense capital and experienced skill, and can use any amount, from $10 to $10,000, or more, with equal proportionate success. "New York Stock Reporter" and new circular mailed free. Full information for any one to operate successfully. Lawrence & Co., 57 Exchange Place, N. Y.

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

JOB MOSES' PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous disorders to which the female constitution is subject. It invigorates the debilitated and delicate; and by regulating and strengthening the system, fortifies the youthful constitution for the duties of life, and when taken in middle of old age, proves a real blessing, and on the approach of Childbirth these Pills should be used for two or three weeks previous to confinement; the benefits to be derived are incalculable; they fortify the constitution, lessen the suffering during labor, prevent weakness of the organs, and enable the mother to perform her duties with comfort to her and child.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertions, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, the Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and, although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package. JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, *Sole Proprietor.*

$1 00 and 12½cents postage, enclosed to Northrop and Lyman, Toronto, Ont., General Agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 Pills, by return mail.

INVALIDS, do you wish to gather flesh, to acquire an appetite, to enjoy a regular habit of body, to obtain refreshing sleep, to feel and know that every fibre and tissue of your system is being braced and renovated? If so, commence at once and use the Quinine Wine prepared by Northrop & Lyman of Toronto, and in a short time you will feel the whole system invigorated and strengthened. It is a well-known fact that Quinine has been acknowledged by the medicine faculty for many years as the best appetizer and tonic known. And for general debility, this combination will be found superior to all other preparations. And combined as it is with fine sherry wine and choice aromatics, it is made an agreeable and pleasant invigorator to the whole system. The properties of Quinine are a febrifuge tonic and antiperiodic. Small doses, frequently repeated, strengthen the pulse, increase muscular force, and invigorate the tone of the nervous system. The peculiar operation of this medicine in general debility and as an appetiser, has undergone long and close observation, and it is believed it will never fail, if properly and judiciously administered, unless other diseases predominate of a different character. Persons of weak constitution may take it without the least difficulty, as it strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, and seldom require more than one or two bottles to effect a decided benefit, as it contains nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Remember to ask for the "Quinine Wine prepared by N[illegible] p & Lyman Toronto," and we are sure you [illegible] be satisfied that you have full value for your [illegible]y.

So[illegible] all Medicine Dealers

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, AUG. 7.

LOCAL NEWS.

DEAD.—The old man Owens who was hurt near Tweed last Saturday, has since died from the injuries received in the fall.

IMMIGRANTS.—Two hundred immigrants from England passed west over the Grand Trunk last night. The greater part of them will settle in Ontario.

For cramps, pains, and sudden chills, take SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The vital statistics of the city for the month of July were, as registered: Births 9; Marriages 11; Deaths 11.

THE GRAND JUNCTION.—We are informed that a train will shortly be placed upon this line, to be run regularly between Belleville and Hastings.

COMING.—The Orange Young Britons of Napanee will take part in the 'Prentice Boys' demonstration here on the 12th of August. They have engaged the steamer *Transit.*

ACCIDENT.—At Harris & Walton's sash and door factory, at 11 o'clock on Saturday, John Finn lost three of his fingers while working at the shaper.

TALL OATS.—Mr. W. P. McMullen, of Prince Edward County, left at this office to-day, some California oats, measuring 5ft. 7 inches in height. He says he has a field of 15 acres all of the same height.

HOPS. The Picton *Gazette* says:—"Hops have taken an upward tendency and the county has been cleaned out of the old stock of this article, in the last week. Poor prospects of a good crop in the old country is the cause."

EXTENSION OF BUSINESS.—Men are at present engaged in the work of erecting a stone wall along the river, in the rear of R. Burrell's axe factory office. We believe it is the intention to erect a new tempering shop on the site which will thus be secured.

INLAND REVENUE.—The collections in the Belleville district for the month of July were: Licenses $200; Tobacco $1,118.10; Spirits $3,198.19; Malt $71.36; total $4,687.65. Same month last year $3,947.83. Increase $739.82.

CHURCHWARDENS.—Messrs. Boldrick and Bull, each being for some time Wardens of St. John's Church, Stirling, on the 26th ult. resigned office to their clergyman, when at a subsequent meeting called to accept of their resignation, Messrs. R. P. Gilbert and H. Smith were elected in their stead.

IRON ORE.—The Hon. Mr. Flint has left in our office a small sample of iron ore from the recently discovered deposit at the York River. The sample in question seems to be of extraordinary richness. It can be seen in the INTELLIGENCER business office by those who are interested.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A man named Chas. McLeod, who was said to be intoxicated, fell out of or upset a skiff in which he was on Sunday afternoon, when near the ferry dock. Some children, who witnessed the occurrence, gave an alarm and McLeod was rescued in a somewhat exhausted condition. His escape from death by drowning was a narrow one.

A NEW USE FOR CROWS.—Mr. Wm. Gage, farmer, of Saltfleet, has discovered some good in that cunning and much execrated bird, the crow. He says they are most inveterate enemies of the potato bugs, gobbling them up much faster than they will corn or grain of any kind. So kindly has Mr. Gage taken to these birds that he will not allow one of them to be destroyed on his place.

ACCIDENT.—The Picton Times says:—"Ph. Low, Esq. Q C., met with an accident on board the dredge a few days ago. While engaged in conversation, he, without thinking, placed his left hand on some of the machinery and had three of the fingers badly crushed. Fortunately the bones were not seriously injured and a few days care will restore to him the use of the damaged member."

DEATH OF A VALUABLE ANIMAL.—Mr. Samuel Emerson, of the 4th concession of Tyendinaga, had the misfortune to lose by death a few days ago his thoroughbred Ayrshire bull "Voltaire," 3 years old. The animal was a very fine one, having taken the first first prize at the West Hastings Show last year. Its death is a severe loss to Mr. Emerson and will be regretted by stock raisers generally.

A SUMMER REMEDY.—The following is vouched for as an invaluable compound to have in the house in summer weather: "Take equal parts of the tincture of cayenne pepper, tincture of opium, tincture of rhubarb, essence of peppermint and spirits of camphor. Mix well. Dose, fifteen to twenty drops in a little cold water, according to age and violence of symptoms, repeated every fifteen or twenty minutes until relief is obtained."

BRIDGE STREET CHURCH.—The Bridge Street Methodist Church, which had been closed for a month for renovation, was re-opened on Sunday, when the Rev. Dr. Jaques, President of Albert College, preached able discourses at morning and evening services. Prof. Whish, of Hamilton, presided at the organ. This evening a peach festival will be held in the Lecture room, and an organ recital will take place in the Church, under the direction of Prof. Whish.

HELMETS FOR THE 15TH BATTALION.—The new helmets for the 15th Battalion, ordered a short time ago from the makers in London, England, have arrived. They are of much the same shape as those procured for the City Companies of the 40th, but the chains and ornamentation are of silver plate instead of bronze, as in the latter. By the addition of the helmets the uniform of the 15th is completed, and our city Battalion will hereafter present an appearance second to none.

ODDFELLOWSHIP.—The annual meeting of the Oddfellows' Relief Association of Canada, was held at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Princess Street, Kingston, on the 30th ult. From the reports presented the Association is in a first class position. Four deaths occurred last year, and benefits to the amount of $4,125 were paid. The retiring Directors, Dr. Fowler, S. Oberndoffer, and A. Macalister, were unanimously re-elected. Mr. John G. Moore, who was present on behalf of a number of the subscribers in Belleville, was elected one of the non-resident directors, to serve for a term of three years.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES OF THE WORLD.—General Commander J. Lansberg installed the following officers of the Belleville Tent:—S. W. Bradshaw, Ex-Sir Kt. G. Commander; W. Davis, Sir Kt. Commander; J. McGuire, Sir Kt. Lieutenant Commander; C. H. Cook, Sir Kt. Prelate; A. Ellis, Sir Kt. Finance Keeper; L. B. Terwilliger, Sir Kt. Record Keeper; J. Brown, Sir Kt. Sergeant; J. H. Eason, Sir Kt. Master at Arms; W. Templeton, Sir Kt. 1st Master of Guards; J. L. Lewis, Sir Kt. 2nd Master of Guards; S. McCullough, Sir Kt. Sentinel; D. Urquhart, Sir Kt. Picket.

PASSED.—We are informed that the result of Mr. Shanly's inspection of the Grand Junction Railway was that he accepted it without hesitation, expressing himself highly pleased with the manner in which the work of construction has been performed. A quantity of freight will shortly be shipped from Campbellford and Hastings, and it is understood that Mr. Cockburn, proprietor of the Campbellford flouring mills, will store his flour here for shipment by water hence to Montreal. The prospects for business on the road are said to be excellent.

BEGGING AN ART.—The streets of London England, have been recently placarded with an advertisement stating that "the art of begging is exhaustively taught in six lessons by Prof. Lazarus Rooney, who begs to inform the public that he has founded a college for theoretical and practical instruction in mendicancy." Amongother practical appliances for the profession the Professor announces that he keeps on hand artificial wounds and sores, assorted braces of twins, trained dogs for blind men, crutches for cripples, and surgical bandages for wounded impostors. Information is afforded respecting the most lucrative streets and neighborhood.

STATUTE LABOR.—The following from an exchange will prove particularly interesting: A case that recently came up in Port Perry arose out of the refusal of a young man to perform his statute labor, or give any good reason why he should not perform it. The pathmaster, on the advice of the Township Clerk, had the delinquent summoned up before J. Squelch, J. P. The young man, however, disregarded the summons, and the pathmaster, on further advice, had the delinquent brought up on a bench warrant before M. G. Robinson and J. Squelch, J. P.'s. The By-law on which the party was brought up set forth that a residence of six days within the township makes such parties liable for two days' statute labor, and on the strength of this by-law the magistrates convicted and fined the party $5 and costs, in all a little over $10. The party refused to pay the fine and carried the case to the County Court, where the judgment of the magistrates was set aside and the township saddled with the costs—somewhere between $60 and $80.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—A correspondent furnishes the following to the Madoc Review:—"A very sad case of accidental drowning occurred at Holloway on Friday evening last, resulting in the death of an infant just able to walk, the daughter of Mr. Geo. Ostrom, blacksmith. It appears that for a few minutes the baby and three other children were left alone, when the little one went to a wash tub partly full of rain water which was near the door, and fell in, and was drowned before the older children discovered it. They took it out and laid it on the floor, and then ran for the father, who was a short distance from the house, but when he arrived life was extinct."

THE RIFLE.—The members of No. 3 Company of the 49th Battalion, Sidney, hearing that some members of the 15th Battalion are anxious for a rifle match with them, five members of No. 3 Company will shoot a match against five men of the 15th Battalion. A match can be made at any time by applying to H. Tammadge, of No. 1 Company, who will make a match on behalf of the 49th.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.—An American exchange has the following remarks:—"We see it stated in some of our exchanges that yellow birds are great lovers of wheat and should be destroyed. A farmer to satisfy his curiosity recently shot one and opened its craw. He found it contained two hundred weevils and four grains of wheat, and these four grains the weevil had burrowed. This is a pretty good evidence that the birds should not be killed." To this last sentence we say "Hear, hear."

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES.—Last evening General Commander, J. Landsberg, organized another tent of the above order, to be known as the Prince Albert Tent, composed principally of young men. The officers elected were as follows:—Ex Sir. Knight Gen. Commander, S. G. Retallick; Sir Knight Commander, Geo. A. Joyce; Sir Knight Lieutenant Com., J. S. Barber; Sir Knight Prelate, W. W. Mackay; Sir Knight Record keeper, Geo. G. Eakins; Sir Knight Treasure Keeper, W. P. Way; Sir Knight Sergeant, J. R. Way; Sir Knight Master at Arms, Geo. Flowers; Sir Knight 1st Master of Guards, S. Way.

BRIDGE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—It is always a pleasant duty to chronicle progress and success, and it is with these feelings that we lay before our readers the following facts in reference to the Bridge Street Methodist Church, and congratulate its earnest and hard working pastor, the Rev. N. R. Willoughby, M. A., on the results of his first year's labors. The additions to the church last year were 108 persons, making the present membership 386. The money contributed for all purposes was $4,640, being a very large increase on past years. The Sabbath School has now a membership of 435, of whom 152 are members of the church. We also learn that at the Quarterly Official meeting held on Tuesday, the 5th inst., the result of the first quarter was most encouraging, the financial report presented by the Recording Steward being the most satisfactory of any hitherto reported for a similar quarter. This result is all the more remarkable in view of the very material loss which occurred, owing to the congregation having to meet in the lecture room for six Sundays during the alterations and improvements which were being made in the church.

Wait's Homœopathic Remedies for sale by Albert L. Geen.

Holden's Cholera Drops for sale by Albert L. Geen.

Fowler's Extract Wild Strawberry, for sale by Albert L. Geen.

Evans' Celebrated Perfume in bulk, for sale by Albert L. Geen.

Edison's Electric Belts for sale by Albert L. Geen.

THE MADOC GOLD FIELDS.—Mr. W. H. Palmer writes as follows to the Madoc *Review*:—"As the progress of exploration goes on slowly, but surely, new geographical facts of great importance to science are being brought to light, and new discoveries made which show the extent and richness of the auriferous region here to be much greater than was supposed. The vein discovered a short time ago on the Mill Lot at Bannockburn, which is there a mere *thread*, and has all the appearance of a small 'crop course' is found to be a true vein. I have traced it into adjacent lots and find it expanding into a fine strong lode of rich creamy quartz, well charged with grey and yellow sulphurets, black sand, and free gold. In other places too, where it was least expected, accidental discoveries have been made, placing beyond all doubt the vast 'ager aureum,' and the unlimited stores of golden wealth that lie buried in the rocks, and covered over by the deep mantle of forest green."

UNION SCHOOL SECTIONS.—The Madoc *Review* contains the following interesting information in the form of a letter from Mr. Wm. Mackintosh, Public School Inspector for North Hastings:—"The collection of school rates in Union School Sections presents an apparent difficulty, particularly in regard to taxes on non-resident lands. The School law amendments for 1879 enact that Union School Sections shall for the purpose of borrowing money and the collection of taxes be held to belong to the Township in which the school house of the section is situated. Thus, if a Union School Section comprises portions of Huntingdon, Hungerford, Tyendinaga and Thurlow, and the school house is situated in Thurlow, the Trustees of the Section, must send their 'estimate and requisition' to the Council of Thurlow, which will have to collect the tax from the whole section, the clerk of Thurlow getting the necessary abstracts from the Assessment Rolls of the other Townships. The tax on a Union Section must be levied in the proportions fixed by the Reeves and Inspectors at their meetings for equalization. To levy in any other way would be illegal. The Council of the Municipality in which the school house is situated must collect non-resident taxes also for the whole Section and in exactly the same manner in which such taxes are collected in their own Township."

TRENT VALLEY CANAL.—The Bobcaygeon *Independent* says:—"On Friday last this village was visited by Mr. Starke, a Government Engineer, appointed to the duty of inspecting the line of the Trent Valley Canal, and of reporting thereon to the Minister of Railways and Canals. Mr. Starke has inspected the line from Georgian Bay to this point, and he had previously inspected the line from Peterborough here. He found that a canal between Mud Lake and Lakefield was quite practicable and should greatly shorten the distance. He is now inspecting the line from Peterborough to Trenton, and will be in Peterborough on Monday, where he will stay for a day or two. During his stay in Peterborough it will be well for everyone interested in the project to call on him, and give him all the information possible. The Dominion Government are favorably disposed towards the project, and those along the line of the Canal should use every exertion to press its claims on the attention of the Dominion Government. Should Mr. Starke report favorably on the Canal, a regular survey will probably be made, and possibly some of the work may be commenced forthwith."

Address to the Principals of Ontario Commercial College by the Students.

The leading position occupied by the Ontario Commercial College of this city is seen in the large attendance (particularly in the fall and winter) of students who come from all parts of Ontario, and from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Manitoba, and even the United States; and the satisfaction of the students with the thorough and practical Commercial Education imparted has been often demonstrated in the addresses presented by them to the Principals.

Another of these addresses was presented recently, and expresses the high estimation in which the College and the Principals are held. It is as follows:—

To Messrs. W. B. Robinson and J. W. Johnson, Principals of Ontario Commercial College, Belleville.

DEAR SIRS:—We, the students now about graduating from Ontario Commercial College, before leaving for our respective homes desire to express our heartfelt thanks for the pains-taking and unceasing care bestowed upon us during the course of our studies.

We wish to state that, in our opinion, the course of training at this College imparts a thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of book-keeping and accounts, and a thorough commercial education.

We also desire to congratulate you on the honorable place which Ontario Commercial College occupies, standing as it does at the head of the Commercial Colleges of Canada.

We will, we assure you, through life retain pleasing recollections of the time spent within its walls.

Praying that the Almighty may abundantly bless you, we beg to subscribe ourselves;

John H. Price, Port Stanley; R. W. Clewlo, Kingston; W. A. Luke, Markdale; A. W. Ball, Hawley; W. H. N. Shannon, Kingston; Thos. G. Virtue, Enniskillen; W. A. Crane, Tyrconnell; W. Y. Mencke, Nanticoke; John Sharp, Cheddar; J. Geo. Matchett, Lindsay; Frank Burkholder, Maple; T. A. Harvey, Cobourg; F. C. Heath, B. A., (Queen's University) Kingston; Albert E. Yuill, Truro, N. S.

Swallowed a Baby.

When Thackeray visited our shores for the first time and was invited to partake of a dish of oysters, the size of our saddle rocks astonished him. Accustomed to the small copper-tainted oyster of his native isle, he paused. But only for an instant, and in one gulp it was down. "How do you feel?" asked a friend. "I feel as though I had swallowed a baby," was the reply. To the benighted foreigner our oysters are a revelation as is also SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL combined with the HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA, which for debility, all bronchial affections and consumption stands unrivalled. It is also acceptable to the most delicate stomach.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT AND GRAND LODGE—The annual meeting of the Grand Encampment of Ontario, of the I.O.O.F., will be held in the City of Hamilton on Tuesday next, the 12th of August, and the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Ontario I.O.O.F., will open in the same place on Wednesday, and probably continue in session till Saturday.

Murderous Assault.

Last Friday afternoon, Mr. A. R. Gilbert, who was threshing out Mr. Ketchan Graham's grain, had a quarrel with Henry Treganzie, which did not amount to anything. In the evening, Treganzie was walking along quietly with Gilbert on the highway towards his house, when suddenly he attacked Gilbert, by striking him over the head with an iron bolt 20 inches in length, and about an inch in thickness. He continued beating him with it, until Dr. Coleman, who heard the cry of "murder," or "help," came to Mr. Gilbert's assistance. Treganzie was secured, and a messenger sent to the city for officers to arrest him. Sergt. McCrudden and Constable Downs went out at 11 o'clock last night, and brought the prisoner in.

The prisoner was brought up in the Police Court next day before the Police Magistrate and Dr. Coleman, J. P. Mr. Gilbert, whose head showed the marks of a number of severe cuts, appeared and testified to the above facts, and the prisoner was remanded till Tuesday.

The case of murderous assault, Gilbert vs. Treganzie, was continued. Prisoner was sent for trial.

The Grand Junction.

The Campbellford *Herald* of July 31st says:—"As we stated in prospective, a few weeks ago, the Grand Junction Railway will be an accomplished matter by to-morrow, 1st August; thus there are now over forty miles of road from Belleville to Hastings, graded, bridged, tied, ironed, ballasted and completed, and subject to the examination of the Government Railway Inspector, who has been making his tour over the line during this week.

"On Tuesday, the last load of ballast was laid about one mile from Hastings; and one of the engines and all its gang of workmen have taken their departure. Seventy-five men were discharged on Monday, and those remaining will receive their 'ticket of leave' in a few days. One engine is still on the line, filling up the little deficiencies of ballast, and by the close of this week nothing will be left undone.

"Mr. Fowlds, who has the contract of fencing midway between Hastings and Campbellford, has completed about four miles of his job; and Reeve Dinwoodie, who has an equal amount of fencing has about one half of it done.

"The station, an airy, nicely built, and inviting little building will be finished to-morrow. It is a credit to its contractor. What there is to be done at the present date, is slight; and everything may now be said to be in readiness for the regular running of trains."

The Grand Junction.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

MR. EDITOR,—Having had the pleasure of attending the pic-nic of the G. T. R. employees to Campbellford on Saturday last, which I may say *en passant* was conducted in such a manner as one would expect from so fine a body of men as those now in the service of that Company, and if inconvenience was experienced by any of the excursionists, it must be attributed, not to the want of attention on the part of the conductors, but to the excessive number of persons who wished to enjoy the company and see the country through which the Grand Junction Railway passes.

The day was all that could be wished for, cool and pleasant.

The Grand Junction Railway, over which we passed at a rapid rate on our return, seems to be well ballasted, as the cars ran remarkably steady for so new a Road.

The Road, which is to be completed by the first of August, will require a considerable amount of work before it will be in proper running order for the carriage of passengers and freight.

The fences are not yet completed, cattle-guards will have to be provided, stations and freight sheds to be erected, and other works necessary for the proper and economical working of the Road to be furnished.

It is to be regretted that so many curves should have been made in the Road. Some of them could have been avoided with profit to all parties except the contractor, who built it by the mile. The extent of these curves and bends may be estimated when it is mentioned that the Railway to Stirling is longer by four miles than the old and not very straight gravel road to the same place.

It is to be hoped that the Government Inspection will not be of that slipshod description which allowed the Belleville and Stirling portion to be accepted. It is not creditable to Government Engineers to have bridges passed by them as sufficient, and condemned after a few days' use, as was the case with one of the bridges on the Road a short time since, when the G. T. R. Co., who are working the Road, had to suspend traffic to make repairs to it necessary for the safety of the public.

I presume we shall soon have excursions to Rice Lake, which will be a pleasant addition to our present pic-nic grounds, but the Road will be of little commercial advantage to Belleville until it gets to Peterborough at least. Trusting that that extension will not be long delayed, that the G. T. R. employees will give us their next pleasant excursion over it to that flourishing town, and that we may be with them to enjoy their company, is the wish of many besides

Your obed't servt.
THOS. WILLS.

Belleville, Aug., 1, 2879.

The Consolidated Bank.

The following statement of the President and the Acting General Manager of the Consolidated Bank were published on Saturday:

MONTREAL, August 1st, 1879.

The Directors of the Consolidated Bank of Canada lose no time in submitting to the shareholders a report made to them this day by the Acting General Manager, which explains the circumstances under which it has been found absolutely necessary that the Bank should suspend payment for the present. A meeting of shareholders will be called at the earliest time consistent with their interests.

By order of the Board.
F. HINCKS, President.

THE CONSOLIDATED BANK OF CANADA, }
MONTREAL, 1st August, 1879 }

I have to report to the Board, that after consulting with the President, and such of the Directors as I was able to see yesterday, I decided to abandon the attempt to continue cash payment of the liabilities of the Bank. It was deemed very important in the interest, as well of the Bank as of the depositors and the public at large, to reduce the liabilities as much as possible, and I have the satisfaction to report that I have been able to close the Chaboillez Square branch under an agreement with the City and District Savings Bank, so that nine agencies, viz., Ayr, Chatham, Clinton, Galt, Hamilton, Chaboillez Square, St. Catharines, Sherbrooke and Woodstock, have now been closed and the depositors secured. The result has been that the liabilities for deposits, which were on 8th June, $3,234,766 59, were on the 29th ultimo $1,492,781.90, showing a reduction of $1,741,984 60. Owing to the closing of the branches, it has been impossible to submit an accurate return of the reduction of circulation, but it must be about $120,000. There were fair prospects that the St. Hyacinthe and Wingham Agencies might also have been transferred, but, unfortunately, the depositors at the former Agency commenced a sudden withdrawal of deposits, which rendered it absolutely necessary to consider seriously the expediency of attempting to maintain cash payment. In doing so, the position of the Bank towards the Trustees for the City of Toronto aid to the Credit Valley Railway Company, had to be considered. The Bank has held for a considerable time a special deposit of $250,000 on account of the Trustees. On the other hand the Credit Valley Railway Company is indebted to the Bank about $100,000, as well as $225,000, for which a special arrangement was made. It was found absolutely necessary some time ago, in order to secure the completion of the railway works, to postpone the claim of the Bank, the consequence of which is that it became liable to pay the whole $250,000 of special deposit when called for, and this under existing circumstances it would have been impossible to do. It has for some days been beyond doubt that a very considerable portion of this deposit would be required immediately, and that the suspension could not possibly be delayed many days. Under the circumstances stated I rely with confidence that the decision to suspend cash payments for the present will be deemed the course most advantageous to the shareholders and to the creditors of the Bank.

(Signed), ARCH. CAMPBELL,
Act.-General Manager.

Dr. King's California Golden Compound.

Is a strictly vegetable preparation, and will positively cure Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Acidity of Stomach, coming up of Food, Pain in pit of Stomach, Low Spirits, Biliousness, Constipation, Jaundice, Liver Complaint or any affection of the Stomach or Liver, in the shortest time possible. You are not asked to buy until you know what you are getting. Therefore, as you value your existence, do not fail to go to your Druggist, Jas. Clarke & Co.'s, and get a trial bottle *free of charge*, which will show what a regular one dollar bottle will do. Ask for DR. KING'S CALIFORNIA GOLDEN COMPOUND, and take no other. Jas. Clarke & Co., Belleville.

NO ALCOHOL.—Boarine is prepared without the use of alcohol or any other Hair killing ingredient. It preserves the hair and will be found the most delightfull Hair Dressing in the market.

JOHN PORTER, of Ripley, Ohio, writes:—I have given the Pain Killer to Horses for Colic, and found it is the best remedy I ever tried. It gives them ease quicker than any other remedy I ever used. I give for a dose half of a 25cent bottle, put in a pint bottle of warm water, and drench them with it. I have always cured the worst cases without delay.

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.—In bronchial and other chest affections, in arresting incipient consumption, and in lessening the distressing symptoms of this disease in its hopeless stages, as well as in cases of nervous debility in giving tone to the system, it is undoubtedly a valuable remedy. John McMurray, Methodist Minister, Newport, N. S.

The Madoc Mines.

BY T. C. DEAN.

(Paper No. 1.)

A few evenings ago I made one of a party, who left the village of Madoc for a trip to the iron mines, some seven or eight miles up the track of the B. & N.H.R. After some delay, caused by shunting &c., the "special" train, which was to convey us to the mining district, started, bearing us along through stretches of tempting raspberries and through fields of ripening grain. As there were several difficult grades to encounter, and as we were in no particular hurry, our progress was slow, but finally we emerged from cultivated fields into the stony region of the mines. I must confess that as we approached, the scene, to me at least, had no particular fascination, for my eyes found nothing more attractive than the rude structures always to be found in the vicinity of mines, or the grey rocks which frowned upon us from either side of the track.

Our first stopping place was at the Pusey, or to call it by its more familiar name the Seymour mine, and as the train drew up in its vicinity I stepped therefrom with considerable anticipation. My anticipation was but momentary, however, for as I gazed upon this mine, after clambering up a small hill, I discovered nothing that could in any way be called sensational. Unlike the mines of Russia and Sweden, the Seymour mine consists entirely of a miniature open cutting on a massive rock. As it is a new mine there are no shafts, tunnels or gigantic levels to be inspected; and, considering that the deepest part of the cutting would not exceed ten or twelve feet, the most timid mortal can make his explorations without danger to his nervous system. The vein, which has the appearance of being a very rich one, inclines towards the horizon, and as it is perpendicular in shape the ore can be removed by the simple process of drilling and blasting. As a picturesque or interesting mine it is a total failure, but this, I presume, is an "after" (yes, very "after") consideration with the owners. As the work progresses, and the ore is removed from the surface, it will be necessary to attack the vein from below, and rude steps will be cut out after the manner of the Pittsburg mines. Sometimes these steps are *direct* or descending and are formed by cutting the ore from above, but owing to the situation of the mine in question the steps will be formed from below, or will, in other words be *reverse*, thus allowing the product to be carried away by means of a car situated at the lowest point of the lode. Although the present excavation does not extend over an area of more than six hundred square feet, there is every reason to believe that the vein runs a considerable distance further and that ore can be obtained from a considerable depth.

Mr. Pusey, the present superintendent of the mine, is very reticent in regard to it and refused to give your correspondent any information whatever in regard to its present or future. It was, however, ascertained from reliable sources that the ore, though requiring a hot furnace to smelt it, yields about 60 to 70 per cent. and will for the present be shipped to the United States.

As soon as the ladies had satisfied their curiosity in regard to this mine, we again jumped aboard and proceeded to the Moore mine or Bickford mine, further up the track.

The Moore mine differs wonderfully from the Pusey mine. It is not a cutting, but a deep well-shaped excavation, some 25 feet deep. The ore, also, is different from the Pusey ore, being quite soft, of a yellowish-red color, and easily smelted. When thoroughly opened up, this mine will no doubt be a well paying institution, and will, we think, turn out a superior class of iron. The vein, which is horizontal, grows richer as it grows deeper, and there is no telling how much iron may be taken therefrom in the future.

The Dufferin mine resembles somewhat the Moore mine, and though some distance from the railroad track is the best paying mine of them all. The proprietors, however, are about to open another mine in a few days nearer the railway line, concerning which I will write you in a future paper.

SOMETHING ABOUT IRON.

In the Academy of Design in France an artist of some note has represented Eve cutting the stem from the apple ere she presented it to her sterner companion. As iron was not discovered until long after the discovery of bronze and other metals, we presume this artist's knowledge of geology was slightly defective. The date of the first discovery of iron is not exactly known, but as the metal has been found in considerable quantities in the pyramids at Thebes, it must have been in use some 3,000 years previo to the Christian era. In these tombs pictures of men sharpening their knives prove conclusively that iron was used by the Egyptians during the reign of Pharaoh—the shape of the knives demonstrating that they were not constructed of stone or wood. The ancient Spartans used it for their coin, and Homer has alluded to it in his poetical compositions. During the first seven centuries, A. D., iron or its use was not an important subject of consideration, but in the years A. D. 800, and A. D. 900 mines were discovered and opened up in the southern part of Sweden and the south-western portion of the continent of Europe. It came into such immediate and successful use among the Britains that in A. D. 1000 its use and manufacture was a popular theme in the north, but it was not, however, until near the present century that iron mining became identified with America. Previous to A. D. 1800 anthracite coal was not used, and charcoal was the soul facility for reduction, but after that date the former was tried with success, and ever since has used for smelting purposes. Iron was known to exist in the American colonies previous to A. D. 1700, but an Act of the British Parliament forbidding the erection of rolling or smelting works in the colonies dampened all the ardor for iron mining and iron manufacture. To-day we enjoy the blessings and privileges this most useful of all metals can give us; and let me tell you, reader, they are not few.

The River Disaster.

ALL THE BODIES OF THOSE DROWNED OFF THE STEAM YACHT RECOVERED—A TOUCHING SCENE.

(From the Kingston Whig.)

The diligent search made by many for the bodies of those drowned on the yacht *Josephine*, on Thursday, was rewarded last evening by the recovery of two of the missing bodies, Mrs. Berkalow and Miss Berkalow, who were recovered at 6.15 o'clock last evening. The scene was a touching one. Mother and daughter were clasped in each other's arms, having apparently embraced in their despair, and sank and died in that position. When raised to the surface Mr. Berkalow stood on the dock, and the first glimpse of them led to a perfect outbreak of emotion. He wept bitterly, and wailed and cried, "that's my wife, and that's my Kittie." There were tears in many eyes, and the large number of persons who assembled deeply sympathized with him in his bereavement.

At 9 o'clock this morning the body of Mrs. Purcells, were grappled by Messrs. Walter Cummings and Sylvester Johnston. The body was not disfigured.

Later the other two bodies were found, so that all are now in possession of friends. The yacht is still on the bottom, and there is little concern whether it be left there or not. The evidence is sufficient to show the mismanagement of the *Josephine*, and what may be said of her will apply to several other steam yachts plying between the camp ground and the adjoining villages.

THE LOST PASSENGERS.

The Binghampton *Leader* has the following:

Mrs. Berkalow, the wife of Jebial Berkalow, is a sister of Mr. John Emmons, Kirkwood, and has lived in that place for many years. She has a large number of friends and acquaintances both in Kirkwood and here. Her husband is in partnership with Mr. Boytress, of this city, in the manufacture of acids at Roseville.

Miss Kittie Berkalow, her daughter, was between thirteen and fourteen years. She was a favorite in the family and community.

Mrs. S. S. Boswick was a niece of the late Colonel Lewis, and resided with her mother, Mrs. Palmer, at Kirkwood.

Mrs. Henry Purcells resides at No. 24, Murray Street, in Binghamton. She was the daughter of Henry Green, and moved with her parents to this city about 20 years ago from Conklin. Mr. Purcells is of the harness manufactory on Washington Street—Purcells, Mack & Nicholl. She was well known here.

Miss Pollock, aged about 40, for the past year has been keeping house and transacting business for Mr. A. S. Sexton, Milburn, to whom she was related. She was formerly from New York.

CRICKET.—The following is a complete list of the American eleven to play in the forthcoming international cricket match to be held at Ottawa:—T. C. Bailey, J. M. Fox, Merion Cricket Club, Pa.; F. E. Brewster, H. W. Brown, R. N. Caldwell, Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia; C. H. Calvert, Peninsular Cricket Club, Detroit; R. W. Clay, Pennsylvania Cricket Club, Philadelphia; C. A. Newhall, D. S. Newhall, Young America Cricket Club, Philadelphia; R. J. Cross, J. T. Soutter, St. G. C. Club, New York. Of these Messrs. Brewster, Caldwell, C. A. and D. S. Newhall played in the Halifax tournament of 1874.

A GREAT UNDERTAKING:—"A London cable special says.—A Paris despatch says Venard De Saint Anne, originator of the project for bridging the English Channel, promises to commence operations without delay. He estimates that it will require seven months for the experiment, and a million francs will pay the preliminary expenses to raise funds. He has laid the project before the French and Belgian Chambers of Commerce. Eighty-four of those have already expressed themselves in favor of the project and will visit England shortly to lay the matter before the English Government. To span the deep water he has recourse to the tubular system."

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.—The announcement is confirmed that a *modus vivendi* has been arranged between the Vatican and Prince Bismarck, and that only the question of signatures remains to be settled. Monsignor Roncetti, the new Papal Nuncio to Bavaria, expected at Kissengen shortly, will bear a draft scheme, the details of which will substantially agree with the decision the German Government communicated to the Vatican, with the addition that the May Laws shall not only be suspended, but ultimately revised. Both Germany and the Vatican agree to such a revision.

News Condensed.

—The agricultural prospects of England are brightening.

—Winnipeg had ripe tomatoes on the 25th inst., grown in that city.

—Considerable barley was harvested last week in Manitoba.

—Sir. John A. Macdonald will be absent about six weeks.

—Montreal brokers are paying 80 to 85cts. for Consolidated Bills.

—Lt.-Governor McDonald and party arrived at Winnipeg on the 4th inst.

—The English demand for sheep is such that 50,000 could be disposed of at once.

—The excitement in Quebec in regard to the Letellier matter has completely died out.

—Sir Wm Young, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, and administrator of the Government, was 80 years of age on the 29th.

—The *City of Toronto* has been got off the bar, and is going into dry dock to have her hull examined.

—During July, 1,388 immigrants reached Toronto, of which the great majority settled in Ontario.

—Canadian cattle sold recently in the English market brought £38, or nearly $200 an animal.

—A sudden great heat followed by rain has damaged the crops in Hungary and Galicia.

—The effigies of Hon. Hector Langevin and Sir John A. Macdonald were burnt at Quebec on the 25th inst.

—The amount contributed to Queen's College Building Fund up to the 1st of August was $12,652.

—The number of immigrants arriving at Montreal is in excess of last year and they are of a better class.

—It is said that Sitting Bull was in the recent Indian fight with Gen. Miles' forces, and that he ran away.

—A despatch from Winnipeg says that the Sioux in Wood Mountain are restless, and trouble is feared.

—A terrific storm occurred throughout England on the 3rd inst., and did immense damage.

—A Vienna despatch says the excitement at Constantinople is so great that the Sultan is in constant fear that he will be superseded.

—A load of new wheat was sold on Guelph market on the 1st at $1.05 per bushel, being the first disposed of there this season.

—The French Chamber of Deputies has decided upon the demolition of the ruins of the Tuilleries, and the transformation of the site into a garden.

—Beef shipped in a refrigerator from Chicago six days ago, and iced but once on the way, arrived at Boston on Thursday in perfect condition.

—The Duchess of Connaught has been presented with a handsome illustrated Bible by a deputation representing the maidens of Great Britain.

—A Vienna despatch reports that the recent disturbances at Razgrad were quelled by the Bulgarian Militia. Forty-two Mahommedan insurgents were killed.

—Mr. Ira Morgan, who it was feared had sustained fatal injuries by a runaway accident, is, his many friends will be glad to learn, out of danger.

—Free bathing is the popular thing. The places set apart in the city of New York for this purpose were patronized last week by 250,000 persons.

—A couple have just been married in Toronto after a courtship of 18 years. The amount of money spent in gumdrops must have been simply colossal.

—Eight thousand three hundred and eighty-seven tons of coal were shipped from Pictou, N. S., during the past week, making the total shipment to date 94,435 tons.

—The vice-regal party will visit Charlottetown on 14th August and remain until the 17th. The Caledonia club will hold their annual games during their visit.

—Col. Crayson, R. A., in the absence of General McDougall and Col. Lovell has assumed command of the British forces at Halifax.

—The present wheat crop of Minnesota has been estimated in that State at 50,000,000 bushels. The State's average acreage last year was 126 bushels.

—As the King of Spain has not asked the Cortes' leave to absent himself, it is not likely that he will seek the hand of the Arch-Duchess of Austria this summer.

—The Wesleyan Conference, representing 2,132 ministers, 14,600 local preachers and 400,826 members, is in session in London, England.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.
A WONDERFUL REMEDY.

There is no comparison between it and the common slow acting porous plaster. It is in every way superior to all other external remedies, including Liniments and the so-called electrical appliances. It contains new medicinal elements which in combination with rubber, possess the most extraordinary pain relieving, strengthening and curative properties. Any Physician in your own locality will confirm the above statement. For LAME BACK, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Stubborn and Neglected Colds and Coughs, Diseased Kidneys, Whooping cough, affections of the heart, and all ills for which porous plasters are used, it is simply the best known remedy. Ask for Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster and take no other. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cts. Sent on receipt of price, by Seabury & Johnson, 21 Platt Street, New York.

J. D. STEWART, M. D., Oculist and Aurist,

WILL be at the Dafoe House from MONDAY EVENING, the 21ST JULY, until MONDAY, the 11th of August, 1879.
d&wtd

GEO. W. STEWART,

ARCHITECT. Office in Ridley's Block, Campbell Street, opposite Opera House.
March 24. 3md&w

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE South-half of lot No. 34, in the 6th concession of Sidney, containing 100 acres more or less; large brick cottage, good barn, sheds and drive house; on the premises is a good orchard. The farm is well watered and fenced, with 95 acres under a good state of cultivation, it is situated 1½ miles west of Foxboro, on the Stirling gravel road. The farm is a choice one, a bargain is offered. For further particulars enquire of E. Wickett on the premises.
Sidney, June 5, 1879. w3mos.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE East half of Lot 18 in the 3rd Con., Township of Huntingdon, containing 100 acres, 70 acres of which are under a good state of cultivation; the remainder is well timbered. There is a good frame barn and log house on the premises, also a good young orchard. For further particulars apply on the premises or of

WM. REYNOLDS,
Thomasburg.
Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1878. 35wtf

VALUABLE RESIDENCES AND GROUNDS FOR SALE IN WEST BELLEVILLE.

THERE will be sold by
PUBLIC AUCTION
at the office of Ralph Purdy, Auctioneer, Bridge Street, City of Belleville, on
SATURDAY, 23RD DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,
at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, the following property, namely:

PARCEL I.

A family residence with grounds attached being lot number 4 on the south side of Lewis Street, in West Belleville, adjoining the residence of James Ross, Esq., License Inspector, West Belleville. The premises comprise about half an acre of land, and on them are erected a good rough cast house 16 x 24, with kitchen attached 14 x 24, and barn 18 feet square, with outhouses complete. There are also a handsome lawn, a number of fine grown locust and maple trees, excellent orchard, good well and cistern, &c.

PARCEL II.

Also at the same time, on very reasonable terms, lot 17, corner Pine and Centre Streets, and lot 16, south side of Pine Street, in the Grove, near the residence of L. H. Henderson, Esq., nearly half an acre of land, good rough cast house, &c., also a stone foundation and cellar for a large house on the premises.

The above premises will be sold at a bargain. Title indisputable. Possession given at once.

For further particulars apply to
BELL & BELL,
Vendors Solicitors.
Dated this 30th July, 1879.

HASTINGS LOAN AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

Belleville, Ont., Capital $250,000.

MONEY TO LOAN on Farm or City property at rates as low as any other Company in Ontario, and for periods of from 2 to 20 years.

Instalments made payable at any season of the year to suit borrowers. No delay in obtaining the money beyond the time necessarily employed in the investigation of titles.

Special facilities offered to the farming community.

Office—Front Street, between City Hall & Bridge St.

J. P. C. PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

To Market Gardeners and Others

FOR Sale cheap, and upon easy terms, in lots to suit purchasers, 225 acres of good land, within a few minutes' walk of the City. Also, a large number of Building Lots in the City, which will be sold cheap.
ROBERT READ.
Sept. 21, '78 [illegible]w

J. CLEAK.

COMMISSIONER in B. R., Land Agent, Conveyancer and Accountant, York River, Hastings Road. 19tln

HOP SACKING.

JUST RECEIVED, a quantity of
HOP SACKING,
which we offer
Much Under Last Year's Prices
Glasgow Warehouse.

CHEAP WHITE SHIRTS.

Only 75 Cents Each,
worth far more money.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
Glasgow Warehouse.

CHEAP TAPESTRY CARPETS.

JUST Received, a lot of
New Patterns,
Very Cheap.
60c., 65c., and 75c. per yard.
Please call and see them.
Glasgow Warehouse.

JUST RECEIVING,

FIRST Instalments of our
FALL GOODS.
As usual, we are first in the market.
Glasgow Warehouse.

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE.

COMMENCING on Wednesday the 16th July, we will offer for sale the Remnants of Summer Stock at greatly reduced prices, consisting of

Cottons,
Linens,
Dress Goods,
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Shirtings,
&c., &c.

Geo. Ritchie & Co.
July 14, 1879.

BARBER, BRIGNALL & Co., WILL REMOVE

ABOUT the 15th of September, to more convenient and larger premises now being built for them in the
New Robertson Block,
and in the mean time are selling the whole of their large stock of
First Class Dry Goods
At Reduced Prices.

Many lines of Goods which would be damaged by removal have been marked down very low.

Bargains will be Given in all Departments,
BARBER, BRIGNALL & CO.

NOTICE To Farmers, Mill Owners, and Thrashers.

THE undersigned wishes to inform the public generally, that he has purchased the entire Stock of the late QUINTE FOUNDRY COMPANY, consisting of Plows, Plow repairs, Threshing Machines and Repairs, Mower Repairs, Mill Castings, Foundry Tools, Flasks, Patterns, Oils, Paints, Moulders' Facings,—besides other articles too numerous to mention—all of which will be sold very low for cash.

Repairing done constantly where the articles are kept, at the Stone Storehouse of E. W. Holton, at the end of the Foot bridge, Belleville.

ISAAC BLAIR.
Belleville, 11th July, 1879. 23w3t

Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned offer for sale part lot 20, 1st con. Rawdon, 65 acres. There is on the premises a good frame dwelling, barn and outbuildings. Fifty acres is under cultivation, the balance in wood. There are two young orchards and good water on the premises. Apply to
PRESTON CUMMINGS & SON,
on the premises.
Rawdon, July 5, 1879. w3m

U. E. THOMPSON,

TOWN PASSENGER AGENT G. T. R. Bridge street,
Or at the Grand Trunk Depot.
D. GUNN,
Agent G. T. R.
Belleville, March 5, 1879. w

THE TEA POT.

JUST opened, a full stock of GROCERIES, which will be sold for cash, cheaper than at any other place in the city. My goods were all bought before the rise, and bought for cash, and I intend to give my customers the benefit of it.

Also, repairs for the L. D. Sawyer Agricultural Implements. Store, nearly opposite Walker's Foundry.
10y W. H. WALKER.

NEW SASH AND BLIND FACTORY.

THE undersigned, having leased the Sash, Door, and Blind Factory formerly occupied by J. H. N. Reddick, beg to announce that they intend to carry on the business on an enlarged scale, having already made extensive alterations in the Factory, and introduced

New & Improved Machinery,

capable of turning out work surpassed by none in this section of the country.

Everything in our line will be constantly kept on hand for sale—including Sash, Doors, Blinds, Door frames, Window frames, Mouldings, Casings, Base, and dressed Lumber of every description.

Hand sawing and re-sawing, Planing and Matching, Bannisters, Newel-posts, and all kinds of turning, done to order.

All who patronize us may rely on having their work executed promptly, and in a thoroughly workmanlike manner.

N. B.—The best Dry Kiln in the City on the premises.

HARRIS & WALTON.
May 14. 14w

MONEY TO LOAN,

AT low rates. Company and private funds
ROBERTSON & THOMAS,
Solicitors.
Robertson Block, Belleville. 1.6m

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

UNDER and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage (and by assignment thereof to the vendor) which will be produced at the time of sale, default having been made in payment, there will be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THE
TOWN HALL,
IN THE
VILLAGE OF STIRLING,
ON
TUESDAY, THE TWELFTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1879,

at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, that parcel of land and premises situate in the said village of Stirling, being village lots number nine on the north side of Albert Street, and village lot number nine on the south side of Wellington Street, occupied by Mr. Finch.

For further particulars apply to
GEO. A. SKINNER,
CHAS. BUTLER, Vendor's Solicitor.
Auctioneer.
July 10, 1879. 22w

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that beautiful farm north half lot No. 23 in the 2nd Concession of Rawdon, comprising 100 acres, more or less, 80 acres in good condition with good barns and sheds, a good drive house now occupied as a dwelling, a good well handy, a creek running through the barnyard, two never failing springs, also a good cedar swamp, a large sugar bush, a good orchard, well fenced and in good condition, is on the road leading to Campbellford; six miles from Stirling. There is a Post Office next door. The Grand Junction Railway crosses a corner of the farm, and a station only one mile from the premises. School House and churches convenient. For further particulars apply on the premises of
J. E. WILLIAMS.
Rawdon, June 26, 1879. w3m

Cheese Makers and Dairymen.

WE call your special attention to our
RENNET EXTRACT
and
SEAMLESS BANDAGE,
which every factoryman should give a trial.

Also finest Bavarian and dry salted Rennets.

HANSEN'S AND NICHOLL'S ANNATTO.

Gang Presses, Refrigerator Vats, Curd Mills,

And all kinds of Dairy Furnishings.

Send for Price List.

PEARCE & PICKERING,
London, Ont.
April 9, 1879. 9-w3m

FRUIT JARS.

WE have now on hand a complete assortment of Glass and Stone FRUIT JARS,

At lowest Possible Prices.

We keep the best pattern of Glass Jars in the market, viz.: The well-known "Gem" or "Mason Improved," of good material and workmanship and warranted perfectly air-tight.

We are also very particular about the quality of our Stoneware Jars and can guarantee that every jar sold by us is made of the best imported clay, well glazed and with good cork.

F. H. ROUS & Co.
Belleville, June 26, 1879.

For Sale or To Let.

THE undersigned offers for sale or to let a house and lot at Hayden's Corners, in connection with which there is a harness shop. There is a small barn and good water on the premises. A garden and pasture lot will be let or sold with the premises. Apply
WM. McMASTER,
Sidney,
12-wtf Belleville P. O

For Serivce,

A THOROUGHBRED Berkshire Boar, "Royal Prince," bred from imported stock. Price for service, $1.

Also the Boar "Waverley" (58), sire Lord Hampton (47), Dam, Sallie 13th (76), by Royal Tom, G. Dam, Sallie 12th (55), by England's Glory, G. G. Dam, Sallie 10th (43), by Young England Imp't. Price for service, $2.

JOHN HAGERMAN,
Lot 28, 3rd con. Sidney.
April 15, 1879. 10y

MARKET STEAM PLANING FACTORY.

SASH, Blinds, Doors, Dressed Lumber, and Shingles of all kinds, kept on hand.

Planing, Moulding, Sawing, &c., done on the shortest notice.

NORTHCOTT & ALFORD,
PROPRIETORS.
Belleville, Jan. 2, 1879. 47

VINEGAR! VINEGAR!

ROSS & DAVIES

HAVE in stock and offer for sale:

English Malt Vinegar,
Crystal Pickling do.
White Wine do.
Cider do.

R. & D. have also in stock—

Ginger Ale,
Seltzer Water,
Soda Water,
Lager Beer, in Kegs,
Bottled Ale,
in Quarts and Pints (very fine).

ALSO,

Sugar Cured Hams,
Breakfast Bacon.
Dried Beef.

The celebrated Electric Soap also for sale.

ROSS & DAVIES,
FAMILY GROCERS, &c.,
Corner Front and Bridge Sts.
Belleville, May 30, 1879.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE north-half of lot number twelve, in the sixth concession of the Township of Murray, in the County of Northumberland, containing one hundred acres, more or less. The land is rich clay loam. Good large concrete house, with kitchen and woodshed recently built; good barn, sheds and carriage-house, nearly new; on the premises is an orchard of about five hundred young apple trees of the best varieties. The farm is well fenced and well watered, convenient to a good school, market and railroad. It is about two miles from Smith's Corners, on the gravel road, and situate in a good neighborhood about four miles from Frankford. The farm is a choice one. Immediate possession given. A bargain is offered. Apply to
BELL & BELL,
Barristers, Belleville.
March 9, 1879. 4.tf

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

We are making up to order those magnificent fine Navy Blue Serge Suits from $10 to $16.

☞A large assortment of Dress Shirts, Fancy Ties, Silk Squares, and Linen Collars opened out to-day. VERY CHEAP. Call and see them.

B. McCREADY & SON.

BARTMAN & SINTZEL'S PRICE LIST FOR JULY AND AUGUST.

Every Article in Stock Reduced in Price:

MEN'S CANADIAN TWEED SUITS	$6.38	worth	$7.25
" ALL WOOL	7.00	"	8.50
MEN'S EXTRA FINE ENGLISH SUITS	7.50	"	8.75
MEN'S WORSTED SUITS	6.50	"	7.25
" ENGLISH WORSTED SUITS	9.10	"	10.75
EXTRA FINE	11.00	"	12.50
MEN'S TWEED PANTS	1.50	"	2.00
" ALL WOOL WORKING PANTS	1.75	"	2.25
FINE DRESS PANTS	2.00	"	2.50
" FRENCH "	2.50	"	3.00
EXTRA FINE FRENCH PATTERN	3.25	"	4.50

We have also a large stock of **Summer Clothing** that must be sold out before the 1st September, in order to make room for our Fall stock.

Men's Lustre Coats, 60c. Men's Linen Coats, 80c. Men's White Vests, 75c.

Boys' and Youths' Department.

Boys' Tweed Suits, $2.00. Do. Figured Linen Suits, 70c. Do. extra quality, $1.88. Boys' Linen Coats, 50c. Do. Bl'k and Gray Lustre Coats, $1.00. 300 prs. brown duck Overalls at 50c. 200 prs. extra heavy figured at 90c.

Furnishing Department.

White Dress Shirts, 75c. Do. Linen Fronts, $1.00. Do. 3 ply Fronts, $1.25. 20 doz. Cambric Shirts at $1.25, with Collars attached in the latest patterns. 200 Rubber Coats at 50c.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

BARTMAN & SINTZEL,
THE ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
OPPOSITE ANGLO-AMERICAN HOTEL.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING TO ORDER.

IF you would study your health, comfort, and general appearance, leave your order and measure for a Summer Suit, manufactured in the latest style, at

FOSTER & REID'S.

New Serges and Scotch Tweeds
suitable for Summer wear, just to hand.

FOSTER & REID,
IMPORTERS.

S. A. OLIVER,
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER OF BOOTS AND SHOES
16 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO.

BELLEVILLE BRANCH,
ROBERTSON'S BLOCK, Front Street.

GOODS SOLD DIRECT TO THE PEOPLE AT WHOLESALE PRICE.

The Only Business in Canada conducted on the same principle.

Over $200,000 worth of Boots and Shoes so supplied last year.

THE great loss annually sustained by selling to Dealers, first led to our establishing of Branch Stores, where we could supply direct to the people for cash, all the goods we could manufacture. Thus giving to the people the goods less the Dealers' profit, and saving to ourselves the annual loss. We were the more forcibly impressed into this step from the fact that cheap Eastern made shoddy goods were being palmed off as our goods. We now sell our own goods, warrant what we sell, use no shoddy or inferior material of any kind,—and can and do supply goods of the best quality 25 per cent. less than they can be bought elsewhere.

Everything Marked in Plain Figures.
ONLY ONE PRICE.
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

Our arrangements are now complete in this department, and we can make to measure promptly either Gentlemen's, Ladies' or Children's goods, in the latest styles, at little over half the price usually charged.

Factory & Office, 16 Front St. East, TORONTO.

S. A. OLIVER, ROBERTSON'S BLOCK, Front Street, BELLEVILLE.

BRANCHES: BELLEVILLE, PORT HOPE, PETERBORO', HAMILTON, ST. CATHARINES, BARRIE, BRANTFORD, CHATHAM.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
PURE COD LIVER OIL
WITH
HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

This preparation combines the two best remedies ever discovered for **Consumption, Colds and Chronic Coughs, Scrofula, Rheumatism** and **Diseases of the Blood, General Debility,** and all **Wasting Diseases of Children.** It not only contains the well known and highly esteemed virtues of Cod Liver Oil in a form that is perfectly tasteless and acceptable to the most delicate stomach, but in addition, the wonderful tonic and life-giving properties of the Hypophosphites, so incorporated that the remedial powers of both are largely increased. Physicians universally acknowledge the vastly superior virtues of this combined food and medicine in all the above diseases. It is not only better tolerated, but much more readily assimilated by the system than plain Cod Liver Oil, and a better agent in enriching and purifying the blood, allaying the irritation of the throat and lungs, restoring the impaired functions and giving strength and vigor to the whole body. It is sweet and palatable to the taste, never separates, deposits or spoils. Be sure and ask for **Scott's Emulsion.** For sale by all druggists at $1.00 per bottle.

STRAYED

FROM Thomasburg three weeks ago a large Red Cow, with a piece out of the lower part of the left ear and a small piece off the the right horn. Any information where she may be found will be thankfully received by the subscriber.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
Post Master.
Thomasburg, June 11, 1879. w3t

FOR SALE!

21 ACRES (or more if required) of land with good house and orchard of apples, pears and small fruit, beautifully located on a good road six miles from the City of Belleville. Enquire of E. D. VANDERVOORT, Trinity Medical College, Toronto, or B.H. VANDERVOORT,
4th con. Sidney.
ey, Feb. 6, 1878. w52

Thomas Hanley,

ARCHITECT, Contractor and Practical Mechanic, Plans, Specifications and Details, prepared for all kinds of buildings. Contracts taken and faithfully executed at reasonable rates. Residence near No 2 School, West Belleville. w6m.

FOR SALE,

BY the undersigned, a London made Transit Theodolite, of very superior make and finish—is perfectly new, has all adjustments for Surveying, levelling, and civil engineering. A rare opportunity for any young man wishing to go into the business. For particulars apply to
JOHN EMERSON.
Roslin, May, 1879. 14.3m

Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale West part lot 21, second con. Sidney, 107 acres, 90 acres of which are cleared and under crop. A good dwelling house and two barns on the premises, and a large orchard of all kinds of fruit. The farm is well watered. Apply to
F. A. SPAFFORD,
on the premises,
or at Belleville P. O.
Sidney, June 8, 1879. 18w4t

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale Lot 17, 9th con. Thurlow, 125 acres, near a Church and School house. The farm is under a good state of cultivation, with 200 bearing apple trees on the premises, also other fruit. A good frame dwelling, barns, sheds, and stabling for twenty cows. A never failing spring creek on the premises. A cheese factory in the vicinity. The Stock would be sold with the premises, if desired. Terms easy. Apply to
JOSEPH HAZLETT,
on the premises, or Phillipston P. O.
Thurlow, June 21st, 1879. 20tf

AGENTS, READ THIS.

We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. *We mean what we say.* Sample free. Address SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

$9 A DAY TO AGENTS—Something new. Outfit free. Address RIDEOUT & Co., Box 1120, Montreal.

BIG PAY Selling our RUBBER PRINTING STAMPS. Outfit free Address MONTREAL NOVELTY Co., Montreal.

FUN.—ACQUAINTANCE and ESCORT CARDS. Richest thing out. If you want to have fun, buy them—50 for 25 cents, 90 for 50 cents. STEVENS & Co., 2 Morland Street, Montreal, P. Q.

FINANCIAL.

$10 to $1 000 invested in Wall St. stocks makes fortunes every month.—Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & Co. Bankers,
157y 17 Wall St., New York.

For Sale or Exchange for a Farm,

THAT valuable City property situated in Belleville, now known as the Morton Terrace, in West Belleville, consisting of six new brick tenements, all in good repair, and well rented. Terms easy.

Apply to
DENMARK & NORTHRUP,
Barristers,
Belleville.
Feb. 10, 1879. d6twtf

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING the north-east fifty acres of lot No. 27, in the 2nd concession of Thurlow. For further particulars apply to
N. W. LAZIER,
3rd con. Thurlow,
Post Office, Belleville.
April 9, 1879. 9w6t

MONEY TO LOAN

At Low rates Interest, in sums
FROM $100 to $5,000
P. M. NULTY,
Barrister, &c
Belleville, 4th Dec., 1874. wt

Valuable Improved Farm for Sale,

IN the Township of Sophiasburg, County of Prince Edward, containing about 270 acres, situated one mile west of Northport. On the farm are three dwelling houses, four barns, one drive house, one hog house, one stone smoke and ash house, all in good state of repair. The farm is well fenced and extra well watered; it has water at both front and rear, and a living spring in the centre, besides good wells at houses and barns. On the farm are 62 bushels of sowing barley, 42 bushels peas, 15 bushels oats, 5 bushels spring wheat, 6 bushels fall wheat, 14 bushels rye, 25 acres meadow, 16 acres summer fallow, 7 acres corn, the balance pasture and timber land.

The subscriber offers the farm and entire crop with all the stock and implements belonging for sale if desirable.

Terms of payment made easy. For full particulars apply to
SAMUEL J. BARKER,
10w4t Northport P. O.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE East half of lot No. 4, 5th Con. of Tyendinaga, containing 50 acres of good land, 40 acres of which is cleared. There is on the place a substantial frame dwelling house, good barns and sheds, a never failing spring of water, also a good young orchard bearing fruit.

For particulars apply to
RICHARD MACKAY,
On the premises.
Belleville, May 22, 1879. w3m

WANTED, 50,000 LBS. WOOL
TO CARD AND SPIN AT THE CITY
WOOLLEN MILLS.

THANKFUL to his customers for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, the undersigned begs to announce that he has formed a co-partnership with Mr. John Eaton, and purchased a lot of the newest machinery which has just been put in, ready for operation. Being practical workmen, they can guarantee entire satisfaction.

All kinds of Roll, Carding and Spinning at the lowest possible prices.

Parties coming from a distance can get their work done the same day.

Wool taken in the fleece or otherwise and manufactured into yarn on favorable terms. A call solicited. Remember the place adjoining Burrell's Axe Factory.

LOTT & EATON.
Belleville, May 27, 1879.

Management of the Dairy.

Miscellaneous.

England.

Ireland.

An Arctic Expedition of 25 Years Ago.

The Black Bass.

Farm and Household.

The British Wheat Fields of the North-West.

How Short Shall we Cut Grass?

Ask Yourself these Questions.

FIRE IN HAMILTON.

The Business Centre Destroyed.

MILLIONS WORTH OF PROPERTY CONSUMED.

(From the Globe's Correspondent.)

HAMILTON, Aug. 1.

One of the most disasterous conflagrations ever known in this city took place this afternoon, resulting in a loss of real estate and merchandise frightful to contemplate. The alarm of fire was sounded at 5:40 p. m., the occasion being a small issue of smoke from underneath the cornice near the south east corner of Turner, Livingstone, & Co.'s premises, corner of King and John streets, followed in an incredibly short space of time by a similar issue from the John street side of Messrs. D. McInnes & Co. The brigade turned out promptly, but on their arrival on the spot it had become quite evident that the corner was already doomed. Indeed, so rapidly was the building enveloped in flames that little or no attempts were made to save anything, and this block, embracing the Hamilton Provident and Loan Society's premises on the ground floor corner; the Bank of Hamilton adjoining and facing on King street; D. McInnes & Co.'s occupying the whole part of the building in rear of and over the two premises last named; and Turner Livingstone, & Co.'s, adjoining McInnes', on the second floor, were, comparatively speaking, left to their fate, had the efforts of the brigade concentrated on the task of saving the adjacent buildings. The aspect at this juncture was so alarming that assistance was telegraphed for to Toronto, a proceeding rendered all the more necessary from the fact that the water pressure was found totally inadequate, the streams of water for a while at first scarcely reaching beyond the second story windows. The St. Catharines brigade was also communicated with, but messages were subsequently sent countermanding the request. The Toronto force replied that three engines remained in waiting, ready to start by special train at a moments notice. Presently a spark from the burning building set fire to the tower on Sanford's building, across John street, and about the same time the verandah also catching fire the fate of the block seemed to be sealed. By dint of the greatest exertions, however, the building, although on fire several times and in various places, was saved. The loss sustained by Messrs. Sanford & Co., consisted mainly in the immense injury to their stock by water, smoke, &c. The Merchants' bank, which occupied the corner of the block, will also be a loser in the matter of furniture, and Messrs. J. McPherson & Co., wholesale boot and shoe dealers, adjoining Messrs. Sanford & Co., will have likewise suffered from its removal of goods. The fire as if enraged at being checked in its easterly career, now proceeded southward along the east side of John street, and speedily had a hold upon Dixon Bros.' fruit and fireworks establishment, which from the very nature of its contents it is unnecessary to say literally went like wildfire. The scene here, as the various rockets, &c., exploded, and in some instances shot into the street, was grand in the extreme, and yet under the circumstances as terrible as one could well imagine. Fortunately a lane stopped the progress of the flames in this direction also, and thence forward the fire was gradually brought under control, and by mid-night but few indications were visible of the fearful calamity that had overtaken the city. During the early part of the fire a spark from the McInnes Block resulted in the B. M. E. Church (colored), on Rebecca street, being burned to the ground. Similar sparks set fire also to the roof of Larkin Hall, John street; Mr. Rowes' residence, Catherine street; and various other buildings, but the flames were in each instance extinguished. So far as can be ascertained at present, the following are the amounts for which the various sufferers are insured:—Messrs. Sanford & Co., on building, $11,500 in the Royal, and on stock as follows:—Royal, $15,000; Ætna, $10,000; Phœnix, of Brooklyn, $10,000; Lancashire, $10,000; Western, $5,000; Commercial Union, $20,000; North British, $10,000; Hartford, $5,000; Merchants', $5,000; Imperial, $12,500; Scottish Commercial, $10,000; Canada Fire and Marine $10,000; Liverpool, London, and Globe, $14,000; Phœnix, England, $10,000; Guardian, $10,000; Queen's, $5,000; London, $5,000; Dominion, $1,000. It is also understood that the Guardian and Ætna took each $5,000 risk on Sanford's this afternoon. The loss of this firm is fully covered. Messrs. McInnes & Co. were insured to the extent of about $250,000, $35,000 on the building and the balance on stock, an amount, however, which will not, it is understood, approximate by many thousands the loss sustained.

The Consolidated Bank.

(Condensed from the Montreal Star.)

This bank, which has suspended specie payment, though only incorporated three years ago, has nevertheless a more extended history. It was an amalgamation of the old City Bank of Montreal, a time-honored institution, and the Royal Canadian, a Toronto bank of much more recent date, having a number of branches or agencies throughout the Province of Ontario, and, previous to the amalgamation, a branch office in Montreal.

The stock of the suspended bank is spread from one end of the Dominion to the other, and is also held in England, Scotland, Ireland, Newfoundland, France, and even a few shares in India. The total number of share holders, according to the list published on the 10th May last, was about 1,6 5. One hundred and six persons hold 2,024 shares, representing $292,500, as trustees, or in trust for others, as minor children, charitable and other societies. Seventeen hundred and forty-two shares were held by 75 executors of estates. Three hundred and seventy six shareholders are women, the great majority of whom are widows or unmarried. Forty-one clergymen hold shares to the extent of $59,700, or an average of $1,066 each. The Church of Scotland is down for $8,800. The Temporalities Board for $1,700. James Croil, Treasurer Widows' Fund $3,000, and the Presbyterian Church for $29,000.

The wide spread distress which will ensue from this unfortunate affair, it is not easy to calculate. Already we hear of widows and orphans, whose little all is invested in the shares of the bank, and who are destined to feel the pinchings of poverty in consequence. It is the opinion of the present management of the bank however, that the distress caused will be much less than if the bank had suddenly suspended some two months ago, as many agencies have been disposed of, and the liabilities thus materially lessened. The following statement has been furnished as showing this:

Deposits, 5th June, 1879	$3 234,766,59
Deposits, 29th July, 1879	1,492,791.90
	$1,741 974 69
Circulation reduced about	120,000.00
Aggregate reduction of liabilities	$1,861,254 69

The present directors are Sir Francis Hincks, President; R. J. Reekie, Vice-President; John Rankin, W. W. Ogilvie, Andrew Robertson, Alex. Saunders and John Grant.

(From the Witness.)

There were not many people nor was there much stir in the bank this forenoon when a *Witness* reporter dropped in. In an interview with Mr. Campbell, the Manager, he stated that the amount of deposits held by the bank now on account of the general public had been reduced to about $700,000 while the circulation had been reduced to about $650,000. He also stated that they were taking their own bills for sums due the bank. Cheques being presented were paid in the bills of the bank. He volunteered no information about the prospects for redemption, but referred to the action of the bank in successfully closing out all but two or three agencies so that people in those parts would not be inconvenienced.

A few Consolidated Bank bills were foolishly sold by holders at 75 cents this forenoon. The brokers who took such a "shave" as this must be without conscience. A number of orders came in to-day from the West to purchase the bills at 90c, and the fact that 14 and 14½ has been offered for the stock should be proof that as far as public opinion goes, at least, the claims of bill-holders and depositors will very shortly be met. At the close of this Afternoon Board of the Regular Stock Exchange 14½ was offered for round amounts of Consolidated without inducing sales.

The Board of Directors of the Bank met today, when the question of calling a meeting of shareholders to discuss what course should be adopted came up. It was decided to call a meeting of shareholders. The manager this afternoon stated to a *Witness* reporter that until a meeting of shareholders was held it would be impossible to tell the course to be pursued by the Bank. A short statement was about to be prepared by the Directors to show the actual state of the Bank's affairs.

The Diet of Worms.

Worms infest the upper part of the bowels and feed on chyle. They produce a voracious appetite and great emaciation of flesh, and this enormous desire for food, which is never satisfied, is, no doubt, occasioned by the immediate consumption of the chyle, for the worm feeds upon the extracted nourishment of the food. Costiveness, indigestion, improper diet, and the unhealthy secretions of the bowels in children, are among the causes producing worms. A brisk, regular motion of the bowels would always prevent worms from collecting in the intestines. The appetite becomes variable and voracious, the belly is hard and swelled, there is the picking of the nose, the starting in sleep, the grinding of the teeth. The flesh becomes wasted, and the child is liable to convulsions. Frequent pain in the bowels and sickness of the stomach are strong symptoms of worms. There is really no need to send for a physician in such cases. DR. HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, which any child will willingly take, are specially adapted to the relief of such cases. They are really a family medicine which cannot safely be ignored.

EXPORT TO ENGLAND.—Mr. Jackson Reid, of this village, on Wednesday last despatched a scow load of sheep for the English market, says the Bobcaygeon *Independent*. There were about a hundred fine animals, all in first class condition, chiefly Cotswolds and Leicesters. This is the first exportation of sheep from this neighborhood for the British market, and it promises to have a marked influence in the promotion of sheep raising throughout the entire district. Mr. Reid is still buying for exportation.

Melancholy Drowning Accident.

CLAYTON, N. Y., July 31.—A pleasure party this morning chartered the steam-yachts *Farrington* and *Josephine* for an excursion on the St. Lawrence. The boats were lashed together and the party left about 9:30. They had steamed not more than twenty rods when the head lashing loosed and the *Josephine* capsized and sank. Mrs. Persells, of Binghamton; Mrs. Sarah Bostwick, Mr. and Mrs. Burkalow, of Kirkwood, and Miss Hattie Pollock, of New York, were drowned.

Nothing happened to the *Farrington's* party. The people on both yachts were of the same party, and were out for a pleasure trip.

The Kingston *Whig* has the following additional particulars of the sad accident:—

About 20 rods from shore the Captain of the *Farrington* ordered Capt. Brush, of the *Josephine*, to slack the bow line, in order to allow the *Josephine* to fall back farther, she being the smaller boat. The engineer at the same time slackened the stern line, and as the bow line was slackened the boats spread rapidly apart. The captain of the *Josephine*, taking in the situation at a glance, immediately commenced paying out the bow line, but a kink in the rope caught, which prevented the *Josephine* from swinging around, and in consequence she filled and sank in sixty-five feet of water. There were eighteen persons on the *Josephine*, and all were saved with the exception of five ladies. Several others would have also found watery graves had it not been for Albert Waite, the engineer of the *Josephine*, who rescued three persons. The accident occurred so suddenly that it is thought the five persons who were drowned did not have time to get out of the boat, as the ladies have not come to the surface yet, and they are still in the yacht. The *Farrington* also had a narrow escape from sharing the same fate, but the bow line was cut in time to save her from capsizing. The *Josephine* is owned in Syracuse, and is a new boat 35 feet keel and 6 feet beam. Since the accident a large number of people on the *Farrington* and a scow are trying to raise the *Josephine*. About forty small boats are at the scene of the disaster trying to grapple for the bodies, but at this writing (2:30 p. m.,) without success. It is quite certain that the ladies are still in the boat. If necessary a diving bell will be sent from Garden Island this afternoon. The greatest excitement prevails all along the river. The meeting at the Island Park was closed as soon as the news reached there. It is hoped that the *Josephine* will be raised this evening. Business is at a stand still, and flags are at half mast all over the village.

The Post Office Savings Bank.

We have been favored with a copy of a recently published statement of the business of the Post Office Savings Bank, Canada, year by year, from the 1st of April, 1868, to the 30th of June, 1869. The document is a particularly interesting one, and we give the following summary, made by the Kingston *News*, of the information which it contains:

Year.		Amount of Deposits.	Total amounts inclusive of interest.
30th June,	1869	$ 927,885	$ 563 614 26
"	1870	1,347,901	939,948 83
"	1871	1,917,576	1,396 359 65
"	1872	2,261,631	2 144,600 01
"	1873	2,306,018	2,504 651 57
"	1874	2,340,284	2 692 865 46
"	1875	1,942,346	2,525 390 48
"	1876	1,726,204	2 432 852 58
"	1877	1,521,000	2,375,537 47
"	1878	1,724,371	2,554 984 03
"	1879	1,973,243	2,9?5,290 80

The business of 1879 compared with that of last year shows an increase of 3,252 deposits, and an increase in the amount deposited of $248,872, which is evidence of the improvement of the times. During the same period the number of depositors holding accounts increased by 1,010, and the balance due to depositors increased by $350,706 77. The following figures represent the amounts withdrawn by depositors during the years from that ending 30th June, 1869, to 30th of June last:—

1869	$ 269,754 35
1870	664 555 51
1871	1,093,438 86
1872	1,571 665 19
1873	1,925,999 32
1874	2,086,243 42
1875	2,041 879 64
1876	1,783 257 97
1877	1,525 682 98
1878	1,486,158 73
1879	1,475,048 79

The amount of interest allowed on deposits is four per cent, the sum liable to be withdrawn at call. On special deposits, to be withdrawn after three months' notice, interest at the rate of five per cent. was allowed up to the year 1871, when the sums on special deposit were transferred to the Finance Department, and were invested in Dominion Stock. The circular before us states that the total cost of maintaining the Post Office Savings Bank, including interest allowed to depositors and all expenses of management, averaged somewhat less than four and a half per cent. on the Savings' Bank balance in the hands of the Government. At the end of the first years' business of the Bank there were 213 offices in existence. Now there are 297.

The Post Office Savings Bank has proved a great boon both in the United Kingdom and in Canada, by affording persons of frugal tendency to place their savings on deposit in charge of the Government, which they know is a perfectly safe investment. Confidence in all such institutions is of the utmost importance, and in the Post Office Savings Bank the utmost confidence is reposed.

Dominion Rifle Association.

A telegram from Ottawa on the 30th informs us that the programme for the annual prize meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, which meets at Ottawa on Tuesday, 16th September next, and following days, has been printed. The Marquis of Lorne appears as patron for the first time. The list of matches includes the following:—

All Comers' Match, 50 prizes of the total value of	$385
Dominion of Canada Match, 50 prizes of the total value of	650
Battalion Match, 8 prizes of the total value of	330
MacDougall Challenge Cup Match, 42 prizes of the total value of	350
Provincial Match for London Merchants' Cup, 38 prizes of the total value of	418
The Minister of Militia prize, 31 prizes of the total value of	300
Affiliated Association Match, 43 prizes of the total value of	470
His Excellency the Governor-General's prize, extra series No. 1, 19 prizes of the total value of	120
Extra series No. 2, 18 prizes of the total value of	150
Skirmishing Match, 3 prizes of the total value of	100
Small-bore Match, 18 prizes of the total value of	245
Grand aggregate	$3,448

The following are the conditions of the competition for his Excellency the Governor-General's prize:—To be competed for with Snider Enfield rifles at 200, 500, and 600 yards, 10 rounds at each range, by the 30 competitors making the highest aggregate scores in the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, and 8th matches; the competitor making the highest score to be the winner of his Excellency's prize of 50 pounds sterling and a special badge, each of the nine next highest competitors to receive a badge somewhat similar to that of the "Queen's Sixty" at Wimbledon. The Wimbledon team for 1880 is to be selected from the 30 competitors in the Governor-General's match of 1879, subject to the reservation with reference to Manitoba and British Columbia, as provided by a resolution passed at the general meeting.

A general meeting of the association will be held on the second day of the meeting.

A Singular Accident on the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 7, 1877.

DR. GILES:—While on duty as fireman on engine 47, about ten miles from this city, on Shore Line Road, was accidently thrown off against a rock, train under full head—about thirty-five miles an hour. Was very badly bruised. Your agent was on board. He furnished me with two bottles of Liniment Iodide Ammonia, from which I received the greatest possible benefit. In four days was able to sit up, and am now able to commence work. My aged mother also used the Liniment for rheumatism, which it cured. JOHN GAFFNEY.

The above was witnessed by a number of passengers, and vouched for by Mr. T. McGee, conductor.

Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.
DR. GILES,
120 West Broadway, N. Y.
Trial size 25 cents.

Free of Cost.

The most wonderful remedy of the age is now placed within the reach of all. Be he rich or be he poor, it costs nothing to give this great remedy a trial. DR. KING'S CALIFORNIA GOLDEN COMPOUND, for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Low Spirits, Loss of Appetite, Sour Stomach, Coming up of Food, Yellow Complexion, General Debility, Inactivity and Drowsiness, Liver complaint, Jaundice and Biliousness, for which it is a certain and speedy cure. No person should be without it. In order to prove that it will do all that we claim for it, you are given a trial bottle *free of cost*, which will convince you of its truly wonderful merits, and show you what a regular one dollar size bottle will do. For sale by Jas. Clark & Co. Belleville.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Jas. Clarke & Co. w8m

—8,000 sheep are being fed in Toronto for shipment to the English market.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Militia General Orders.

Humors of the Day.

Mr. Barker's Picture.

There's the Difference.

Wit and Humor.

A Conundrum Propounded.

SANFORD'S
RADICAL CURE
For
CATARRH
Clears the Head, Renders the Breathing Easy and Breath Sweet.

SENSE OF SMELL AND TASTE RECOVERED.

I feel compelled to acknowledge to you the great benefit SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE has been to me. For ten years I have been afflicted with this loathsome disease, and especially in the winter time has it been most severe. The discharge has been thick and bloody, emitting a foul odor so bad that my presence in a room with others was very offensive to them. One week after commencing the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE I was not troubled with it at all. My senses of taste and smell, which were wholly gone, have now fully returned, and my general health is much improved.

Yours, MELBOURNE H. FORD, Shorthand Writer.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., No. 3, 1877.

10 YEARS A SUFFERER.

FROM HON. THEO. P. BOGART.

Feeling thoroughly convinced of the efficacy of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH, I am induced to drop you a line to say that although I have been sceptical of all the nostrums advertised as "radical cure," I have never found anything that promises such relief and ultimate cure as that of SANFORD'S.

I have been afflicted with this dreadful disease for more than ten years, and not until recently could I be induced to persevere with any until I read the letter of Mr. Henry Wells (of Wells, Fargo & Co.) and can truthfully say that after using five or six bottles I am thoroughly convinced of its curative properties. Hoping that others similarly afflicted like myself will be induced to make the trial,

I am, gentlemen, very truly, etc.,
THEO. P. BOGERT.
BRISTOL, R. I., July 24, 1877.

Price, with Improved Inhaler, Treatise, and Directions, $1. Sold by Druggists.

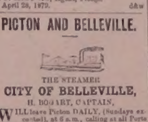
COLLINS'
VOLTAIC ELECTRIC
PLASTERS
Electricity and Healing Balsams, Vitalizing, Strengthening and Healing.

Weary sufferer from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Local Pains, Weak Spine, Weak and Sore Lungs, Coughs and Colds, Weak Back, Weak Kidneys, Nervous Affections, Weak Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Heart Affections, Enlarged Spleen, Female Weakness, Shooting Pains through the Loins and Back, Lack of Strength and Activity, Spasms or Fits and Nervous Muscular and Spinal Affections, try these Plasters.

They will do you more good than all the liniments, lotions, plasters, nostrums, electrical belts, pads and other high priced contrivances in the world. Placed over the pit of the Stomach they prevent and cure Ague Pains, Bilious Colic, Liver Complaints, and vitalize, strengthen, and protect the system from a thousand ills. Thousands of living witnesses attest their value.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Be careful to obtain COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTER, a combination of wonderful curative value. Sold by all druggists.



The Promoter and Perfector of Assimilation.
The Reformer and Vitalizer of the Blood.
The Producer and Invigorator of Nerve and Muscle.
The Builder and Supporter of Brain Power.

Fellows' Compound Syrup is composed of Ingredients identical with those which constitute Healthy Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

By its union with the blood and its effect upon the muscles, reestablishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results:

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitations, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, weary, overtax or irregular habits, Bronchitis, Acute or Chronic, Congestion of the lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of Diphtheria.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name, no other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstances.

Look out for the name and address J. I. FELLOWS, St. John, N. B., on the yellow wrapper in watermark which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

Price $1.50 per Bottle, six for $7.50. Sold by all Druggists.

Prospectus of the
COUNTY OF HASTINGS DIRECTORY
FOR 1879-80.

IN 1870, the third Directory of the County of Hastings and Town of Belleville was published. A great many changes have taken place since that time, and there being a very general demand for a NEW DIRECTORY, the INTELLIGENCER Printing and Publishing Company have decided to issue a new and improved edition, on or about the first of November, 1879.

The general plan of the work will be similar to that of the former Directories, but SEVERAL IMPROVEMENTS WILL BE INTRODUCED, which will render the Directory of great value to business men.

It will contain a complete list of the householders alphabetically arranged, of each Village, City, Town and Township in the County, with street, or concession and lot upon which they reside; and to make this part of the work of additional value, it is intended to give the POST OFFICE ADDRESS of each householder in the various Townships.

The descriptive information will be very full and complete, and every pains taken to have it correct. Special pains will be taken to bring the question of our mineral wealth before the country, with a view to its development, and there can be no doubt, when the facts which will be given in this work are more widely known, capitalists will be induced to come in and invest their means, sure of finding a remunerative return. There will be a

CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY

of the Trades and Professions in the City of Belleville. An abstract of such of the County and City By-laws as are of public interest will appear in the work, as well as a large amount of statistical, local and general information.

THE MAP.

The Map accompanying the Directory will contain all the latest surveys, and will be a great improvement on the former one. To make the map of greater value generally to the County and to the various municipalities within the Corporation, it will contain a plan of Belleville, Trenton, Stirling, Marmora, Madoc, Bridgewater, Tweed, Shannonville, and Mill Point.

While this will greatly increase the expense of the work, it will materially enhance its value, and be of special value to the different Corporations.

PRINCE EDWARD.

The County of Hastings being commercially connected with a portion of the County of Prince Edward, and with a desire to cement more closely those business connections, it is intended to give an alphabetical list of the inhabitants of the Township of AMELIASBURG, in that County, together with other information respecting that and adjoining Townships, which will be of general interest to our merchants, mechanics, and professional men.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Directory for 1879-80 will have a much larger circulation than any that have preceded it, and will therefore afford a much more valuable medium for advertising. The terms, however, remain the same as formerly, viz.: One page, $10.00; Half page, $6.00; Quarter page, $4.00. The same plan will be adopted as in the last edition,—that of interspersing them among the alphabetical list of names—which will render them of additional value.

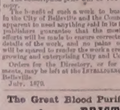
The subscription price will be two dollars per copy.

The benefit of such a work to business men in the City of Belleville and the County, is too apparent to need anything said in its favor. The publishers guarantee that the most studious efforts will be made to ensure correctness in the details of the work, and no pains or expense will be spared to render the work a credit to this growing and enterprising City and County.

Orders for the Directory, or for advertisements, may be left at the INTELLIGENCER Office, Belleville.

July, 1879.

The Great Blood Purifiers!



BRISTOL'S
Sarsaparilla
AND PILLS.
Established 1832.

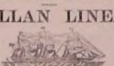
Guaranteed to be an infallible cure for Scrofula in its worst forms, stubborn, deep-seated Ulcers, Syphilis, primary, secondary and tertiary; Tumors, Foul Eruptions, Old Sores, Rheumatism, and all diseases or sores produced by bad blood or humors.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS
CURE ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE, Agents,
jly3 MONTREAL.

1879. 1879.
SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.
ALLAN LINE.



STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
Londonderry and Glasgow.

THE first-class Clyde built iron steamships of the Allan line, (carrying the Canadian and United States Mails,) will be despatched from Halifax for Liverpool and Londonderry every Saturday, as follows:—

SAILINGS FROM HALIFAX

POLYNESIAN,	March 1st.
SARMATIAN,	" 8th.
HIBERNIAN,	" 15th.
MORAVIAN,	" 22nd.
CIRCASSIAN,	" 29th.
CASPIAN,	April 5th.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From Belleville to Liverpool or Londonderry, via. Halifax, Cabin $67.50, $80.50 and $90, according to position of state-room.

Intermediate, with first-class Railway $47.

Steerage, do. $32.

Children 1 to 12 years half price, under 1 year free.

Return Tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage tickets are issued without extra charge, to or from Liverpool, Londonderry, Queenstown, Glasgow, Belfast, London, Bristol or Cardiff.

The last train connecting with the Ocean Steamer at Halifax, passes Belleville every Thursday at noon. Passengers go at once on board.

An experienced Surgeon accompanies each vessel.

Berths not secured until paid for.

Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. (When tickets are not used the amount is returned, less a small deduction.)

Intermediate and steerage Stewardesses are appointed to each of the vessels.

For through tickets and every information apply to

U. E. THOMPSON,
Agent Allan Line,
Canadian Express Office,
March 1879 Belleville.

The Steamer "UTICA,"
J. A. PORTE, CAPTAIN,

WILL leave Trenton every morning (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, calling at Rednersville and all Ports between the head of the Bay and Picton, leaving Belleville at 8 a. m. Will leave Picton at 1 p. m. on return for the head of the Bay; leaving Belleville at 5 p. m.

Omnibuses in waiting at Picton and Belleville.

W. H. CAMPBELL.
Agent, Belleville,
P. F. McCUAIG, Agent, Picton.
April 28, 1879. d&w

PICTON AND BELLEVILLE.

THE STEAMER
CITY OF BELLEVILLE,
H. BOGART, CAPTAIN,

WILL leave Picton DAILY, (Sundays excepted), at 6 a.m., calling at all Ports between Picton and Belleville.

Will leave Belleville at 3 p.m., for Picton.

Making connection with the Napanee steamer at Mill Point, morning and evening.

W. H. CAMPBELL,
Agent, Belleville.
May 5, 1879. d&w

THE STEAMER HASTINGS,

G. CRAWFORD, MASTER,

WILL leave Belleville EVERY MORNING, (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, except Saturday, when she will leave at 2:30 a. m.

Returning, will leave Kingston for Belleville and intermediate ports at 4:30 p. m.

The "Hastings" connects at Kingston with the G. T. R. going East and West; the Royal Mail line of steamers for Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton; the Ferry steamers for Cape Vincent, and steamers for Rideau Canal and Ottawa.

For further information apply to
W. H. CAMPBELL.
Belleville, May 5, 1879.

FOR MONTREAL AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE COMMODIOUS AND FAVORITE PASSENGER AND FREIGHT STEAMER

ALEXANDRA,
CAPT. SMITH,

WILL leave Trenton every Monday morning at six o'clock, and Belleville at nine o'clock, for ports as above, running all the Rapids, including Lachine.

Returning, leaves Montreal every Thursday at noon, for River and Bay Ports. For further information, apply to the Captain on board, or to

W. H. CAMPBELL,
Agent.
Belleville, April 30, 1879. d&w

Imperishable Fragrance.

Murray & Lanman's
CELEBRATED
Florida
Water.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all perfumes for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet and in the Bath, delightful and healthful in the sick room, relieves weakness, fatigue, prostration, nervousness and headache. Look out for counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors, Messrs. Lanman & Kemp, New York.

For Sale by Perfumers, Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE Agents,
jly3 MONTREAL.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessaries of Life.

These famous Pills purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys,

and BOWELS, giving tone, energy, and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages; and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the World.

For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breasts,

Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers,

it is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

Gout, Rheumatism,

And every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at

533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON,

And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.

The Trade Marks of these Medicines are registered in Ottawa. Hence, any one throughout the British Possessions, who may keep the American Counterfeits for sale, will be prosecuted.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

To Rent or for Sale,

IN whole or in Parts, 225 acres of cleared Land, with stone house and outbuildings, within one mile of Belleville. Immediate possession. Enquire of Robert Read, Sidney, or Mr. J. A. Campion, Bridge St., Belleville.
March 7, 1878. 24d&wtf

R. W. NEWTON,

VETERINARY SURGEON.

GRADUATE Ontario Veterinary College. Office two doors south Queen's Hotel, may be consulted on all diseases of Domestic Animals. Horses examined and certificates of soundness given. All calls by letter or telegram promptly attended to. May always be found at his office. Night Bell on Office Door.

May 16th, 1878. 14-1yr.

MANHOOD:
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

We have recently published a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the *radical and permanent cure* (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.

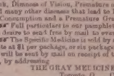
Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and *radically*.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Address
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York,
Post Office box 4586. 50ly

GRAY'S Specific Medicines.



The Great English Remedy an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self Abuse, as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

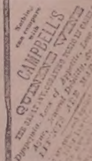
Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

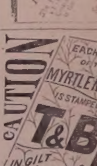
The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money, by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE Co.,
Toronto, O , Canada.

N. B.—The demands of our business have necessitated our removing to Toronto, to which place please address all future communications.

Sold in Belleville by all druggists, and by all wholesale and retail druggists in Canada and the United States. d&wly





CATARRH
CONSTITUTIONAL
CATARRH REMEDY
CURES CATARRH
THOUSANDS APPLAUD ITS WONDERFUL CURES.
Hear what a Reverend Gentleman Says of the Constitutional Remedy.

T. J. B. HARDING, Esq.,
BROCKVILLE, ONT.

DEAR SIR,—It is now two years since your "Constitutional Catarrh Remedy" was introduced to me. I have waited this long to see if the cure would remain permanent before doing this, my duty to you, as at first the happy effects seemed to me to be "too good to be true."

I was afflicted in my head for years before I suspected it to be Catarrh. In reading in your Circular I saw my case described in many particulars. The inward "drop" from the head had become very disagreeable, and a choking sensation often preventing me from lying long. I would feel like smothering and be compelled to sit up in the bed. My health and spirits were seriously affected. When your Agent came to Walkerton in August, 1878, I secured three bottles. Before I had used a quarter of the contents of one bottle, I found decided relief, and when I had used two bottles and a third, I quit taking it, feeling quite cured of that ailment, and have not used any since, until of late I have taken some for a cold in my head.

A sense of duty to sufferers from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, prompts me to send you this Certificate unsolicited, with leave to make what use of it you may see proper.

Yours truly,
W. TINDALL, Methodist Minister.
Port Elgin, Ont., Aug. 24, 1878.

Ask for LITTLEFIELD'S CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY, and take no other.

T. J. B. HARDING, Dominion Agent, Brockville, Ontario.

For Sale by all Druggists at only one dollar per Bottle.

Buy it! (37) Try it

NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY. A gentleman, having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self cure. He will be happy to forward the particulars to any sufferer, on receipt of postage and directed envelope. Address J. T. SEWELL, Esq., Mayville, Hammersmith, London, England. 12y

THE
DAILY INTELLIGENCER

IS published about five o'clock every afternoon (Sundays excepted), and will be furnished by Carriers at the rate of $5 00 a year if paid in advance, $6 00 otherwise. price to mail subscribers has been change $5 00 a year, the old price; $2 50 r months; $1 25 for three months.

Special attention will be paid to reporting the proceedings of Courts of Law, Corporations, Public Meetings, &c., &c., and in short neither pains nor expense will be spared to make the DAILY INTELLIGENCER worthy of public patronage.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A liberal scale of prices for advertisements has been arranged as follows:—

Cards, six lines or under,	6	months	$ 5
do	do	12 do	
Half square,	6	months	12
do	12	do	20 00
One square,	6	do	2 00
do	12	do	32 00
Two squares	6	do	30 00
do	12	do	50 00
Three squares,	6	do	40 00
do	12	do	65 00
Four squares	6	do	50 00
do	12	do	80 00
Notices of Births			50
do of Marriages			50
do of Deaths			50

Special announcements can be made in the local columns of the Daily, in the same type as local items, at fifteen cents a line.

Advertisers contracting for any space no less than half a square, can have the privilege of changing their advertisement every two weeks.

Transient advertisements inserted at 8 cts per line for first insertion, and two cents for each additional insertion.

THE "WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,"

Is published every Friday morning at $1 50 per annum if paid in advance. If not paid at the time of subscription, $2 00 will invariably be charged.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
Above six lines (per line), first insertion	0 08
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements for insertion must be delivered before 10 o'clock on Thursday, to insure their appearance.

All advertisements without written directions inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

"WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER."—Printed for the INTELLIGENCER PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, (Limited), at their Offices, corner of Front and Market Streets, Belleville, by W. A. SHEPARD, Printer and Publisher.

Weekly Intelligencer.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL. 46. BELLEVILLE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1879. NO. 27.

Legal.

L. U. C. TITUS, L.L.B., Solicitor, &c., Trenton, Ont. Office—Cooley's New Block. 51

DENMARK & NORTHRUP, Barristers, &c. Offices lately occupied by Ponton & Denmark, Front St., Belleville. Money to Loan—Private and Company funds. 51

ROBERTSON & THOMAS, Barristers &c. Office—Robertson Block, east side of Front Street, Belleville, Ont. ALEX. ROBERTSON. J. PARKER THOMAS.

GEORGE A. SKINNER, SOLICITOR, &c., STIRLING. 23

FLINT & JELLETT, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Belleville, Ont. JOHN J. B. FLINT. (30) MORGAN JELLETT.

PETERSON & PETERSON, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Insolvency, and Mechanics' lien conveyancers, &c., &c. Office over Clark's Drug Store, corner Bridge and Front Streets, Belleville. A. M. PETERSON, B.A. C. W. PETERSON, B.A.

GEORGE D. DICKSON, Barrister, &c., Post Office Block, Bridge Street, Belleville.

SAM'L S. WALLBRIDGE, Jr., LL.B., Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office—No. 4, Graham's Block, entrance from Campbell Street, Belleville, Ont.

DAVID B. ROBERTSON, (Secretary Grand Junction Railway Company,) Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., &c. Office—No. 4, over the Post Office, Bogart's block, Bridge Street, Belleville, Ont. Money to lend on easy terms, and Mortgages bought and sold.

CHARLES L. COLEMAN, County Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Barrister, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. Office on the west side of Front street, opposite Apothecaries' Hall.

Physicians.

B. F. BUTLER, M. D., C.M., graduate of McGill University, Montreal, and member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Office, Thomasburg, Ont. 173m

J. R. MORAN, M.B., Graduate of University of Trinity College, Toronto, member of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, Coroner for County Hastings. Office and residence corner of King and Victoria Streets, Trenton. House formerly occupied by Dr. Williams. 9-1y

DR. H. JAMES has removed his office to his residence, Church Street, near the Kingston Road.

J. E. EAKINS, M.D., Toronto University, L. R. C. P., L. R. C. S. and L. M., Edinburgh. Office, No. 2, Robertson Block. Residence, George Street, near Hotel. 45

JAMES R. DICKSON, L. D. S., Surgeon Dentist, office corner Bridge and Front Sts., entrance Bridge St. "Special attention paid to the preservation of the natural teeth."

H. W. BRANSCOMBE has removed his Dental Office across the street, near Davenport's Fur Store.

DR. R. TRACY, having returned from Europe, is prepared to meet his patients, as usual, at his residence, Hotel Street. Consult hours, 9 to 10 a.m., 2 to 4 p.m., and after [illegible] p.m., daily. nov5

DR. HIGINBOTHAM, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c. Office over Harrison's book store; residence, next door north of the Bridge Street Methodist Church.

J. B. MURPHY, M. D., M. C. P. S., late House Surgeon of Kingston General Hospital, Graduate of Queen's University, Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur. OFFICE—over Geen's Drug Store, Front Street, formerly occupied by Dr. Holden. 13

J. J. FARLEY, M. D. C. M., Montreal, and M. R. C. S., England. Office, Front Street, over Chandler's Drug Store.

G. B. SOULTER, M. D., Physician, Surgeon, and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. [illegible] street, Stirling.

Dr. Higinbotham,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, &C.

OFFICE and Residence, next door north of the Bridge Street Methodist Church.

Miscellaneous.

THOMAS ROBINSON—General Fire, Life and Accident Insurance Agent and Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Shannonville, P. O. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Residence—Lot 2, 1st concession South Range, Tyendinaga. March 1, '79.

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C. H. COOK, Veterinary Surgeon, graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, office and residence Star Block, Front Street, opposite Walker's Foundry, Belleville. 33-wy

JOHN WILSON, Clerk of the 12th Division Court, County of Hastings. Post Office, L'Amable. 52y

CHARLES BUTLER, County Auctioneer and Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Stirling Ont. 37

JAMES REID, Clerk 4th Division Court, Commissioner in Q. B., Conveyancer, &c., Tweed, North Hastings.

EVANS & BOLGER, Provincial Land Surveyors, Architects, Civil Engineers, and Land Agents. Office—Dominion Buildings, Bridge Street, Belleville. Surveying in all its branches in any part of Ontario promptly attended to. Drawings, Specifications, &c. of ventions prepared, and Patents applied for. JOHN D. EVANS, P. L. S., C. E. & A. THOS. O. BOLGER, P. L. S.

JOHN FRANCIS, County Surveyor, and Inspector of Weights and Measures for East and West Hastings. Residence, Madoc.

THOMAS WILLS, County Treasurer, Conveyancer Land and General Agent. Office Shire Hall, Court House Grounds.

GEORGE W. WALKER, L. D. S., Surgeon Dentist, Front street, Belleville. Office, directly opposite the Anglo-American House and Hambly's Saloon.

PITCEATHLY & KELSO, Importers and Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Bridge street, Belleville.

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REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has REMOVED to the Store, first door south of Geen's Drug Store, and opposite Nathan Jones's, where he will, as before, keep on hand a

FIRST-CLASS STOCK.

JOHN McKEOWN.

SHADOW-EVIDENCE.

BY MARY MAPLES DODGE.

Swift o'er the sunny grass,
I saw a shadow pass
With subtle charm;
So quick, so full of life,
With thrilling joy so rife,
I started lest, unknown,
My step—ere it was flown—
Had done it harm.

Why look up to the blue?
The bird was gone, I knew,
Far out of sight,
Steady, and keen of wing,
The slight, impassioned thing,
Intent on a goal unknown,
Had held its course alone,
In silent flight.

Dear little bird, and fleet,
Flinging down at my feet
Shadow for song;
More sure am I of thee—
Unseen, unheard by me—
Than of some things felt and known
And guarded as my own
All my life long.

—*Midsummer Holiday Scribner.*

MY OWN SHALL COME.

Serene I fold my hands and wait,
Nor care for wind, or tide, or sea;
I rave no more 'gainst time or fate,
For, lo! my own shall come to me.

I stay my haste, I make delays,
For what avails this eager pace;
I stand amid the eternal ways,
And what is mine shall know my face.

Asleep, awake, by night or day,
The friends I seek are seeking me;
No wind can drive my barque astray,
Nor change the tide of destiny.

What matter if I stand alone?
I wait with joy the coming years;
My heart shall reap where it has sown,
And garner up the fruit of tears.

The waters know their own, and draw
The brook that springs in yonder height,
So flows the good with equal law
Unto the soul of pure delight.

The stars come nightly to the sky,
The tide waves to the sea;
Nor time, nor space, nor deep, nor high,
Can keep my own away from me.

Select Reading.

Carlyle's Advice to a Young Man.

The following letter was addressed by Thomas Carlyle, in 1850, to a young man who had asked his advice in a desponding spirit. It is in the author's best and most characteristic style:—"Chelsea, 17th November, 1850. Apparently you are a young man of unusual, perhaps of extreme sensibility, and placed at present in the unfortunate position of having nothing to do. Vague reveries, chaotic meditation, the fruitless effort to sound the unfathomable, is the natural result for you. Such a form of character indicates the probability of superior capabilities to work in this world; but is also, unless guided towards work, the inevitable prophecy of much suffering, disappointment and failure in your course of life. Understand always that the end of man is an action, not a thought. Endeavour incessantly, with all the strength that is in you, to ascertain what—there where you are, there as you are—you can do in this world; and upon that bend your whole faculties; regarding all reveries, feelings, singular thoughts, moods, &c., as worth nothing whatever, except as they bear upon that, and will help you toward that. Your thoughts, moods, &c., will thus in part legitimate themselves and become fruitful possessions for you; in part fall away as illegitimate and die out of the way, and your goal will become clearer to you every step you courageously advance towards it. No man ever understood this universe; each man may understand what good and manful work it lies with him to accomplish there. 'Cheer up, there's gear to win you never saw,' So says the old song; and I can say no more to you.—Yours, &c., T. CARLYLE."

"Preaching For a Crown."

—Howell Davies, walking one Sunday morning to preach, was accosted by a clergyman on horseback, who was bound on the same errand, and who complained of the unprofitable drudgery of his profession, saying that he could never get more than half a guinea for preaching. The Welshman replied that he for his part was content to preach *for a crown*. This so offended the other, that he upbraided the pedestrian for disgracing his cloth.

"Perhaps," said Davies, "you will hold me still cheaper when I inform you that I am going nine miles to preach, and have only sevenpence in my pocket to bear my expenses out and in. But the crown for which I preach is a crown of glory."

For Boys.

You were made to be kind and generous and magnanimous. If there is a boy in the school who has a club foot, don't let him know you saw it. If there is a poor boy with ragged clothes, don't talk of rags in his hearing. If there is a lame boy assign him some part of the game which does not require running. If there is a dull one, help him to get his lessons. If there is a bright one, be not envious of him; for if one boy is proud of his talents and another is envious of them, there are two great wrongs, and no more talents than before. If a larger or a stronger boy has injured you and is sorry for it, forgive him and request the teacher not to punish him. All the school will show by their countenances how much better it is to have a great soul than a great fist.—*Horace Mann.*

Make Friends.

Life is very critical. Any word may be out last. Any farewell, even amid glee and merriment, may be forever. If this truth were but burned into our consciousness, and if it ruled as a deep conviction and real power of our lives, would it not give a new meaning to all our human relationships? Would it not make us far more tender than we sometimes are? Would it not oftentimes put a rein upon our rash and impetuous speech? Would we carry in our hearts the miserable suspicions and jealousies that now so often embitter the fountains of our loves? Would we be so impatient with other faults? Would we allow trivial misunderstandings to build up strong walls between us and those who ought to stand very close to us? Would we keep alive petty quarrels, year after year, which a manly word any day would compose? Would we pass neighbors or old friends on the street without recognition, because of some real or fancied slight, some wounding of pride, or some ancient grudge? Or would we be so chary of our kind words, our commendations, our sympathy, our comfort when weary hearts all about us are breaking for just such expressions of interest or appreciation as we have in our power to give?

Civility is a Fortune.

Civility is a fortune itself, for courteous men always succeed well in life, and that even when persons of ability sometimes fail. The famous Duke of Marlborough is a case in point. It is said of him by a contemporary that his agreeable manners often converted an enemy into a friend; and by another that it was more pleasing to be denied a favor by his grace than to receive one from another man. The gracious manner of Charles James Fox preserved him from personal dislikes, even at a time when he was, politically the most unpopular man in the kingdom. The history of the world is full of such examples of success obtained by civility. The experience of every man furnishes, if we but recall the past, frequent instances where conciliatory manners have made the fortunes of physicians, lawyers, divines, politicians, merchants, and indeed, individuals of all pursuits. To men, civility is what beauty is to a woman; it is a general passport to favor, a letter of introduction, written in the language that one understands. Of two men, equal in other respects, the courteous one has twice the chance of fortune.

Profanity.

Surely profanity is one of the glaring vices of the day, and nowhere is it exercised more freely than in a country village. In cities, profane swearing is not common in the streets. The individual in such communities acquires a respect for the rights of his neighbors, and among multitudes he has to be cautious in regard to the prejudices of all. Any such act as obtrusive swearing in the street would soon arouse the attention of the policeman as the representative and agent of public sentiment. In many country villages a different state of things seem to prevail. Profanity is not regarded as a thing to be ashamed of, but as a sort of manly accomplishment. In the bar-room and the corner grocery the air is blue with strange oaths flung out, not in anger or by way of execration, but merely to strengthen, adorn and emphasize discourse. An expletive is the great figure of rhetoric. It serves to describe a girl's beauty, to estimate a horse's speed, to measure the yield of a wheat field. It is the climax of invective against an enemy, the chief argument in a discussion, the point of every witticism. Two men cannot meet in the street without adding to each other's health choice specimens of profanity. Plenty of decent people passing by must feel shocked, but they are powerless to express their indignation, for profanity has got to be a country habit. This vice of indiscriminate swearing, setting aside its indecency, tends to corrupt the use of language and destroy its capabilities for expressing any strong emotion. A bad habit, neighbor; master it ere you become its slave.

The Pure in Heart.

Who are the pure in heart? Not those whose outward lives wear the semblance of extreme sanctity—not those whose voices are loudest in the songs of praise, and whose good deeds are blazoned forth to the world. The truly pure in heart are sensitive, shy, unobtrusive men and women, who traverse their appointed way as modestly as some hidden rivulet flows through a quiet vale. There is no fretting or foaming, or dashing impetuously onward. Their course is marked only by the fertility and beauty which attend it. The poet, if he be truly gifted with "vision and faculty divine," should, above all men, belong to that privileged order of beings who, in their exalted moments, stand face to face with Divinity itself. His studies, his solitary musings, his close observances of the changing aspects of earth and sky, all tend to elevate his thoughts and purify his heart. When, after long and intimate communication with the spirit of nature, he enters her solemn temples, the veil that hid the mysteries of the universe is drawn aside, and he feels himself in the presence of the Infinite. Then, in every beautiful thing around him, he beholds the Creator of the beauty. Then, in winds and water, he hears a melody which is, to his exalted sense, the voice of God. But those who, by their innocent purity of heart, most truly realize the meaning of the phrase, are little children. Watch a little child in some of those light troubles which pass, like a summer cloud, over the pure mirror of its thoughts. It is not evident some seraph hand dries the tears ere they have time to leave one stain on the rosy cheek? Watch that child in its moment of happiness, mark its radiant eye, listen to its accent of joy, and you will be sure that some spirit voice is whispering ecstatic promises to its soul. Talk to a little child of heaven, and straightway heaven is mirrored in its face. Watch an active, healthy boy in his outdoor pastimes; he is always daring, always reckless, always in peril of life or limb, yet always upheld and saved by some angel.

Marriage.

Girls do not realize that marriage either makes or mars two lives. But it does; therefore choose your partner carefully. Do not marry a man who has only his love for you to recommend him. That is very fascinating but it does not make the man. If he is not otherwise what he should be, you will never be happy. The most perfect man that did not love you should never be your husband; but though the marriage without love is terrible, love only will not do it. If this man is dishonorable to other men, or mean, or given to any vice, the time will come when you will either loathe him or sink to his level. It is hard to remember, amidst kissing and praises, that there is anything else in the world to be done or thought of but love making; but the days of life are many; and the husband must be a guide to be trusted—a companion, a friend, as well as a lover.

Procrastination.

"I can do it just as well to-morrow," says the sluggard lazily negotiating some important duty; but when to-morrow comes it is laden with its own duty, and the double weight is too much for it to carry. Somebody is said once to have complained in the hearing of Red Jacket that he had not time enough for some thing. "Well," said the Indian chief, "I suppose you have all there is." How many people race through life trying forever to catch up with the work which, while they waited with folded hands, got hopelessly ahead of them. Doubtless there are those who never do all they long to; flesh and blood are finite; but it never was, and never will be, any one's duty to do the impossible. To work steadily and faithfully, doing one thing at a time without hurrying, yet with dispatch, is the secret of the people who accomplish so much, who leave behind them the monument of a completed work. Such people have time also for healthful play, which is by no means idleness. Never "put off" duties which should be performed at once. Remember that "to-morrow never comes; it is evermore to-day."

Religion and Working Men.

Christianity is the only system that cares for the poor. There are rare exceptions who have control over masses of people who tell them that Christianity is not the poor man's friend. I tell you that what religion has done to civilise this earth has been by being the poor man's friend. Jesus, the great Captain of our salvation, came from above and laid himself down beside us—His great heart of sympathy beside our heart. He came down, and you cannot find a man on earth poorer than he was. He had not where to lay his head; and from that platform of lowliness, down in the midst of that society, he lays the arms of his humanity beneath the lowest of the low and the poorest of the poor, and then rising in the majesty of dominion, he raises mankind up to the throne of God. Blessed be God for such a Saviour, for such a King of salvation, even Jesus Christ our Lord. Now that system cannot fail which binds itself to humanity.—*Bishop Simpson.*

Gems of Thought.

A beautiful eye makes silence eloquent.

A pure heart is the crown of all beautiful things.

It is sound policy to suffer all extremities rather than to do a base action.

A man is called selfish not for pursuing his own good, but for neglecting that of his neighbor.

Quarrels, like thunder-storms, would end in sunshine were it not for the determination to have the last word.

Eloquence is the power to translate a truth into language perfectly intelligible to the person to whom you speak.

There are some persons on whom their faults sit well, and others who are made ungraceful by their good qualities.

Don't think that your wife has less feeling than your sweetheart. Her relationship to you only is changed, not her nature.

The blue of heaven refreshes the eye of the soul when it rests upon it, as much as the green of earth does that of the body.

Good temper is like a sunny day; it sheds a brightness over everything; it is the sweetener of toil and the soother of disquietude.

Those for the most part are the greatest thinkers who are the least talkers; as frogs cease to croak when light is brought to the water's edge.

The triumphs of truth are the most glorious chiefly because they are the most bloodless of all victories, deriving their highest lustre from the number of the saved, not of the slain.

It is a beautiful thing to frankly acknowledge an error we are conscious of committing toward another; and a more enjoyable thing to know we are wiping away the tears of pain our thoughtless words have caused.

Men's feelings are always purest and most glowing in the hour of meeting and farewell; like the glaciers, which are transparent and rosy-hued only at sunrise and sunset, but throughout the day grey and cold.

Carlyle says that one cannot move a step without meeting a duty, and that the fact of mutual helplessness is proved by the very fact of one existence. No man liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself.

A friend, who loveth at all times, through evil and through good report; through sorrow unto joy; through sin and suffering unto repentance, is more beautiful than the stars in the firmament above; more to be desired than all the wealth of Golconda.

You can train the eye to see all the bright places in your life, and so slip over the hard ones with surprising ease. You can also train the eye to rest on the gloomy spots, in utter forgetfulness of all that is bright and beautiful. The former is the better education.

When we are young we waste a great deal of time in imagining what we shall do when we grow older, and when we are old we waste an amount of time in wondering why we waited so long before we began to do anything.

He who is passionate and hasty is generally honest. It is your old dissembling hypocrite of whom you should be aware. There's no deception in a bull-dog. It is only a cur that sneaks up and bites you when your back is turned.

We are born in hope; we pass our childhood in hope; we are governed by hope through the whole course of our lives; and in our last moments hope is flattering to us, and not till the beating of the heart shall cease will its benign influence leave us.

Let us be true to ourselves, to the nobler nature implanted in our hearts, never abandoning what we have undertaken, nor breaking the once-spoken promise, but die, if needs be, at our posts, rather than desert them, our epitaph the soldier's of olden days:

"Whose hand was loyal to his sword,
Whose heart was faithful to his word."

A VEGETABLE CURIOSITY.—A remarkable freak of vegetation has appeared in the grounds of R. B. Tatman, of Worcester, in the shape of a potato vine which bears tomatoes. It appears to be a mixture of the two vegetables, and is accounted for by the fact that a strong tomato vine, from chance sown seed, grew in the same hill with the potatoes, and the pollen of the two plants became mixed. Unfortunately the vines were pulled up before the peculiarity of the growth was noticed. Some of our agriculturists may derive a valuable suggestion from this. As both the potato and the tomato are of the solanacæ family, it is not impossible that one should be fertilized by the other, and a remarkable economy of labor might be effected if careful and scientific cultivation should produce a plant which should bear good potatoes at the roots and good tomatoes on the top.—*Springfield (Mass.) Union.*

General News.

THE FALL OF ULUNDI.

Destruction of Cetewayo's Military Kraals.

UTTER ROUT OF THE ZULUS.

The following is the account of the battle of Ulundi, as given by the special correspondent of the London *Times*:—

ULUNDI, July 4th.—At daybreak this morning the Flying Column and the 2nd Division crossed the White Umvolosi. The 1st Battalion of the 24th Regiment remained behind in laager. Colonel Buller's admirable and dashing reconnaissance yesterday drew out the Zulus in full force, and made patent the fact that they intended to fight for the advance in the open ground between the river and Ulundi. Lord Chelmsford accordingly determined to meet them and hazard a fair fight on open ground. This resolution showed great judgment and decision. The troops proved more steady on this occasion than they have ever been in laager, and the effect of a defeat in open ground will be greater on the Zulus than any repulse from entrenchments. With the exception of the ammunition and water-carts, no vehicles accompanied the expedition. On the first clear ground we came to the order was given to form a hollow square, with the Flying Column in the front, and the 2nd Division in the rear. The disposition of the troops and guns were as follows: On the first face five companies of the 8th Regiment, under Major Tucker, with two Gatling guns, under Major Owen, in their centre. On the right flank two 7-pounders of Major Tremlett's battery, under Lieut. Davidson; and seven companies of the 13th Regiment, under Major England; divided by two more of Major Tremlett's guns, under Captain Brown and Lieutenant Slade; and one 9-pounder of Major Le Grice's battery, under Lieutenant Crookenden; dividing four companies of the 58th Regiment, under Colonel Whitehead. On the rear face one gun of Major Le Grice's battery; two companies of the 21st Regiment, under Major Hazelrig; and three companies of the 94th Regiment, under Colonel Malthus. On the west flank the remaining three companies of the 40th Regiment; two 7-pounders of Major Harness' Battery, under Lieutenant Parsons; eight companies of the 90th Regiment, under Major Rogers; and two guns of Major Le Grice's temporarily attached to Major Harness' Battery, under Lieutenant Elliott. Inside the square were two companies of Engineers, with some Native Pioneers attached, under Major John Chard and Captain Anesley; reserves of the different regiments, the ammunition carts, water carts, stretchers, and ambulance waggons, bearers, and the Native Contingent, under Major Benrough. Colonel Buller's Cavalry were scattered in front and on the flanks; and two squadrons of lancers, under Colonel Drury Lowe, with Captain Shepstone's Basutos, formed a rear guard. Thus the columns moved forward. On crossing the river a small body of Zulus were descried watching our movements from a hill on the left. For a while they were the only scouts visible, but by the time the square halted and set fire to the first kraal, Umlambo Bogivemmo, others appeared at different points in the same direction. After firing the kraal, the square moved forward again and passed Unodwengo, the great kraal of the King Panda. This was also set fire to by some of our cavalry; but, as the smoke arising from the burning of such a number of huts would have probably concealed the movements of the enemy, the fire was suppressed. The Zulus meanwhile began to show in great numbers along the sky to the left. Many were descending towards the plain in column and companies, with skirmishers in advance. Columns could also been seen issuing from Ulundi, a little further on. The square wheeled to the right and in a few minutes took up an excellent position, which Colonel Buller, with the advance cavalry, had noticed and pointed out to Lord Chelmsford. Unodwengo, now on our left, lay almost in a line with the laager, and Ulundi on our right front. Soon after we settled, the cavalry, reconnoitering on the left flank, opened fire on some of the enemy hidden from our view by a rise in the ground. Almost simultaneously, Captain Shepstone's Basutos commenced a hot skirmish on the left of Unodwengo kraal. In both cases our men were soon in retreat, and as they fell back great numbers of the Zulus swarmed over the ridges. Soon the mounted men on all sides were engaged, firing as they retreated towards the square, the lines of which were now open to receive them. The men then closed up, and the artillery opened fire. Although the gunners made excellent practice, the Zulus advanced without any perceptible decrease in pace, their attack developing itself with wonderful rapidity. A few minutes before but a few Zulus were to be seen towards Ulundi; now thousands upon thousands, shouting war cries, were seen sweeping round the square. Shells from right and left were speedily followed by firing from the front ranks of the infantry on the same faces, and as the enemy approached volley firing commenced on all sides. At length these were entirely surrounded and the attack was finally developed. The principal effort was evidently to be made from our rear, over the rising ground from which Captain Shepstone's Basutos had been driven. The Zulus, swarming in continuous streams, crossed the left flank, partially under cover of Unodwengo kraal, and, passing the open ground between, which appeared black with them, formed a hollow square, and with a magnificent rush came in dense masses straight for the right rear corner of the square. The Royal Engineers, with the adjoining companies of the 58th and 94th, were as steady as rocks. The attack was directed particularly against the point covered by the two companies of the 21st. Neither volleys, shells, nor guns stopped them for a moment. It looked as if we were going to have a hand-to-hand fight; but at 60 or 70 yards they wavered before our fire, and in a moment halted dead. Through the smoke we could see from horseback the black rank hesitating, pausing as if for a spring. Eventually they turned and fled. The 80th had the most difficult point in the position to defend. A short distance beyond their lines the ground suddenly dipped, and the enemy were thus enabled to close without being seen. The men continued firing with great coolness, waiting time after time until they saw the Zulus rise. Shortly before this a Gatling had been taken from the front face and placed on the left flank, where the Zulus were at one time in great strength. The onslaught on this face was not nearly so heavy as on others. Reports say the Zulus have a great dread of Gatlings. As soon as the enemy showed a disposition to waver, the Lancers issued from the rear face, with orders to wheel to the left and follow the enemy. There were great cheers as they left, led by Colonel Lowe, who a few minutes previously had been knocked off his horse by a spent bullet. The 17th made an attack with great skill, using their lances with great effect under a continuous fire from the Zulus, who fought doggedly. During a retreat on the face of a hill they halted in strong force and poured a hot fire into their pursuers. Meanwhile, a troop of the King's Dragoon Guards, under Captain Brewster, and Irregular Cavalry had left the square by various sides, and were following the enemy in all directions, Lord W. Beresford in front. The pursuit occupied some time, and it was during this part of the engagement that the Zulus suffered most severely. At length they gained the crests of the hills, where they again collected in small bodies. Shrapnel, fired with time fuses, soon dispersed them. The actual attack commenced at 8:30. Prisoners state that the attacking rear was led by Ungegwalkail, the front by Dabulamanzi, the left by Sirayo, and the right by Malonia. Five days ago it was stated that Cetewayo sent 400 head of cattle with messengers commissioned to make peace, but that they were stopped by the Unclw Cho Regiment, who stated that until they had been beaten no peace should be made. Cetewayo said, "You may fight and surround the English when they leave the laager and try to crush them; but white men have never been beaten." The prisoners say that Cetewayo and the old men are opposed to war, and were not expecting that the Zulus would again attack us. Women, children and cattle have been removed for some time to Mazaine. The chief Zulu regiments, Angobamion, Nokraki, Unbonum, Bowois, Unsembe, Umbabu, Uklsko, Unaiad, Tolhluppo, Isangulubi, Abe Undebiki, Tombi, and Uhlamibble, remain with the King as a body guard. The prisoners agree that the whole force of the Zulu nation was present. The force surrounding us was 15,000, 8,000 looking on. Their losses were estimated at 1,500; but this was less than the numbers killed by the cavalry and artillery. The victory was complete. After attending to the wounded, the column advanced to support the cavalry and burnt Ulundi, Undalakonombi, Ukage, and a couple of kraals. Ulundi is situated on the spur of a range of hills, containing several thousand huts. The two 7-pounders taken at Isandula were found. Everything of value had been removed to Amanzekanza, a new kraal built by the King when the war broke out, and situated 15 miles north of Ulundi, in the fork make by the junction of the White and Black Umvolosi Rivers. The country between Ulundi and this kraal is reported as very broken, with heavy bush. The actual approach to the kraal lies through a long, narrow ravine. The Zulus think this stronghold impregnable, their faith in its strength being indicated by its name, which means "Come if you dare." In the afternoon the troops marched back to laager, burning Unodwengo kraal.

Lord Chelmsford has accomplished his aim. With the burning of Ulundi the war has reached its climax, and we are enabled if we choose, to desist from further active operations. The question whether Cetewayo surrenders or not is of but little importance. We can place Oham in possession of all the lower half, which, as regards grazing land and fertility, is by far the more desirable half of Zululand, and interpose between Natal and Cetewayo's people a complete bulwark. Oham, assured of a little assistance and support for the first few years of his reign, will soon be able to defend himself, strengthened undoubtedly by desertions from Cetewayo's cause. If necessary, the Zulu emigrants from Natal could be encouraged to return to their own country. Under Oham's rule they would be exempt from the military oppression and cruelties which caused them to fly from Cetewayo. If we continue the war, we enter upon an arduous and fruitless task; for beyond Ulundi there is a wilderness, in which the difficulties of moving troops would be greater than anything experienced; and should a pursuit of Cetewayo be decided upon, difficult bush fighting is certain. Great praise is due to the surgeons for their behavior during the action.

A Romantic Life.

THE EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURES OF AN EXTRAORDINARY BEAUTY.

The romantic vicissitudes of the early life of the Countess Solange de Kramer have once more become the talk of the Parisian saloons, and they are, indeed, so extraordinary that, used as materials for a novel they would spoil the book by their lack of verisimilitude. One night in 1801, a little girl about one year old was deposited in the drawer of the Foundling Asylum at Brest. She was dressed with much finery; and a note attached to her skirts, told that her name was Solange, and that she would be reclaimed by her father. The claim was never made, however, and in due time the child was transferred to the orphan asylum to be educated there. As she grew up she developed a most extraordinary beauty, but her intellect appeared to be very weak, and she suffered from frequent nervous fits. When she was twelve years old she was sent out into the streets to sell flowers and her beauty and modesty attracted many people's good will, but she grew weaker and weaker, and at last she died. According to French custom, she was buried in an open casket, and, as it was winter and the soil frozen, she was laid into the grave, only covered with a thin layer of sand. During the night she awoke, and pushing the sand away, she crept out from this grave. Not exactly understanding what had taken place, she was not so very much frightened, but in crossing the glacis between the cemetery and the fortifications, she was suddenly stopped by the outcry, "Qui vive," as she did not answer, the sentinel fired and she fell to the ground. Brought into the guard-house, her wound was found to be slight, and she soon recovered, but her singular history and also her great beauty had made so deep an impression on the young lieutenant of the garrison (Kramer) that he determined to be her protector, and sent her to one of the most fashionable educational establishments in Paris. During the next few years Kramer was much tossed about by the war, but when in 1818 he returned to Paris, he found Solange a full grown woman, not only beautiful, but accomplished and spirited, with no more trace of intellectual weakness or nervous fits. He married her, and for several years the couple lived happily in Paris. Meanwhile investigations were made concerning the girl left in 1801 in the Foundling hospital at Brest, and as these investigations were made by the Swedish Ambassador, and in a somewhat official manner, they attracted some attention. Capt. Kramer heard about the affair and sent a note to the Ambassador, and, a month later on, the Ambassador came in state to bring Mme. Kramer a formal acknowledgement from her father, the former Gen. Bernadotte, the former King Charles XIV. of Sweden. Capt. Kramer and his wife went immediately to Stockholm: they were ennobled, etc., and their son has just now been appointed Attache to the Swedish Legation at Paris.—*Ex.*

The Orange Celebrations.

The London *Times* publishes the following from its Irish correspondent:—"The Orange processions in the North have been followed by some disturbances, though no collisions such as occurred in former years are reported. In the neighborhood of Belfast there was rioting in several places, and at Carrick the police were obliged repeatedly to charge the mob and make several arrests. At Ballymacarett there was much excitement. A number of persons were treated for scalp wounds in the Royal Hospital. At Conlisland, where party feuds are more embittered by recent circumstances, a serious affray is stated to have occurred between the constabulary and an armed body of Roman Catholics. The Orangemen set to work to prepare arches. The Roman Catholics resolved to have a counter exhibition, and put up green arches in their own quarter of the town. During the night shots were fired by both parties, but no collision occurred, although the windows of the Orange hall were broken. The Orangemen marched next day to Donaghmore, and a body of Roman Catholics assembled on a hill near the town. About 30 of them were armed, and fired shots in all directions. The police proceeded to disperse them, and having been fired upon, returned the fire. A constable was shot in the face and severely injured. A second volley was fired at the constabulary, who again fired in return, and after some time cleared the hill. The town during the day was in a very excited state, and it was only the presence of a large force of constabulary which restrained the disorderly section of the inhabitants from creating serious disturbances. Several arrests have been made from both parties, but the majority of the prisoners are Roman Catholics. One Orangeman has been charged with firing at the Rev. Mr. Bradley, a Roman Catholic Priest. Sub-Inspector Webb had a sledge-hammer thrown at him, and received a severe wound on the head.

An Extraordinary Case.

A FOUR AND A HALF INCH DARNING NEEDLE IN A LADY'S BODY.

For many years past Mrs. Reed, wife to Mr. James Reed, residing at the corner of Wellington and Cannon streets, has occasionally felt very unwell, the symptoms being usually those attending affections of the liver and kidneys. She was treated time and again by leading physicians, and lately, we believe, suffered severely. A certain doctor of this city, noted for his skill in all puzzling cases, some time ago took the matter in hand, and being surprised that the supposed disease did not yield to his treatment, resolved that there must be some foreign substance in the woman's body, a supposition which on Saturday proved correct. The doctor made an incision on the left side below the heart, the region which pained Mrs. Reed most, and inserted a roll. Subsequently he inserted a probe which touched some hard substance, and Mrs. Reed instantly said "That's it," and on introducing the forceps the doctor pulled out a large darning needle, fully 4½ in. in length, and held it up to the astonished gaze of those in the room. In a few minutes afterwards Mrs. Reed was sitting up in bed, chatting to her friends. This is the most extraordinary case that ever came under the notice of the medical faculty in this city. Mrs. Reed is forty-seven years old; she does not recollect in her life ever having had a needle run in any part of her body, but has some remembrance of what she thought was a splinter in her heel when a very little girl. The affair has created considerable comment in the east end.—*Hamilton Times.*

—Napoleon III.'s "Vie de Cesar" is to be completed. Colonel Stoffel is travelling in Italy to collect materials.

The Grand Trunk Railway.

(*From the Canadian Spectator.*)

On the first day of this month the Riviere du Loup section of the Grand Trunk Railway was to be handed over to the Government of the Dominion, and the money received for it will be expended in acquiring a western outlet for the Grand Trunk towards Chicago and St. Paul, and giving it access to all the trading parts of Michigan. This may be taken as a new point of departure in the development of the railway, and affords an opportunity for reviewing its history and prospects.

During the last five years—the period covered by the present management—successes have been won and difficulties overcome, which, could they have been foreseen, would have appeared impossible. It is true that there have been times when Grand Trunk stock was higher in the London market, and when it was in a better standing as to raising capital there, but the change in the position is due to the fact that capital was raised on promises which have not been fulfilled—not because they were unreasonable, or dishonestly made—but because of the serious competition which has grown up since then. By the extension of the American and Canadian railway systems, duplicate lines have been built to compete for the same traffic, thereby reducing the rates to one-half, and often to one-third, of what they were a few years ago. There has been a large increase in all kinds of freight traffic, but a corresponding decrease in all rates. No dividend was paid up to 1874, and of course, no dividend has been paid since then, but this is the important point to notice, that double the work is done, and the running expenses have not been increased.

Any one acquainted with the Montreal *Witness* will not accuse it of being in any way partial to the Grand Trunk, yet it says of this summer's passenger train service: "The enterprise of the Grand Trunk Railway is worthy of commendation," that trains "are run faster, in one instance by two hours, than last summer, *when the time was considered marvellously quick.*" It is a fact that the passenger trains have never been run with greater regularity, and the service given to the public was never more satisfactory. During the last few years excursion trains, carrying passengers at low fares, have been run almost daily in the summer over some parts of the line,—a thing quite new in the history of the line. Apart entirely from the loss occasioned by the reduced rates in merchandise traffic is the decrease in the business carried by passenger trains. The reports shew that the train mileage for the year 1873 was 2,034,749; for the five years 1873 to 1878, 10,558,873; or an average of 2,110,774 train miles. The receipts in 1873 were $2,907,030; in the five years, $13,836,814; or a yearly average of $2,767,362. The difference may be counted as actual loss, as in the figures quoted the train service shews an increase in the number of miles run to obtain the excursion business, without which there must have been a much larger diminution in the passenger receipts. The loss in passenger earnings may be attributed, for the most part, to the hard times through which we have passed. Fierce competition has occasionally raged for a time in the through American business; but this, unlike freight, has not entailed the running of extra trains, and it has probably been somewhat of a benefit to the Grand Trunk in bringing to it a large accession of through business to fill partially occupied cars. At most, it could but add an additional car to a train capable of having still more attached with very little extra cost. This has more than counterbalanced the reduction in fares brought about by competition, while the American lines, carrying so much greater a proportion of the through business than the Grand Trunk, have suffered by having nearly the whole of the receipts depleted.

Competion has also had the effect on the American railways—by what is termed "scalping"—of seriously interfering with the local traffic in the districts traversed by the trains which convey the through passengers. The principal loss in Grand Trunk passenger traffic as compared with previous years is in consequence of the diminution of business between local points both for the portion of the line in Canada and the United States; but this is only temporary, and when renewed activity in general trade occurs this difficulty will cease to exist, and even at the present time the weekly earnings shew a considerable improvement on the returns of last year.

The volume of passenger traffic between old locations has not materially increased in the districts in which new lines have been built, but a great injustice has been done by the construction of parallel lines, which have been aided by Government grants. In one instance, the Ottawa and Quebec Railway, built and equipped entirely by the Government, took away from the Grand Trunk Railway and the Richelieu & Ontario and Ottawa River Navigation Companies' steamers—all of which were private undertakings—a considerable portion of even the small revenue earned by them in the thinly populated districts through which they are operated.

The following figures—taken from the able report of the Massachusetts Board of Railway Commissioners—show the position and passenger earnings of a few of the leading railways in the United States, situated in districts most adjacent to Canada. The earnings of the lines in that State in the year 1873-4 were $15,872,687, while in the four years after they were $56,537,680, and in the last year only $12,949,970. The average decrease is $1,738,267, or nearly 11 per cent.; the decrease on the last year was $2,922,717, or nearly 18½ per cent. as compared with 1873; whilst the Grand Trunk has had only a decrease of less than 5 per cent., comparing the yearly average for the five years with the receipts for 1873. The last year's passenger returns for the New York Central, Lake Shore, and Michigan Southern, and Michigan Central Railway—the three Vanderbilt lines—show a falling off, as compared with the year 1873, of $3,108,372, equal to 22 per cent. decline.

Between local points in Canada merchandise has been carried at such low rates that even in these depressed times business has been conducted which would have been impossible but for the facilities thus afforded. The simple fact is that the high state of efficiency and the splendid organization of the working staff have—since the change of gauge to 4 ft. 8½ in., which took place in 1873—enabled the Company to do double the work in the movement of goods which it could preform under the old gauge of 5 ft. 6 in. when all the traffic interchanged with American lines had to be either transhipped or conveyed in changeable gauge cars, the nature of the construction of which made them do serious injury to the road-bed of the line. The statistics of work done will show the results which have been reached in the quinquennial period from 1874 to 1878.

In the years 1872 and 1873 there were 433 and 442 million tons moved one mile, and the rate obtained in the latter year was one and forty-six hundredths of a cent. In the year 1878 the work done reached 785 million tons carried one mile, and the rate earned on it was a little over three-quarters of a cent. per ton per mile. If the five years' traffic had been carried at the rate of 1873, it would have given an additional net revenue, of over *nineteen million dollars*, or nearly four million pounds sterling. The reduction in rate has been entirely at the expense of net revenue, which would have been available for dividend. This amount is equal to the present market value of the entire G. T. ordinary and preference stock, exclusive of debenture debt, and would have paid an average of two per cent. per annum for the five years on the par value of the ordinary stock, and an average of nearly four and a-half per cent. per annum for the same period on the 1st, 2nd and third preference stocks. As £7,500,000 of the ordinary capital stock was issued at 20, the two per cent. really means 10 per cent. per annum to the original investor. The constant watchfulness maintained in working the line has resulted in a reduction of the working expenses, which have decreased from £1,584,755 ($7,712,474) or 82.30 per cent. in 1873 to £1,376,010 ($6,696,582) or 76.23 in 1878.

To make another comparison of the working expenses of 1873 with the period since, it will be necessary, for the sake of illustration, to arrive at the gross earnings which would have accrued on the whole movement of freight traffic at the rate obtained in 1873, and apply the actual working expenses for the five years, which will give the result of reducing the percentage from 82.30 in 1873 to 55 per cent. in the five years,—a decrease of nearly 27½ per cent. Even upon the *actual* earnings of the five years reduced as they are—there is a decrease of 6 per cent. in the working expenses. The decrease of 27½ per cent. would be a partially fallacious conclusion. In fairness it should be stated that the working expenses cover all descriptions of traffic under one head. If the traffic could be divided, and it could be shown of what kind of freight the increased business done has consisted, I think it would be found that it is mainly in what is termed the through traffic coming off other lines and going to other lines, off the Grand Trunk system, which traffic is not "handled" at all on the Grand Trunk; and if this accounts for the large increase, it is necessary to explain that the least possible labor is entailed on an intermediate line (like the Grand Trunk or Great Western in their present position) in the movement over it of this *through* business. With a railway prepared to do business on an extensive scale, few additional men are required at any of the stations along the route, no loading or unloading of cars is undertaken at either end of the line where it is received from, or handed to, foreign Companies, and the wear and tear on the track is infinitesimal. An actual additional expense incurred in the conveyance of this extra traffic is that attendant on the slight labor of booking at the junction station at which it joins the intermediate line. In the case of the Grand Trunk, there are the charges consequent on the running of the engines and cars engaged in the service, beyond what they would be if they were idle, and the empty back mileage where the East bound traffic is largely in excess of the West bound.

While the tendency of excess in population and passenger traffic is to "go West," the present excess of population resident in the Eastern States and Europe, create a demand for greater quantities of the products of the West than the lesser populations of the West require of the manufactured products of European and Eastern markets. It is therefore evident that on the trunk lines there is a large excess of merchandise carried Eastward compared with that Westward bound.

The large space which manufactured articles going West occupies in proportion to the weight is very much at variance with the solid commodities going East—such as grain, flour, meats, and even with live cattle and hogs. Again, in taking into consideration the actual working expenses of moving such an aggregate of weight as that carried by the Grand Trunk the last five years—about three thousand five hundred millions of tons one mile—it should be remembered that in carrying the same weight and class of articles the same distance, in even the same car, the expense varies considerably when the traffic goes in different directions, as the varying gradients of the line enable engines to haul many more cars to a train load over some districts than would be hauled on other portions of the same railway. The working expenses of different sections of a railway are also affected in a different ratio by climatic influences; so that the excess traffic carried in later years varies in almost every particular from the traffic of preceding years. The local was then much greater, and general results show that each ton of freight was in former years hauled a much shorter distance, which would, of course, make the average expense more then for unloading and loading, and the same cartage expense incurred upon a ton of freight, whether it is carried 5 miles or 500 miles.

I have alluded previously to the hopefulness of the present situation. The presidents of the principal trunk lines having agreed—after appointing permanent arbitrators—that rates shall be maintained, and perhaps even the great monopolist Mr. Vanderbilt my learn by such significant facts as the reduction in rate of the dividend of Michigan Central, and the recent decline in the market price of the stock of that Company, that the grasping policy he is pursuing may culminate in the wreck of his own fortune and those who are associated with him in his enterprises.

Mr. Vanderbilt being the controlling proprietor of the New York Central Railway, his interest is paramount in maintaining the dividend at its present rate of eight per cent. An article in the *North American Review* for February states that the dividends for six years to 1877 amounted to nearly forty-three million dollars; but that in the statement of receipts, after particularising the different items which usually appear as "railway revenue," there is a "miscellaneous" in the six years amounting to nearly six million dollars of the entire earnings. The writer continues: "When the stockholder puts his dividend check in his pocket he has the satisfaction of knowing that more than thirteen per cent of it consists of a miscellaneous and mysterious receipt, which the Company declines to 'specify in detail.' With rare exceptions, either in this country or in England, have Directors been found—no matter how important their titles or their families—who could, or would, safely and honestly, administer the business of great corporations, unchecked and uncontrolled, by complete and absolute publicity, both in general and detail. Absolute knowledge and ultimated publicity can alone prevent such disasters as have recently in England been so great as to paralyse private credit and to beggar whole classes of people who trust everything to the respectable names of those controlling their property."

The Grand Trunk is now, I believe, on the point of achieving that for which Presidents and Managers have worked and planned for years. If at the time when the gauge was changed, more additional capital had been raised, and the control of one of the several routes to Chicago secured, the complaints which have been uttered against Mr. Vanderbilt monopolizing the best traffic would never have been heard; and there doubtless would have been an understanding come to with the Great Western beneficial to both Companies. As far back as 1861, Sir Edward Watkin ardently wished to make Chicago the western terminus of the Grand Trunk, and his earliest work was to concentrate the management of the Great Western and Grand Trunk Companies under one head, which was, however, frustrated—as have been all attempts since of a similar character—by the opposition of the Great Western Directors. His connection terminated after he had rescued the line from chaos and bankruptcy which appeared to immediately threaten it when he was called to the rescue. During his Presidency the undertaking emerged from the position of a local line to become a portion of one of the through trunk lines by the acquisition of the Buffalo and Champlain Railways which led to the subsequent erection of the International Bridge across the Niagara River at Buffalo. Sir Henry Tyler, in succeeding to the Presidency, brought to the work great ability and zeal, and in conjunction with the very capable and energetic General Manager, who seems to live in order that he may work for the Grand Trunk, will, doubtless, succeed in putting the railway in a position to do its own business direct with the great shippers of the West. It is likely that in a few weeks Mr. Hickson will have made the final arrangements by which the Grand Trunk will become one of the great through lines of this continent, commanding traffic for the markets of Europe and the Eastern States of North America.

Yellow Jack's History.

The history of yellow fever in this country shows that it has hardly been the exception when the fever appeared as an epidemic the year following an epidemic. In 1847 there were 2,259 deaths in New Orleans, and 850 in 1848, and 737 in 1749. In 1853 there were 7,970 deaths in the same city, and there were 2,423 deaths in 1854 and 2,670 in 1855. In 1858 there were 3,889 deaths, but none the next year. In 1867 there were 3,093 deaths, and none the following year. In the same proportions the fever appeared in the smaller places in Louisiana and Mississippi in those years. In 1848, when it re-appeared in New Orleans, it came in June, while the epidemic of 1847 began in August. The great epidemic of 1853 began in May, and the epidemic of the year following came in July, and in the next year in June. The epidemic in North Carolina in 1862 was followed in 1864, two years afterward, by one of increased mortality, but not in the same cities and towns as a general thing. In 1797 Philadelphia's death list was 1,300; in 1797, 3,500, and in 1800 there were 1,000 deaths. So it was in 1802 three-fifths when Philadelphia next had the fever as an epidemic. In South Carolina it has been almost invariably the case that the second year brought an epidemic. Memphis and all other points which were infected in 1873 escaped the second year. In that year the fever began in Shreveport first, and did not come until the latter part of August, reaching Memphis, September 14. August has been the favorite month for its inception. Last year it began near the first of that month in the south.

A BUNCH OF CORN.—The Ottawa *Free Press* says:—"A curiosity in the shape of a bunch of corn, thirteen distinct ears, came to hand to-day from Mr. Williams, gardener for Mr. Coleman, at Archieville. The kernels on about half the ears were very well filled out, but there was a lack of development of the others. It is a curiosity in its way, and all who would see it would say "'ear 'ear!" in approval of the decision."

A New Industry in America.

One of the most enterprising industrial achievements of the nineteenth century is the successful manufacture of beet sugar. In 1795, indeed, the Prussian chemist Achard presented several loaves of refined beet sugar to the king of Prussia, but the enterprise was discouraged and abandoned. It was renewed in France in 1810. In 1814 it began to flourish, and in 1825 France produced 5,000 tons of beet sugar. In 1837 the production had grown to 49,000 tons. By that time it began to attract attention in the United States. Mr. Samuel Blackwell, a sugar refiner of Bristol, England, who came to New York in 1832, and put up in 1835 the first steam sugar refinery with vacuum pans in America, made in 1837 some excellent loaf sugar from beets raised in his own garden at Jersey City.

Convinced by this experiment that beet sugar could be profitably made by free labor in the United States in competition with the West Indies and Louisiana, Mr. Blackwell moved to Ohio in 1838 for the purpose of engaging in its manufacture, but died soon afterwards. Several other attempts, made at various places, proving unprofitable were abandoned.

In California several factories have obtained a certain measure of success. But these experiments have all been made with insufficient capital, and on too limited a scale for profit. The great difficulty has been the want of a sufficient supply of beets at reasonable prices. During the last half century Europe has steadily developed the beet sugar industry. From 5,000 tons in 1825, the annual product has become 1,500,000 tons, worth, at our present low scale of prices, about two hundred million dollars a year. More than one-third of all the sugar used in the world is now said to be made from beets.

In view of these facts and of the vast sums annually paid by the United States for sugar and molasses—the question arises. Why should not America make her own sugar from beets? The beet grows luxuriantly in our soil and climate. The root contains as much sugar here as it does in Europe. Against the cheap labor of Europe we have the advantages of cheaper land and cheaper fuel. Our farmers sell yearly to Europe other Agricultural products—wheat, corn, cotton, cattle, cheese, etc., amounting to millions of dollars. Our sugar refiners are unequalled in skill and ability. Sugar is refined to-day more cheaply in America than in Europe. Why, then, do we not make our own sugar? The answer is simply this; "Everything must have a beginning. This is a new industry, unknown as yet to the farmers of America. There is a great practical difficulty in changing an established system. Cane sugar is produced so cheaply by slave labor, and is imported on so large a scale, that beet sugar can only be profitably made on a great scale and with costly machinery. No capitalist will invest a hundred and fifty thousand dollars in machinery to work beets that do not exist. No farmer will raise beets until a sugar factory is ready to buy them. This almost impassable gap between the capitalist who cannot raise the beets, and the farmer who cannot make the sugar, has at last been bridged by a beet sugar company in the State of Maine, which last year made 183,000 pounds of beet sugar, and is now erecting the best European machinery, and has contracted with 1,700 farmers for 1,250 acres of sugar beets. Next fall there is reason to believe that the experiment of making beet sugar will be fully and fairly tried in Maine. The question is "Can American farmers raise beets in quantities and at prices which will justify their conversion into sugar?" The answer will be awaited with general interest.

The sugar beet is all useful. The leaves are excellent food for cattle. The juice of the root makes sugar, and the refuse that comes from the press may also be used for feeding stock. The best way to make beet sugar profitable would be for a company to secure, say, ten thousand acres of the best beet-growing land in the West, convenient to cheap coal; put a factory in the centre, and cottages all around it, for the workmen on the farm and factory. A regular supply of beets would thus be secured, and the company could purchase all that were offered beside. The home market in the West would undoubtedly take all the sugar that could be produced, thus saving freight from the West Indies and the sea-board.—*N. Y. Witness.*

In an article on the beet-sugar cultivation *The Boston Journal of Commerce* presents some interesting facts:

The cultivation of beet-root sugar in this country is receiving considerable attention, and the efforts in Maine have proved quite encouraging, while a factory is proposed in Northampton, Mass. The beet-root sugar industry in Europe has attained immense proportions, as will be seen by the following statements: The first beet-root sugar was made in Germany in 1799. The discovery of the use of beet-root for sugar making was of little practical benefit, however, until some years after, when France was so rigidly blockaded by the British fleets that she was totally cut off from her sources of supply, and had of necessity to find a substitute for cane sugar. The French government afterward fostered this home industry, and its growth was steady until 1875, when the product had reached the enormous sum of 450,000 tons. The magnitude of this product can be imagined when we take into consideration that the total amount of sugar imported into our country for 1878 was 737,781 tons. The total yield of beet-root sugar in Europe is estimated at 1,211,000 tons, of which France furnishes 421,000, Germany 290,000, Austria 205,000, Russia 150,000, Belgium 80,000, and other countries 35,000. France and Belgium are the only countries that raise any surplus, the former producing 270,000 to 275,000 more than is necessary for home use, and the latter 50,000 tons. The importations of raw sugar into England in 1876 were 570,382 tons, of which 154,668 was beet-root sugar from the continent, and during the same period the imports of refined were 139,126 tons, which was principally beet-root sugar. Our country pays $70,000,000 annually to the foreign cane-sugar production, and the question is whether we could not economically produce a large proportion of our own sugar by turning attention to the cultivation of beet-root.

How Parrots Learn to Talk.

The interesting sketch of the "History of My Parrot," which Dr. Wilkes contributes to the current number of the *Journal of Mental Science*, deserves a passing notice. The comparative study of the facts of inter-communication among men and animals necessitates the admission that animals possess language; and the mechanism and apparatus for articulate speech in those animals which possess it do not differ from those of man. A bird learns to speak by imitation, through the organs of hearing, and in a manner very similar to that in which children learn words and sentences, and the birds speak on special occasions in consequence of some association or suggestion, the usual provocative for set speeches at all periods of the human life. A new expression after having been repeatedly uttered before the parrot, is practiced by it spontaneously, indefatigably working at the sentence by itself. At first it is only able to get out the first word or two, then more and more, until it has the power of uttering the whole. In just the same way a child will learn a French sentence. A sentence is soon lost by the parrot if not frequently uttered, and the last words are lost first; the first words—those most readily acquired—are lost last. Speech of the bird on any given occasion is due to suggestion—the presence of the person or object with which the words were first associated. Of this Dr. Wilkes gives several striking instances, as "half-past two" whenever the coachman comes for orders; "go to sleep" when approached after dark; "give me a bit" when dinner appears, and "cheese" when the cheese is put on the table; a sound like water being poured out whenever a jug of water is brought in. Thus the bird associates words or sounds with objects, and where the right names have been taught it, may be said to know their names; more, the bird invents names, making a particular sound, which had never been taught, whenever nuts were brought on the table. The sight of a cat makes a parrot say "mew," as the sight of a train a child say "puff, puff." Dr. Wilkes concludes by remarking that the differences between animals and children are much slighter than are the explanations which, on the assumption of instinct in one case and reason on the other, we put upon them, and suggests that the chief difference between man and animals is to be found in the smallness of knowledge of the fine arts possessed by the latter.—*London Lancet.*

—Dr. Cumming, the once popular London preacher, is broken down in mind, body, and estate. Twenty-five years ago he drew immense congregations; now an appeal for money to buy him an annuity brings few subscriptions. He is 72 years old.

Miscellaneous.

THE NORTH-WEST. — Colonel Dennis, Deputy Minister of the Interior, has prepared a report to be submitted to the Privy Council for the organization of the North-West Mounted Police and a scheme for relieving the Indians who are threatened with famine by the failure of buffalo and other usual supplies.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—At the meeting of the new Council held in Toronto on the 6th inst. the following officers elected for the next two years:—President, Mr. Wm. Saunders, London; Vice-President, Mr. N. C. Love, Toronto; Registrar and Secretary, George Hodgetts, Toronto; Treasurer, Mr. Kenneth Miller, Toronto.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.—The Peruvian Minister has received a telegram from Panama announcing that the ironclad Huascar had captured the Chilian transport Renlac, carrying a cavalry regiment fully equipped, also three Chilians ships laden with coal and coffee. The Chilian fleet has bombarded Iquique, killing two persons, but doing small damage otherwise.

LUMBER BUSINESS.—The Toronto *Telegram* says: "Quite a number of prominent lumber dealers from the other side are in Ottawa making purchases for the fall trade, while the reports from elsewhere show an increased demand. On the whole, the prospects of trade are improving, and greater activity may be looked for than has been experienced during the past few years."

DISCOVERY OF A REVOLUTIONARY ASSOCIATION.—A despatch from St. Petersburg says the police authorities have discovered the existence of a formidable association, having for its purpose revolutionary projects, the exact purport of which is not yet publicly known. The headquarters of the association were upon the estates of the Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the Czar. These estates are situated near St. Petersburg. Descent upon the estates was made, and one hundred persons arrested and carried to the capital, where they now are in prison. Very wild rumors concerning the extent and purpose of the alleged conspiracy are in circulation.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.—At the Reformed Episcopal Convention which closed at Ottawa on the 31st ult. Bishop Latone presided. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to draft a constitution for a synod, and it was also decided to ask the General Council to appoint as bishop or delegate one of the present bishops to the Canadian Church until a synod is appointed under a bishop of their own nomination. A resolution was passed on the forming of an American connection, and it was decided that this Canadian Convention should meet annually, the next meeting be held in Montreal on the last Wednesday in May, 1880.

WHAT FAMINE HAS DONE.—The "Vale of Cashmere, with its roses the brightest that earth ever gave; its temples, and grottoes, and fountains as clear as the love-lighted eyes that hang over their wave," is in a terrible plight, and, if now seen by Tom Moore, would thoroughly disenchant him. Grim famine stalking through the beautiful valley, and where, two years ago, fully 300,000 people lived in peace and contentment, only some 30,000 souls are now to be found. It is a terrible scene to contemplate,—nine out of every ten either gone to that bourne whence no traveler returns, or driven out for good because of an absolute scarcity of the means of existence.

NEW CARS—A NEW INDUSTRY.—The Kingston *News* says:—"Yesterday a train of fifty-six cars passed over the Grand Trunk Railway east. Fifty of these cars were short coal cars destined for Halifax for the H. & C. B. Railway and Coal Company. They are manufactured by the Ontario Car Company, of London, Ont., and are a credit to that firm. The cars are similar to those used in Newcastle, England, and other places where coal is shipped in great quantities by rail. They hold about ten tons each and by a patent apparatus the bottom of the car opens by means of a trap-door, thereby unloading the car instantaneously. These cars are intended, we believe, for loading vessels, &c., which can be run under an elevated railway in the eastern part of the Dominion. Is this an effect of the N. P.?"

NO JOB.—Mr. C. R. Tuttle of the Winnipeg *Times*, denies in a letter to the *Citizen* that there could have been any job in connection with the sale of Dominion lands in Manitoba. He says:—"When the Dominion Government decided to change the route of the Canada Pacific Railway from the north to the south of Lake Manitoba, the Winnipeg land office was directed to withdraw from homestead and preemption all lands within five miles of either side of the fourth base line. Since that time lands both within and outside of the limits have been offered for sale, only on condition that the price per acre would be afterwards fixed by the Government. In other words, the purchaser of Dominion lands in the North-West could but deposit his one dollar per acre, select his location and await the publication of these regulations, before he could ascertain its cost."

DESTRUCTIVE BUSH FIRES.—A telegram from Kingston says: "Great bush fires are burning in the townships of Bedford and Hinchinbrooke, the smoke from which hangs over the city. One farmer named Compson has lost his dwelling and sheds and barn, in the latter of which he had 30 tons of hay. A neighbor named Souster was similarly unfortunate, while a family named Patterson is believed to be lost, the fire having surrounded them and they not having been heard of for four days. The only way they had of escaping was by Bob's lake, and they had no boat. A correspondent of the *Whig* says the largest fire is burning in the vicinity of Rathbun's pinery, in the township of Hinchinbrooke, covering as it does nearly three miles square. Considerable damage is being done to farm property in the vicinity of Parham station on the Kingston and Pembroke railway."

LABOR-SAVING MACHINES.—As to what the reaping machine has done an American contemporary refers to the following facts:—When the reaping machine—that *bete noir* of the tramp who sits in the shade and listens to the man who tells him he ought to ride in his carriage—was introduced to the country in 1850, the number of farmers and agricultural laborers in the twelve states in which it is now chiefly used was 1,301,863, and in 1870, 2,641,830. The difference in wages was still greater. In 1850 farm hands were paid $8 a month, and harvest hands from 80c to $1 50 a day; while in 1870 the wages of the former were $30 a month, and of the latter from $2 to 3.50 a day. This year farmers willingly pay harvest hands from $1.50 to $2.50 per day, while the manufacture of reaping machines is giving employment to thousands of skilled workmen. The same remark is applicable to all kinds of machinery, the hands employed during the last twenty years having more than doubled, and the wages quadrupled, while the population increased only 67 per cent.

LOSS OF GRAIN LADEN VESSELS.—According to the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, the marine insurance underwriters of New York and London are considerably exercised on account of the foundering of grain-laden vessels. No less than six British-built steamers, bound from the United States to ports in Europe, mostly laden with grain, have been totally lost—four of them supposed to have foundered with all hands—entailing pecuniary loss equal to $1,250,000. The frequency of disasters of the character here referred to, is better indicated by the statistics of the New Board of Underwriters for the last year. Out of 1,905 sailing vessels, 20 were total losses from collisions, grounding, stress of weather and jettiles—altogether 83. They were variously loaded as follows:—712 with the entire cargo in bulk, 737 in bulk and bags, 92 all in bags, and 364 grain and other cargo. If we assume that there was 15 per cent. loss, amounting to about 1½ per cent. out of the whole number, and if rates did not average 1½ per cent. throughout the year, the profit to underwriters was meagre indeed. The cause of disaster is ascribed, first, to inadequate strength and horse-power; secondly, the cargoes shifted.

LIEUT. CAREY.—London *Truth*, which has the merit of being always fearlessly true to its name, according to its light, thus apologizes for Lieutenant Carey: "Our regret for the ultimely fate of the brave French lad must not lead us to view the conduct of Lieut. Carey in any exceptional manner. A reconnoitering party found itself suddenly surrounded by an overwhelming force of Zulus. A general rush was made to get away, and this was, I believe, strictly in accordance with the usage of war. Unfortunately the Prince and two troopers did not get away. They were killed. We are all sorry for them and for their relations, but that one of the victims of war happened to be the late Prince Imperial should make no difference in our feelings towards Lieut. Carey. Had three troopers been slain and the Prince Imperial been saved, would Lieut. Carey have been brought before a court-martial and then sent home to England under arrest? No. And if not, the entire proceeding is an unjustifiable one."

News Condensed.

—The Earl of Fife is dead.

—London has a population of 28,000.

—Yellow fever is extending in the South.

—The best coal is selling at $4 per ton in Toronto.

—The market tolls of Kingston were sold this year for $2,217.

—90 cents are being paid for Consolidated Bank bills in Montreal.

—Sir W. B. Richards will leave England for Canada on the 21st inst.

—The Infanta Marie Del Pelare, second sister of the King of Spain, is dead.

—It is proposed to make a testimonial of $50,000 in money to Mr. Letellier.

—The crops on Amherst Island are reported exceedingly good.

—Serious bush fires are reported in Combermere.

—Egypt and Abyssinia have resumed hostilities.

—The poet Tennyson was seventy years old on Tuesday.

—The Irish University Bill will likely pass the Commons and become law this session.

—Eight thousand tons of coal was shipped from Pictou last week.

—The House of Lords has rejected the second reading of the Irish Volunteer Bill.

—Cholera is said to prevail at Monterey, Mexico, with a death rate of 100 per diem.

—The excess of earnings over expenditure at Sing Sing Prison for July amounts to $3,580.

—John Harlan of Hawkesbury Mills, committed suicide on the 5th inst. by eating Paris Green.

—The bodies of the men buried in the ruins of the Hamilton fire, were recovered on the 5th inst.

—Chas. Taylor was killed in a cattle guard, near Brownsville, on the Canada Southern Railway on the 5th inst.

—A meeting of the shareholders of the Consolidated Bank is called for the 18th of September.

—The schooner *Grimsby* has been chartered at Milwaukee to carry wheat to Kingston at 6¼c. This is the highest yet!

—The Porte repudiates the concessions of its Commissioner relative to the Servian frontier, and has superseded him.

—The Governor-General and the Princess Louise had a splendid reception in St. John, N. B., on the 8th.

—The English Channel squadron, which has been in the Mediterranean during the last eighteen months, has returned to Plymouth.

—The landrath of the Canton of Uri, Switzerland, has voted in favor of the restoration of capital punishment for murder and arson.

—It is stated in well informed circles that Senator Fabre will shortly proceed to France on a mission for the Dominion Government.

—Mr. Ross, of Kingston, shipped 700 sheep and 96 cattle by the *Scotland*, which sailed from Montreal on the 7th inst.

—Two large vans with gypsies and their traps passed Quebec on the 6th inst. *en route*, the leader said, "for Manitoba."

—Scarlet fever is very prevalent in Truro, N. S. A Mr. Wm. Craig lost two children within an hour of each other on Tuesday.

—From the tenor of the Ministerial speeches at the Lord Mayor's banquet, it is not considered that the elections are imminent.

—It is considered probable that the death of the Infanta Marie del Pilar will cause the postponement of the King of Spain's marriage until February.

—The export of deals from St. John in July amounted to 21,700,000 superficial feet. The port of Chatham shipped 12,200,000 feet of deals.

—It is learned that the Queen will be advised to allow Lieut. Carey to return to duty, as the authorities merely find him guilty of indiscretion.

—The Orange Hall and the Baptist Church at Florence, Ont., were burned on the 1st inst. Loss on Hall $1,700; insured for $1,000; on Church $3,000; insured for $1,500.

—One of the Englishwomen now particularly admired in society is Lady de Clifford, who is not yet sixteen, and who was married last spring.

—The By-Law giving a bonus of $200,000 to the Toronto and Ottawa Railway was read a first time in the Ottawa City Council on the 5th inst.

—Lieut. Pope, of Her Majesty's 24th Regiment, and a cousin of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, was one of the victims at Isandula.

—An Artesian well, bored by Copeland, a brewer, near the Don, when 1,030 feet furnished water so impregnated with salt as to be unfit for use.

—Cattle in the west and south-west of Texas are dying by hundreds of thirst. Stock men are selling their stock at whatever price they can get.

—Extensive bush fires are raging in the vicinity of Kemptville. Unless rain falls within a few days, it is feared the destruction of property will be very heavy.

—The First Lord of the Admiralty states that the movements of the British fleet in Besika Bay are destitute of political significance.

—The little boat *Uncle Sam*, from Gloucester, Mass., bound for England, arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, on Thursday evening last.

—A fire occurred yesterday at Chatenois, near Strasbourg. Half the town was burned, and 2,000 peasants are homeless. The loss is a million of marks.

—Water has burst into the Ludwig gluck mine at the Zabrsee collieries, in Prussia. Two corpses have been recovered, and eleven more are supposed to be in the pit.

—It is said that Messrs. D. McInnes & Co., whose wholesale dry goods establishment was destroyed in the Hamilton fire, will open business in Toronto shortly.

—It is said that Mr. Richard, late M. P. for Megantic, has been confirmed in his office as Sheriff of the North-West Territories. He received his commission some days since.

—Charles Fechter, the celebrated actor, died at ten o'clock on Monday night at Quakertown, Pa., of dropsy and jaundice, after having been ill for some time.

—It is reported that the English Board of the Great Western Railway of Canada has agreed to refer the conditions for amalgamating to arbitrators.

—The thermometer indicated 98° at New York on the 3rd inst. Twelve cases of sunstroke occurred in that city and Brooklyn. Two cases in Brooklyn were fatal.

—Telegrams from Stockholm announce that the steamer Vega, with the Arctic explorer Nordenskjold on board, has been freed from ice and safely passed Behring strait.

—Reports from France state that the crop of the sugar beet root in France is failing, and this is expected to give strength and impetus to the colonial sugar trade.

—*Truth* claims to have heard from Germany that the Emperor William is suffering from ossilication of the brain, and that his memory is entirely gone.

—A railway accident occurred on the 4th inst., between Nancy and Vezelise, by which five persons were killed, eleven seriously wounded, and forty slightly injured.

—Thirty-seven tenders were received for the Manitoba section of the Canada Pacific Railway. The lowest tender is said to be in the vicinity of $680,000.

—A spider's net suspended across the path of Sir Samuel Brown, as he walked one dewy morning, was the prompter that gave him the idea of a suspension bridge across the Tweed.

—It is stated that the Spanish Bishops, at the request of the Government have agreed to temporarily relinquish a quarter of their stipends to relieve the public finances.

—A Quebec despatch says the blueberry trade has set in, and each Saguenay steamer brings up large consignments. The great bulk go forward to Montreal and the west.

—Burglars broke into the warehouse of Galarneau & Co., St. Paul street, Montreal, on the 5th inst. and carried off about five hundred dollars worth of silk handkerchiefs.

—The manager of the Edwardsburg Starch Works says that the report of the probable closing of the works, given currency to by the Prescott *Telegraph*, is not correct.

—There is much sickness in the Austrian army of occupation in Bosnia, and one number of the Vienna *Vaterland*, containing an account of the decimation by diseases, was seized and destroyed.

—King Menelik, who rules over the southern portion of Abyssinia, has sent a letter to the Anti-Slavery Society of England announcing that he has abolished the slave trade throughout his dominion.

—Mr. Hugh McLeod, M. P. for Cape Breton County, died on the 6th inst. after a protracted illness. He was the son of the Rev. Dr. McLeod, Presbyterian minister of Sydney.

—It is reported that Lord Dufferin will be removed from St. Petersburg to Constantinople, with instructions to insist upon the speedy execution of the required reforms in Turkey.

—The Queen, on receiving intelligence of the brilliant victory of the British arms in Zululand, immediately sent off by telegraph her congratulations to Lady Chelmsford upon the auspicious event. The telegram was couched in the warmest terms of praise.

—A letter from Thunder Bay says that the men employed on the Canada Pacific Railway contracts are striking for $1.50 per day. They are now getting $1.25.

—A telegram from Constantinople on the 29th says that a terrific fire has been raging at Orta Keui, a village on the Bosphorus. The Jews' quarter had been destroyed.

—Miss Martha A. Head, the bride at a wedding in Wayne County, Ga., was only 10 years old. Her parents were present at the ceremony and gave it their full approval.

—A complete extinction of Cuban slavery is not expected until the Coolie immigration is sufficiently numerous to provide laborers for the plantations.

—It is understood that Vice-Admiral Inglefield's successor at Halifax will be Sir Leopold McClintock, the Artic traveller, who succeeded in the Franklin exploring expedition.

—It is said that St. Andrew's Society of Toronto have expressed a willingness to spend $5,000 or $6,000 to make the proposed ball to the Governor-General and the Princess a success.

—It is rumored in political circles that the Government will shortly order work on the Georgian Bay Branch C. P. R. to be discontinued for the present, but the contractors have not yet been notified.

—A common way of imposing upon ignorant prospectors in the mining regions of Nevada is to shoot gold filings into the ground from a gun. Even brass is made to serve the purpose, and by this means many a worthless claim is sold at a high price.

EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

London, Aug. 7.—A despatch from Alexandria says that Tewfik, the new Khedive of Egypt, received a telegram from Salan demanding permission of ex-Khedive of Ismail Pasha, to return to Egypt and reside at Alexandria or Damietta.

The British and French consuls in general advised the Khedive to defer the reply until until they had consulted their Governments.

The colliers of Lanarkshire, Scotland, have agreed to work only four days each week. This movement with the greatly reduced supply of coal, has caused the first upward movement in price which has been recorded on the Glasgow exchange for three years. It is expected that the colliers will immediately demand an increase in wages.

The proposal of the President of the Great Western Railroad of Canada on behalf of that road to the Grand Trunk Railroad is that all competitive traffic shall be pooled in percentages at a rate to be agreed upon. Any question which may arise to be settled by arbitration. The arrangement to remain in force 21 years.

Advices from Capetown of the 22nd July, state that several Zulu chiefs have submitted to Wolseley at St. Pauls. It is reported he assured them that they henceforth would be governed and protected by the British Government. General Crealock, and Colonels Wood and Buller will return to England. Another detachment of marines have re-embarked for home. A strong force is to advance on Ulundi immediately, Wolseley having promised the chiefs he would be there by the 10th of August. A detachment of friendly natives, irregulars and probably also General Newdigate's column will advance shortly.

London, Aug. 7th.—A Capetown despatch says that the Premier of the Government of Cape Colony announced in the Assembly that Sir Bartle Frere did not contemplate resigning the Governorship. Another despatch says it is represented that Cetewayo has with him a force of only one thousand. It is believed he might be captured without difficulty.

An official telegram from South Africa announced that Gen. Wolseley has resolved to occupy Ulundi until peace is fully established, while the troops press Cetewayo from all sides.

A Capetown despatch says the news received from General Wolseley on the Umlateo River, July 21st, stated the prospects for peace and the settlement of the country are good. General Wolseley's interview with the Coast chiefs was satisfactory, but the latter considered quiet impossible while Cetewayo was at large. The natives cannot generally understand the retirement of the British forces from Ulundi. General Wolseley therefore thinks it will be necessary to re-occupy that place, and summoned all the Chiefs to meet him there on the 10th August, to settle the question relative to the future of the country.

London, Aug. 8.—The report of the Russian Customs Department shows that the export of grain for the month of May last was 1,200,000 chetiverts less than May last year. There is a million chetiverts decrease in wheat. The export of grain for the first five months of the present year was 13,700,000 chetiverts, against 18,400,000 for the corresponding period last year. Three millions of this decrease was wheat.

Odessa, Aug. 8.—A Socialist named Someoff, imprisoned here, has just died in the hospital from the effects of terrible burns, inflicted with the intention of self destruction. He was found in the cell sitting over a petroleum lamp, the flesh of his fingers was consumed, and his back up to his neck was horribly burned. He was removed to the hospital, where he died.

London, Aug. 8.—It is suspected that the Irish volunteer bill, which failed in the House of Lords last night, was squelched by the action of Peers who are great landed proprietors in Ireland, in supporting the previous question. The Government leaders approved the bill, declaring that they thought it impolitic to fix the stigma of disloyalty on the Irish people.

London, Aug. 8.—A Capetown despatch says the report that Cetewayo offered to surrender is not confirmed. The impression is that he will give more trouble.

Sera Jevo, August 9.—The fire which broke out in this city yesterday was extinguished at 8 this morning after tremendous exertions by the garrison. Help is urgently requested for the houseless, now estimated at 20,000. Three soldiers of the garrison were killed. The newspapers declare the fire was caused by a Mohammedan fanatic.

Madrid, Aug. 9.—The full accounts of the accident to King Alfonso show he and the Princess of Asturias, who accompanied him, had an exceedingly narrow escape, the axle of the carriage broke while passing a precipice. The postillion contrived to swerve the vehicle to the opposite side of the road, thus avoiding a fall by which the whole party must have been killed.

Calcutta, Aug. 11.—Up to the 6th of Aug. there have been seventy-five cases of cholera among Europeans at Candahar; 60 were fatal.

London, Aug. 12.—A Berlin despatch says that, judging from the violent and repeated onslaughts against Germany by the St. Petersburg press, Russia thinks she has grievance against Germany. It is believed this onslaught represents, though in a very exaggerated form, the views of Prince Gortschakoff.

London, Aug. 12.—Mr. Gladstone, speaking at the opening of the art exhibition at Chester last night, said when America learned to trust entirely to her own splendid national resources, the genius of her people, and their marvellous proficiency in the adaptation of labor saving appliances—in which she was at the head of the world—she would be a formidable competitor with English manufacturers.

A Vienna despatch says the crisis in the Austrian ministry is on the eve of solution. Count Teafe the present Minister of Interior, will be the chief of the New Cabinet in which the Liberal party will probably predominate. The rumored retirement of Andrassy, Austro-Hungarian Premier, meets with less credence in Vienna than in Pesth where his policy of [illegible]

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

[illegible]

Memphis, Aug. 13.—The weather is growing warmer and greater ravages of the scourge are anticipated. The whole city is now infected, and the only safety lies on depopulation, which is fast progressing. The complete disinfection of the entire city will be at once begun.

List of New Advertisements.

Caution—Patrick Foley.
Notice—Thomas Graham.
Card of Thanks—John Wilson.
Voters' List, 1879—F. B. Prior.
Voters' List, 1879—Joseph Hogle.
Valuable Farm for Sale—F. Haslett.
Requisition to Mayor—Civic Holiday.
Manhood—How lost and how restored.
Grist and Flouring Mill for Sale—M B Roblin
West Belleville Grain Elevator.

The Intelligencer

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, AUG. 14.

The Appointments under the Weights and Measures Act.

As was anticipated, the *Canada Gazette* of Saturday last contained the official notification of the appointment of Mr. William Johnson, of Belleville, as Inspector of Weights and Measures for the Belleville District, and of Messrs. Jonathan A. Wilkinson, of Cobourg, and Thomas Cahill, of Peterborough, as Assistant Inspectors. We have previously expressed approbation of these appointments, as the gentlemen appointed are all excellently qualified for the positions which they are to fill, that of Mr. Johnson having been received with general approbation in this County.

The appointment of a resident of this city as Inspector for the large and important district—which embraces the Counties of Hastings, Prince Edward, Durham, Northumberland, Peterborough and Victoria—will, we believe, be generally satisfactory throughout the Inspectorate. Belleville is not only entitled to the appointment as being the largest and most important place within the division, but it is the geographical as well as the commercial centre of the district, having part of Hastings on the east, Prince Edward on the south, Northumberland and Durham on the west, and the northern part of Hastings, Peterborough, and Victoria on the north. Here centre all the lines of communication, and here it is that the headquarters of the Inspector ought to be—as they have properly been—fixed. To the Minister of Customs belongs the credit of making the excellent and popular appointment which has been made, as we believe the nomination was placed in his hands. A good deal of pressure was, we have reason to believe, brought upon the Government to induce the selection of a [illegible] from Peterborough; but, cordial[illegible] Mr. White, M. P., Mr. Bowell [illegible] in obtaining the appointment for [illegible] and we congratulate those gen[illegible] the result.

The Assistant Inspectors [illegible] chosen from the two places next [illegible] tance within the division, and [illegible] reaches us as to the qualification [illegible] gentlemen, we have no doubt [illegible] will prove to be able and efficie[illegible] The law has been rendered les[illegible] and less costly in its operation t[illegible] fore, and we are convinced that [illegible] will be well satisfied with the [illegible] in the regulations which have [illegible] as well as with the reduction i[illegible] ture which has thus been secu[illegible]

Ottawa and Toronto Railway.

The Bobcaygeon *Independe*[illegible] "The infatuation respecting wh[illegible] the Ottawa and Toronto Railwa[illegible] tinues, and some of the Ottawa [illegible] a few of those in Peterborough [illegible] in its possibility. If these pe[illegible] take up Sanford Fleming's last [illegible] port, issued a few weeks since, [illegible] read what he says about Ontario [illegible] they would see at once that if t[illegible] Government gave a shilling of [illegible] one word of encouragement [illegible] scheme as that of the Ottawa an[illegible] line, it would deserve to be ej[illegible] office, and such fate would cert[illegible] it. Mr. Sanford Fleming distin[illegible] that ninety millions of money h[illegible] been hopelessly wasted on Can[illegible] ways, and that the Government [illegible] fuse to sanction any more chart[illegible] way companies. In the face of [illegible] ing's report, Ontario railways in[illegible] must depend on other than G[illegible] support and subsidies."

Our contemporary is right, a[illegible] in order to secure the passage [illegible] By-laws, all sorts of possible and [illegible] things are promised by t[illegible] men at the head of the en[illegible] question, the effect of the vot[illegible] By-laws will have no other res[illegible] stop the progress of other und[illegible] a practical character. We the[illegible] that the people of Ottawa will [illegible]

The Bank Panic.

[illegible]

Political Notes.

[illegible]

The City Estimates for 1879.

The estimates for the City taxes for 1879 will be found in another column, and time will not permit us to make more than a running comment on some of the items.

The first before us is that of salaries. In this we think some reduction should be made. We can see no reason why the changing of the name Town to City should warrant an increase of $300 in the allowance to our Mayors. If the Mayors performed more duties than that of being Chrirmen of the Council, if they had a vetoing power in the city legislation and took active part in it, if they really attended to the executive branch of the Council business, then the salary of $400 would not be too much, for we might be enabled to dispense with a salaried Solicitor.

The salary of Police Magistrate has risen $200 from the same cause, but as this is fixed by the Act of the Ontario Legislature the Council will have to submit. That the pay is in excess of the services will be generally conceded. We must thank Mr. Mowat for increasing it in 1873. It is usual for Legislatures in granting powers to subordinates to limit the power of being extravagant, but this is an exception to that wise rule. We have unlimited power to give, provided it shall not be less than $1,400 per annum.

That the Solicitor's duties have been onerous, is chiefly due to the neglect or want of intelligence in carrying out the Assessment Act, but we think many things handed to him for investigation and adjudication would have been better acted on by special Committees.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The most objectionable item in this branch of expenditure is the large sum of $1,552 for contingencies. We cannot see why this amount should be asked; last year a large amount was required for hose, but this can scarcely be the case now, as we have more than a mile of 1st and 2nd class on hand, four-fifths of which is 1st class.

The expense of this department is very heavy when it is considered that but a small portion of the City can avail itself of its service.

Half the amount paid for hose would have furnished tanks enough to supply the City with water sufficient to put out any ordinary fire.

POLICE, $5,000.

It appears that the Council does not intend to take the payment of the Police into its own hands, although now authorized to do so. But at all events the estimate should show the items the amount is required for. The salaries of the policemen, the cost of the clothes furnished and other emoluments, the expenses of the Commissioners, &c. The voting of $5,000 *en bloc* is like a leap in the dark.

POOR AND SANITARY, $2,750.

This item is in excess of the expenditure last year. With the reduction of the price in the necessaries of life, it should not increase. We would call the attention of the chairman to the fact, that the ex[illegible]

The Globe Defending Smuggling.

[illegible]

The Newfoundland Fisheries.

[illegible]

The Letelier Case.

[illegible]

Weights and Measures.

[illegible]

The Canadian Cattle Trade.

[illegible]

European Crop Prospects.

[illegible]

In a Tight Place.

[illegible]

Much Cry and Little Wool.

[illegible]

NOTES BY THE WAY.

[illegible]

Trent Valley Canal.

[illegible]

Estimate of Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Belleville for the Year 1879.

EXPENDITURE.

Liabilities of 1878 unpaid 1st January, 1879, per Auditors Statement "A" No. 10.

Contingent	$727 26	
Salaries	1,990 29	
Water Supply	10 75	
Public Works	829 79	
Fire Department	793 57	
Market	136 22	
Indigent	217 36	
Lighting Account	2,007 23	
Police	202 45	
Printing Account	187 24	
Board of Health	150 00	
Interest	1,075 00	
Bills Payable	43,663 29	
Public Schools	3,775 00	
County of Hastings (1878)	4,456 80	
Sinking Fund (By-law 395)	1,500 00	
		$61,784 25

1879.

SALARIES.

The Mayor	$400 00	
Police Magistrate	1,400 00	
City and Police Court Clerk	1,000 00	
Treasurer	800 00	
Solicitor	700 00	
Street Surveyor	500 00	
Assessors	600 00	
Auditors	1 0 00	
Caretaker	350 00	
Court House Grounds	50 00	
Board of Health	150 00	
Inspector By-law	50 00	
		$6,150 00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer Steamer No 1	$450 00	
Engineer Steamer No 2	450 00	
Chief Engineer	200 00	
Rents	600 00	
Appropriations	600 00	
Teams for Engines	1,250 00	
Contingencies	1,550 00	
		$5,100 00

POLICE.

To Commissioners	$5,000 00

POOR AND SANITARY.

Miscellaneous, including Inspector's salary and passes	$2,750 00

PRINTING COMMITTEE.

Miscellaneous	$1,300 00

WATER AND GAS COMMITTEE.

156 Lamps at $20	$3,120 00	
5 Lamps at $5	25 00	
Coal Oil Lamps	825 00	
Miscellaneous Lighting and Water supply	2,030 00	
		$6,000 00

MARKET COMMITTEE.

Miscellaneous, including Butcher Market	$1,500 00

HARBOR COMMITTEE.

Harbor Master's Salary	$500 00	
Miscellaneous	500 00	
		$1,000 00

PUBLIC WORKS.

Miscellaneous, Streets and Sidewalks	$3,500 00

CITY DEBT.

INTEREST ON DEBENTURES.

Debentures 27 and 28, $5,000	$400 00	
Bridge and Harbor $12,000	840 00	
Grand Junction $100,000	6,000 00	
Market $30,000	2,100 00	
Schools &c. $18,000	1,260 00	
Foot Bridge $2,000	140 00	
Bridge and Engine $20,000	1,400 00	
Grand Trunk $25,000	1,750 00	
Trust and Loan Co $14,000	1,120 00	
By-law No. 313 $30,000	2,100 00	
By-law No. 395 $30,000	1,800 00	
	$18,910 00	
Merchants' Bank Bills Payable and Miscellaneous	4,090 00	
		$23,000 00

SINKING FUND.

By-Law No. 395	$1,500 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

County of Hastings	$4,456 00
Election Expenses	300 00
Contingencies and Unforeseen Expenses	3,000 00
Expenses of Collection, Losses and Remissions	3,581 46
	$134,871 71

*The expenditure in 1878 is ascertained as follows:

The Auditors' Report shows expenditure for Fire Department (as an example)	$8,037 33
Deduct from this account of 1877 paid in 1878. See page 64 Accounts 1877	1,588 73
	$6,448 60
Add accounts of 1878 unpaid 1st Jan'y, 1879. See statement "A" 10	793 57
Expenditures 1878	$7,242 17

RECEIPTS.

Revenue from 1878, as per Auditors' Report, "Comparative Statement."

Balance in Bank	$1,080 71	
Cash on hand	176 18	
Uncollected Taxes prior to 1877	2,959 68	
Taxes 1877 and 1878	54,701 24	
Rents	866 00	
Harbor Dues	108 41	
Fines and Fees 1878	630 92	
Interest	18 00	
		$60,541 14

REVENUE 1879.

LICENSES.

Tavern and Shop	$4,331 00	
Billiards	250 00	
Carters	100 00	
Auditors	150 00	
Livery	100 00	
		$4,931 00

RENTS.

Market	$2,293 00	
Butchers' Stalls	400 00	
City Property	500 00	
		$3,193 00
Fines and Fees		700 00
Dog Tax		400 00
Harbor		3,500 00
Gas Company		2,016 00
Non Resident Taxes		750 00
Miscellaneous		1,000 00
		$77,031 14
*Rate 15½ Mills on Revised Assessment 1879, $3,731,674		$57,840 57
Total		$134,871 71

*The Revised Assessment in 1878 was $3,782,267, showing decrease in 1879 of $50,593.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Expenditures	$14,315 00
Receipts—Rate of 4¼ mills on $3,368,331	$14,315 00

R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Expenditures	$2,906 00
Receipts—Rate of 8 mills on $363,343, assessment of R. C. Separate School supporters	$2,906 00

Dominion Finances.

The following is a statement of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada as by returns for the month of July, published in the *Canada Gazette* of [illegible]

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

Bush Fires.—A bush fire has for several days raging in the woods near Picton, and fears were entertained, which happily proved groundless, that the cinders from the burning bush would cause fire in the town.

Agricultural Depression.—The London *Post* is authority for the statement that the British Commission on Agricultural Depression will send Commissioners to Canada and the United States to enquire into food supplies.

Collision at Sea.—A cable despatch says:—"A correspondent at Lisbon reports that the English steamer Lucretia collided off SouthFinisterre with the Spanish steamer Gongora. The latter vessel sunk and fourteen Spaniards were drowned. Nine were saved."

Three Men Killed.—On the 8th inst., during a barn raising on the farm of Thos. Nighton, in the Township of Bentinck, Durham, two men, named Jos. Nighton and Wm. Richardson, were killed and nine others injured, some of them very severely.

Traffic Receipts.—The Grand Trunk Railway traffic receipts for the week ending August 2 show an increase on the figures of the preceding week of $14,606; $3,367 of the amount is from passenger travel, and $11,239 from freight and live stock.

Accident to the Hon. Mr. Masson.—The Montreal *Witness* says:—"In driving from St. Vincent de Paul to the city yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Masson was thrown out of his buggy, receiving such injuries as to prevent his setting out for Ottawa until next week."

The Belfast Riots.—A despatch from Belfast gives deplorable accounts of the results of the riot which took place there on Tuesday afternoon between Orangemen and Catholics. Over fifty men were seriously injured during the riot. Surgeons at the hospital were kept busy all night dressing the wounds of the injured.

Dredging at Consecon.—The Picton *Gazette* says:—"We have reason to believe that through the exertions of the member for the county—J. S. McCuaig, M. P.—the requirements of the harbor there have been brought under the consideration of the government and with reasonable prospects of success."

The Canadian Pacific Railway.—The Ottawa *Citizen* says:—"In the Winnipeg colonization tender award, Mr. W. C. Hall, of Three Rivers, after five days consideration, has declined to sign the contract at $480,000, and Mr. J. Ryan, of Brockville, has been called on. His tender is in the neighborhood of $540,000."

The Prairie Province.—As a little sample of how things sell in the Prairie Province, one Winnipeg man who leases a wood factory imports 300,000 feet of lumber per month from St. Paul, and has just received from that city 1,000 ready-made window sashes, and 300 doors, for the yeomanry of the West who are getting the traditional "little house well-filled, and little wife well willed."

Immigration.—So far the immigration returns for the present season indicate the arrival of a much larger proportion of the agricultural class than for many years previous. Most of them are English tenants, who came to our shores with a small capital. They have settled principally in Ontario, where they fill the homesteads vacated by those who caught the Manitoba fever and "went west."

A Rich Find.—A few days since news was telegraphed of the discovery of a remarkably rich gold lead in Montague district, N. S. Later reports indicates that the lead will prove richer than at first supposed. A bar of gold was exhibited at Halifax yesterday weighing 238¼ ounces and valued at $4,630, the result of the labor of ten men for four weeks. This gives a profit of $4,000 on the month's operations.

Half-Breeds Captured.—A Washington despatch says that several days ago General Terry reported that Colonel Miles had captured, north of the Mississippi river, a lot of the half-breed Canadians, who are charged with selling liquor and ammunition in the Indian country of the United States. A portion of these are females. Among the property captured is 143 carts and 149 horses. The question as to what disposition is to be made of the captured men, women, and property has been under consideration by the State, War, and Interior Departments, and probably will be decided to-morrow.

The Potato Crop in Ireland.—A Cork correspondent telegraphed on Wednesday:—"Information has been receivied from Killavullen, county Cork, of the appearance of an insect in that district resembling the Colorado beetle. The insect appears to have attacked a potato known as the American champion, and to have made considerable ravages among the stalks. The matter was reported to the constabulary, who proceeded to the place and brought back about two dozen of the insects, which bear a resemblance to the Colorado beetle. The American champion potato is the only kind which has been attacked."

The Embargo on Cattle.—The Ottawa *Citizen* says:—"Some of the American papers have stated that the Canadian Government will not extend the order prohibiting the importation of American cattle into the Dominion after the 6th of September. The matter is now under the consideration of the Government, and no definite action has as yet been taken, but it is understood to be more than probable that a new proclamation will be issued before the 6th prox in order to protect Canadian cattle, and prevent the possibility of their being scheduled by the Imperial authorities. It is presumed that the Ministers of the Crown at present in England will have communication with the Imperial Government on the subject."

Death in the Lake.—The London *Free Press* says:—"A correspondent who has lately sailed over Lake Ontario, calls attention to the great quantities of dead herring which appear on the surface. A moderate calculation places the loss thus entailed at something like 12,000 tons of dead fish afloat at one time. What is the cause of this heavy loss of fish, which seems special to Lake Ontario? is the query naturally suggested. In Lake Erie no such thing is apparent. One opinion is that all the filth of the city of Buffalo, with its chemical gas oil and other factories, goes directly up this lake, and that this, with that of Toronto and Hamilton, may be the cause. Whatever it is, the fact related is not only strongly suggestive to those communities who depend on Lake Ontario for their local water supplies, but must result in a serious loss to the country."

The Railway Amalgamation.—A special cablegram to the *Globe* says:—"Captain Tyler has written a letter on behalf of the Grand Trunk Board, which is published to-day, in reply to Mr. Childers' proposal. The letter states that the Grand Trunk Board is disinclined to agree to a division of the competitive traffic only. They advocate a fusion of the whole net receipts of the two Companies, to be divided according to agreed percentages. This settlement could easily be carried out. It would insure the utmost economy and efficiency and avoid a duplicate management, whereas the other arrangement would cause great expense, loss of time, and constant controversy. The general feeling is strongly in favor of the Grand Trunk proposal, which is supported by a majority of the Great Western shareholders, and will probably be carried out."

A Pleasant Joke.—The Montreal *Gazette* says:—"Our Conservative friends in Prince Edward Island are now enjoying a pleasant joke—though for the people a somewhat costly one—at the expense of the Grits on the Island. The *Patriot*, leading Grit organ, under the heading "extortion," announced that "the Commissioner of Public Works, most properly called the Unsound, pays a favorite of the Government forty cents a gallon for kerosene oil, when the trade is offering it for twenty-five to thirty cents a gallon." It turned out that the present Government had not contracted for kerosene oil with a favorite or any one else, nor at forty cents nor any other price. The only contract for kerosene oil now existing is one made by the late Commissioner, on the first of January last, for supplies of kerosene for Queen's, King's and Prince County Jails. The tender of Mr. John Quirk for forty cents a gallon, was accepted over the tender of Mr. J. D. McLeod, for twenty-eight cents. It appears that the late Government was Grit in its habits as well as in name, but it is not often that they thus provoke discussion on the subject of their own misdoings."

Rev. Newman Hall gets his Divorce.—A cable despatch from London Aug. 8th says:—"In the suit for divorce brought by Rev. Dr. Newman Hall, the noted Congregational minister, against his wife, Sir Henry James, counsel for defence, finished his argument, and the closing addresses were made to-day. The judge having summed up the case, the jury without leaving the box, found the wife guilty of adultery with one Richardson, a stable keeper, and that Dr. Hall was not guilty of adultery with Miss Mary Wyatt. A decree *nisi* was granted. Dr. Hall admitted during the trial that he had abandoned a previous action of a similar nature because he feared it would be an obstacle to his efforts to raise funds for the new chapel and for the "Lincoln memorial tower," the monument in commemoration of Abraham Lincoln. The result of the suit was somewhat unexpected. The judge in his charge to the jury leaned strongly in favor of the plaintiff. Dr. Hall's friends profess themselves to be greatly elated at the decision of the jury, but the verdict is much criticised, many people believing that the reverend doctor was equally guilty with his wife.

—It is now stated that the Governor General and H. R. H. Princess Louise, after visiting the Maritime Provinces, will visit Saratoga, Washington and New York, before returning to Quebec at the end of the month.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 18 in the 12th con. Rawdon, containing 200 acres, of which sixty are cleared and well fenced, with good Frame House and Barn &c., &c., well &c., &c., within two miles of the gravel road.

Also Lot No. 13 in the 13th con. Rawdon, containing a large quantity of cedar and other valuable wood and timber.

For terms and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to R. C. Clute, Esq., Barrister, Belleville.

FRANCIS HASLETT.

August 13th, 1879. 27w3m

GRIST AND FLOURING MILL FOR SALE,

(Known as Latta's Mills)

THIS Mill is situated in Plainfield, on the Moira River, ten miles from the City of Belleville, in the heart of a good agricultural district. It has three run of stones, two custom bolts, half chest of merchant bolts, improved smut machine, &c., all in good repair. Water in abundance. Terms easy.

Apply to M. B. Roblin, Esq., Belleville, or to Bethune, Moss, Falconbridge & Hoyles, 18 and 20 King Street West, Toronto.

August 13, 1879. 27w2t

Card of Thanks.

To P. R. Palmer, Esq., Agent for the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co:

Sir,—I beg to thank the Company which you represent for the prompt and satisfactory settlement of the loss by fire on my premises in Stirling, insured in said Company.

27w2t JOHN WILSON.

NOTICE.

THE Hungerford Council will meet at the Town Hall, on TUESDAY, the 26th of August, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Trustees of different School Sections are required to send in their Estimates on or before that day.

THOMAS GRAHAM,
Township Clerk.

August 11th, 1879. 27.2t

CAUTION!

I THE undersigned hereby forbid any person from giving my wife, Mrs. Annie Foley, or any other person, credit in my name without my written order or consent, as I will not be responsible for any such debts so contracted.

PATRICK FOLEY,
Lot 27, Hungerford.

August 11, 1879. 27w3t

VOTER'S LIST, 1879.

Municipality of the Township of Rawdon, County of Hastings.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in the third and fourth sections of the "Voters Lists Act," the copies required by such sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality, to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal elections, and that said List was first posted up at my office on the 22nd day of July, 1879, and remains there for inspection.

Electors are called upon to examine the said list, and if any omissions or any other errors are found therein to take immediate proceedings to have said errors corrected according to law.

JOSEPH HOGLE,
Clerk of the said Municipality.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1879. wlt

VOTER'S LIST, 1879.

Municipality of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in the third and fourth sections of the Voter's List Act, the copies required by said section to be so transmitted or delivered of the list made pursuant to said Act of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at Elections for the members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections, and that said list was first posted up at my office at Sidney on the 7th day of August 1879, and remains there for inspection.

Electors are called upon to examine the said list, and if any omissions or any other errors are found therein to take immediate proceedings to have the said errors corrected according to law.

F. B. PRIOR,
Clerk of the said Municipality,

Sidney Aug. 7, 79. wlt

REQUISITION.

CIVIC HOLIDAY!

To His Worship the Mayor of the City of Belleville:

WE the undersigned Ratepayers and Residents of the City of Belleville, respectfully request that you may be pleased to appoint THURSDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of AUGUST next, as a Civic Holiday, and to request the due observance thereof.

Thomas Holden,	W. P. Niles,
Barber, Brignall & Co.,	W. H. Campbell,
S. B. Burdett,	E. Hayne,
Chas. W. Bell,	John Doyle,
Pitceathly & Kelso,	Hugh Blair,
Wallbridge & Clarke,	Wm. Dickens,
Peterson & Peterson,	R. C. Clute,
T. Donnelly,	E. B. Fraleck,
H. Ashley,	S. A. Hyman,
Jas. Clarke & Co.,	J. S. Crothers,
Robt. Templeton,	Conger Bros.,
C. H. VanNorman,	Muir & Lawrence Ag'ts
G. Spangenberg,	Allan McFee,
A. E. Fish & Co.,	Grant & Potter,
Foster & Reid,	Bartman & Sintzel,
D. B. Robertson,	Jas. Glass,
Hugh Walker,	Stewart Hooey,
H. McIninch,	R. H. Toy,
C. McDonald,	C. D. Fuller,
Roblin & Bayeur,	John Fox,
Jas. C. Overell,	Wm. Hamilton,
J. C. Lake,	F. H. Rous & Co.,
John Jenkins,	B. McCready & Son,
H. Bleecker,	

IN compliance with the request contained in the foregoing Requisition, I hereby paoclaim

Thursday, 21st August

NEXT, A

PUBLIC HOLIDAY,

And request a due observance of the same by the citizens.

ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Mayor.

Mayor's Office,
Belleville, Aug. 11th, 1879.

MANHOOD:
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

We have recently published a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the *radical and permanent cure* (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and *radically*.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Address

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York.

Post Office box 4586. 501y

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Council application will be made for the road allowance crossing Lot No. 10, between the 4th and 5th concessions of Madoc, in lieu of the road now travelled.

J. R. KETCHESON,
Township Clerk.

Madoc, July 30th, 1879. 21-w4t

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the premises of the subscriber, a large bright Bay Mare, with white hind feet, and mane clipped short, about three years old. Any person giving information that will lead to her recovery will be suitably eward ed.

JAS. GARGAN,
Read P.O.

Tyendinaga, Aug. 4, 1879. 3iw

FOR 50 CENTS.
The American Dairyman

WILL be sent, post paid, until January 1st, 1880. Published weekly at $1.50 per year, payable in advance. The only paper in this country devoted exclusively to Dairy interests.

Every dairy farmer should subscribe to the

AMERICAN DAIRYMAN.

Every Butter, Cheese, Egg and Milk dealer should have it.

Postage stamps taken. Address

CLARK & Co.,
34 Park Row, New York.

Post Office Box 4613. 29.7w

J. CLEAK,

COMMISSIONER in B. R., Land Agent, Conveyancer and Accountant, York River, Hastings Road. 19-1s

Special Notices.

Prescription Free

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & Co., 78 Nassau St., New York. 17-1y

HOUSEHOLD TROUBLES ENDED.—*That Wife of mine* declares that she has never found anything so prompt and effectual for the relief of Coughs, Colds and Pulmonary affections as the **N. H. Downs' Balsamic Elixir.** She says the children take it without any difficulty, and she would not be without a bottle in the house.

N. H. Downs' Elixir is for sale everywhere.

PROVE ALL THINGS, AND HOLD FAST TO THAT WHICH IS GOOD. **Baxter's Mandrake Bitters** have gained an enviable reputation for all disorders of the *Liver* and *Stomach*, as the numerous testimonials that we daily are in receipt of will prove. Lose no time in procuring a bottle for 25 cents, a faithful trial will convince the most sceptical that Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Pain under your right Shoulder, Dizziness of the Head, and all such symptoms of a disordered Liver are soon banished by their use.

THE HORSE OWNER'S FRIEND.—**Arnica and Oil Liniment** has truly won an enviable reputation upon its own merits. It penetrates so quickly, it immediately removes all inflammations or soreness that may have been caused by a Sprain, Bruises, Galls, Strained Ligaments, or from any other cause where a Liniment is required. Rub it in faithfully with the hand. Once tried, always used. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretion of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.* 31-wly

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, Belleville, Aug. 14, 1879.

WHEAT—$1 to $1.05.
BARLEY—Nominal.
RYE—45c to 50c.
OATS—40c to 45c.
PEAS—50c.
MUTTON—6c to 7c per pound.
HAMS—7c. to 9c.
BUTTER—Roll, 10c to 15c.
BUTTER—Tub, nominally 9c to 11c.
CHEESE—7@9c.
EGGS—9c to 12c. per dozen.
HIDES—Rough $4 to $5; Inspected $6.00.
SHEEPSKINS (shearlings)—25c.
DEAKINS—50c.
WOOL—20c per lb.
LARD—9c to 10c.
TALLOW—Rough, 3½c.
TALLOW—Rendered, 5.
CABBAGE—30c to 60c per doz.
POTATOES—$1.00 per bag.
FLOUR—Wholesale, $4.75 per bbl.
FLOUR—Retail, $5.25 per bbl.
HAY—$5 to $8 per ton.
CHICKENS—30c to 50c per pair.
DUCKS—45 to 60c per pair.
GEESE—35 to 50c.
TURKEYS—50c to $1.00.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, August 13.

Gold 100.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, August 13.

Cotton steady at 11⅞.

Flour without decided change; receipts 15,000 brls; sales 12,000 at $3.30 to $4.00 for sup. state and western; $4.10 to $4.50 for common to choice extra state; $4.15 to $4.50 for common to choice extra western.

Rye flour firm; sales 300 brls., unchanged.

Wheat—spring firm; winter ¼ to ½c better; dull; receipts 270,000 bus.; sales, 27,000 bus. No. 1 white Aug $1.11½.

Rye firm, quiet; 64c for western; 68c for state.

Corn ¼ to ½c better, fairly active; receipts 276,000 bus.; sales 175,000, price 45c to 46½c for western mixed, spot.

Barley dull, nominal.

Oats steady; receipts 30,000 bus; sales 28,000, unchanged.

Pork firmer, sales 250 brls; price $8.90.

Lard higher, $5.90.

Eggs 10 to 15c.

Petroleum, crude, unchanged, refined 86½.

MONTREAL MARKET.

MONTREAL, Aug. 13.—Flour, receipts 1,400 brls; sales, none reported; market quiet and steady; prices unchanged; Quotations are: Superiore $5.15 to $5.25; extras $5.00 to $5.05; fancy $4.95 to $5.00; spring extra old ground $4.60 to $4.70; fresh ground $4.80 to $4.90; superfine $4.60 to $4.70; strong bakers $5.00 to $5.25; fine, $4.10 to $4.20; midd'gs $3.25 to $3.50; pollards $2.75 to $3.00; Ontario bags $2.35 to $2.40; city do. $2.50.

Grain, provisions and ashes unchanged.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Consols 97 7-16; 4s 29½.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13.—Cotton dull; uplands 6 7-16; Orleans ½.

BIRTH.

On the 11th inst., the wife of Thomas Good, of a son.

At St. Lawrence Hall, Campbellford, on the 23rd July, the wife of D. Collins, Esq., of a son.

At Marmora, on Thursday, 7th August, the wife of J. W. Pearce, of a daughter.

A GOOD PLAN.

The most profitable way of dealing in stocks is by combining many orders and and co-operating them as a whole, dividing profits pro rata among shareholders, according to the market, monthly. Each customer thus secures all the advantages of immense capital and experienced skill, and can use any amount, from $10 to $10,000, or more, with equal proportionate success. "New York Stock Reporter" and new circular mailed free. Full information for any one to operate successfully. Lawrence Co. 57, Exchange Place, N. Y.

JUST RECEIVING,

FIRST Instalments of our

FALL GOODS.

As usual, we are first in the market.

Glasgow Warehouse.

LICENSES

Issued by Corporation of the County of Hastings, for 1879.

AUCTIONEERS.

Dated Issue.	Name.	Residence.	Expiration
Feb'y 12.	J. W. Wood,	Trenton.	M'ch 1, '80
" "	S. Cruickshanks	"	do.
March 8.	Chas. Pettier,	Stirling.	do.
June 10.	Chas. Wilkins,	Belleville,	do.
" 20.	Ralph Purdy,	"	do.

PEDDLER'S LICENSE.

Jan'y 21.	Deloy Bros.	Napanee,	Dec. 31, '79.

THOS. WILLS, Treas'r Co. Hastings.

July 30th, 1879. 20w2

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

JOB MOSES' PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous disorders to which the female constitution is subject. It invigorates the debilitated and delicate; and by regulating and strengthening the system, fortifies the youthful constitution for the duties of life, and when taken in middle of old age, proves a real blessing, and on the approach of Childbirth these Pills should be used for two or three weeks previous to confinement; the benefits to be derived are incalculable; they fortify the constitution, lessen the suffering during labor, prevent weakness of the organs, and enable the mother to perform her duties with comfort to her and child.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertions, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, the Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and, although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package. JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, *Sole Proprietor.*

$1.00 and 12½cents postage, enclosed to Northrop and Lyman, Toronto, Ont., General Agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 Pills, by return mail.

INVALIDS, do you wish to gather flesh, to acquire an appetite, to enjoy a regular habit of body, to obtain refreshing sleep, to feel and know that every fibre and tissue of your system is being braced and renovated? If so, commence at once and use the Quinine Wine prepared by Northrop & Lyman of Toronto, and in a short time you will feel the whole system invigorated and strengthened. It is a well-known fact that quinine has been acknowledged by the medicine faculty for many years as the best appetiser and tonic known. And for general debility, this combination will be found superior to all other preparations. And combined as it is with fine cherry wine and choice aromatics, it is made an agreeable and pleasant invigorator to the whole system. The properties of Quinine are a febrifuge tonic and antiperiodic. Small doses, frequently repeated, strengthen the pulse, increase muscular force, and invigorate the tone of the nervous system. The peculiar operation of this medicine in general debility and as an appetiser, has undergone long and close observation, and it is believed it will never fail, if properly and judiciously administered, unless other diseases predominate of a different character. Persons of weak constitution may take it without the least difficulty, as it strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, and seldom requires more than one or two bottles to effect a decided benefit, as it contains nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Remember to ask for the "Quinine Wine prepared by N[illegible] p & Lyman, Toronto," and we are sure you [illegible] be satisfied that you have full value for your [illegible] ey.

Be [illegible] all Medicine Dealers

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, AUG. 14.

LOCAL NEWS.

TWEED MILLS.—Mr. George Easterbrook, the lessee of these mills, is busy giving them a general overhauling.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—Work on the contract for the completion of St. Thomas' Church is in progress.

DREDGING.—One of Mr. C. Daly's dredges arrived here on Saturday afternoon and was placed in Flints' channel, where it is now at work.

LARGE EGG.—Mr. Lyman Jones, of the 5th con. of Thurlow, showed us to-day an egg weighing 5½ oz. and measuring 8 in 7in. diameter. The product of a common hen.

BARLEY.—Mr. Fuller purchased on Saturday a few bushels of new barley, which was colored a little and light in weight. It would class as No. 2.

NEW TANK.—A new water tank has been erected at the corner of Pine and Mill Streets. This will be a great accommodation to the people resident in that locality.

PRINCE EDWARD RAILWAY.—Fifty men are now employed ballasting the heavy grade at Trenton market. It is fully expected that the road will be opened by the 1st of October.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY.—In compliance with a requisition signed by a large number of leading business men, the Mayor has proclaimed Thursday, the 21st inst., a public holiday. There will be numerous pic-nics and excursions on the day.

EXCURSION.—The steamer *Kincardine* is to convey an excursion party hence to the Thousand Island Park on Wednesday, 20th inst. The trip will be a very pleasant one, and as the fare is only $1, it will doubtless be largely patronized.

THE GALWAY MINE.—The Peterborough *Examiner* learns that arrangements have been satisfactorily concluded for the working of the Galway Lead Mine, by an English company, and that work will be commenced at an early day.

TRENTON BRIDGE.—The work of repairing this structure is being proceeded with as rapidly as possible under the direction of Mr. John Francis, County Surveyor. It will probably be reopened for travel by the end of next week.

CHEAP HAY.—The Norwood *Register* says: "One of our leading farmers informed us, on Monday last, that the hay crop was so great, and straw so plentiful, that hay would be sold in Norwood for four dollars a ton during the coming winter."

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—The appointees under the Weights and Measures Act for the Belleville district are understood to be: Wm. Johnson, Belleville, Inspector; J. A. Wilkinson, Cobourg, and Thomas Cahill, Peterborough, Assistant Inspectors.

THE BARLEY CROP.—The Mill Point *Echo* says:—"Many farmers have assured us that the barley crop is a fair crop after all. It is slightly colored, but will weigh well. It was not as thick on the ground as it has been some other years, but all in all it may be called an average crop."

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—Business on the North Hastings Railway continues brisk in both the freight and passenger departments. Iron ore continues to be brought down in considerable quantities, and another cargo of poplar wood will soon be in readiness for shipment.

SWIMMING MATCH.—On Tuesday evening, the 5th inst., Messrs. Harvey Detlor, of Mill Point, and Elgin Vandervoort, of Sidney, had a swimming match for a stake of $10. a side from the elevator dock at Mill Point to the Fredericksburg shore a distance of about one mile. After a sharp struggle Detlor won by a length and ahalf.

SWIMMING.—The Hamilton *Times* advocates the formation of swimming schools, with comparative displays and prizes for proficiency. The idea is a good one, and if carried out in every municipality in the Dominion would result in the saving of many lives each year.

COLLISION.—Last Thursday evening the Rev. F. C. Williams, of Selby, whilst driving across the upper bridge, was thrown from his carriage and severely hurt by a bread cart, which was being driven at a rapid rate, colliding with the Rev. gentleman's "rig." It has been represented to us that the driver of the bread cart was entirely at fault in the matter, and it is probable that he will be summoned before the Police Court.

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.—The prize list of this show, which is to be held in Ottawa from the 22nd to the 27th of September, is of a very attractive nature, and the show will have several special features that will be almost worth a trip to Ottawa to see. No doubt quite a number of exhibitors from this section will be present. An advertisement in the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER gives dates for making entries and other particulars.

THE HUNTINGTON BONUS.—We understand that the Belleville and North Hastings Railway Company, withdrew the Bonus By-Law which was to have been submitted to the voters of Huntington last weeks, in consequence of the very general opposition to the measure, manifested throughout the Township. It is reported in connection with this matter that the Company will not stop at any of the stations within the Township.

THE GRAND JUNCTION.—Mr. Bickford informs us that he has made arrangements with the Grand Trunk authorities for the operation of the Grand Junction Railway, and that a daily train between Belleville and Hastings will commence running as soon as possible—probably before the close of the present week. Will the Peterborough *Review*, which published information of a totally different character, correct its erroneous statement?

HARVEST IN HUNGERFORD.—The crops in this Township are, as a general thing all housed, and the farmers are busily engaged in thrashing. From all accounts barley is one of the best crops of the season. Rye is likewise good; and those who fortunately sowed fall wheat were well paid by that crop. Spring wheat is far below the average. Roots are looking well; potatoes will be above the average; and there will be no cause for complaint, if prices range fairly.

WRITING PAPERS TO BE MANUFACTURED.—The Montreal *Witness* says:—"Messrs. Buntin & Co., are expecting daily the arrival of machinery from Holyoke, Mass., for the manufacture of a good quality of writing papers, operations in which they are about to begin in Valleyfield. This will be the first venture in manufacturing goods of this kind in Canada, and the event will, no doubt, be regarded as another victory for the National Policy."

NEW $5 BILL.—In consequence of the extensive counterfeiting of their $5 bill, the Directors of the Bank of Commerce have, an exchange states, issued a new bill of that denomination, which is described as follows:—Photo of the President, Hon. Wm. McMaster, in the centre, takes the place of that of the Queen. The new bill has the President's signature at the lower *left hand* corner instead of the right, as in the old bill. A border surrounds the whole, with the figure "5" in each corner, and the words, "Capital $6,000,000" at each end. The "reverse" is green tinted, with the Dominion Coat of Arms in the centre, and the figure "5" at each side.

BISHOP O'BRIEN'S SUCCESSOR.—The Kingston *News* expresses the following opinion as to the probable appointment to the vacant See of Kingston:—"While not making any pretensions whatever to knowledge in regard to the priest likely to be elevated to Episcopacy, we shall not be at all surprised if the Very Rev. Vicar-General Farrelly, of Belleville, be the recipient of that expression of confidence from the Holy See. Father Farrelly is well and favorably known throughout the Diocese of Kingston, and throughout the Province of Ontario as a faithful and energetic worker, and as one who would fill the important office of Bishop with becoming firmness and dignity." We trust that our contemporary's prognostication will prove correct, as there is no clergyman in the diocese more worthy of the distinction or more capable of filling satisfactorily in every respect the exalted position than the Very Rev. James Farrelly, who is highly esteemed by all classes and creeds throughout the diocese.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—Noticing the improvements that have been made in compiling voters' lists, the Stratford *Beacon* suggests another that could be carried out advantageously, and would obviate a difficulty about those having property in more than one division, while it would render unnecessary the thankless task of swearing such elector, which the scrutineer now has to perform. The suggestion is to the effect that the assessor "in making his yearly round, should ascertain from ratepayers entitled to vote in more than one division, in what place they intend to cast their vote for Parliamentary purposes, and make a record of the same, which could be printed in the list. In that case the voter could only exercise his franchise once, for the returning officer, not finding him designated as referred to, could very justly refuse him."

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—We understand that Mr. William Johnson, of this city, has been appointed Inspector of Weights and Measures for the Belleville District, which comprises the Counties of Lennox and Addington, Hastings, Prince Edward, Northumberland, Peterborough and Victoria. The appointment is an excellent one, as Mr. Johnson is not only thoroughly well qualified by ability and education to fill the office acceptably, but being active and energetic will make an excellent public officer. We congratulate Mr. Johnson on his appointment and the Government on the excellent choice which they have made.

RELIEF OF DERRY.

Celebration of the Anniversary in Belleville.

A GOOD DISPLAY BY THE 'PRENTICE BOYS.

In the month of December, 1688, the gates of the historic city of Londonderry were closed against the forces of James II. by its Protestant defenders, and on the 16th of April, 1689, the place, which had been partially blockaded, was formally invested. The siege was pressed for 105 days, the heroic garrison resisting desperately, although famine stalked amongst them, the besieged being reduced to eating horses, dogs, rats, tallow, and salted hides—and the garrison being reduced from 7,000 to 3,000 men. How the place was relieved at last by the breaking of a boom which the besiegers had placed across the harbor, by a transport loaded with provisions, which after going ashore was got off by the rebound of her own guns rapidly served in action, forms one of the most glorious pages of history. The besieged had suffered almost untold torments, but they not only maintained their defences and so bravely saved the Protestant cause in the north of Ireland, but killed 8,000 of their assailants as well. On the 12th of August the gates were reopened on the withdrawal of James' forces, and the "Maiden City" remained unpolluted by the tread of an invader, except in the guise of a prisoner. The unswerving courage and the heroic fortitude of the defenders of Derry have been celebrated in song and in story, and the anniversary of its relief has always been celebrated with enthusiasm by the various Protestant organizations in Ireland and the Colonies.

Some time since it was resolved to have a celebration in Belleville of the one hundred and ninetieth anniversary of the auspicious event. Preparations were made, invitations were issued, and the result was the grand celebration of Tuesday.

From an early hour the streets began to assume a holiday appearance. Flags floated from the headquarters of the various Protestant organizations, and from a few private buildings. The 'Prentice Boys, Young Britons, True Blues and Orangemen were to be seen in regalia here and there, and conveyances of various kinds began to arrive from the country heavily laden, whilst numbers of the citizens turned out in holiday attire. By 10 o'clock the principal streets were pretty well thronged, and by noon they were crowded with eager sight seers.

The first of the visitors from a distance to arrive were those from Madoc, who reached here by train at 9:30. The excursion party, which filled a passenger car, the van and partly filled an open car, comprised a number of members of the Madoc Lodge of Young Britons.

A general movement was then made to the wharf, to await the coming of the brethren who were to journey by water. The greater part of these were not long in arriving, the first steamer to reach the wharf being the *Annie Gilbert*, from Trenton; next came the *City of Belleville*, conveying the Picton and Mill Point brethren, accompanying whom was the 16th Battalion band; and a few minutes later came the *Transit*, with the Napanee delegation, who brought a brass band and a fife and drum band. The crowd was immense, but the Marshals of the day were busy, and to soon as order could be evoked out of the chaos which at first necessarily existed, they got a procession formed which, headed by the Napanee visitors, and closed by the local 'Prentice Boys, proceeded to the market square, the bands, which included those of the 15th Battalion and the Belleville True Blues, discoursing lively music by the way. Here the dispersion for dinner took took place shortly before noon.

On the arrival of the Kingston brethren a procession was formed on the market square and proceeded through the principal streets to the Agricultural grounds, where speeches were to be delivered by a number of prominent members of the Orange order.

After a great deal of marching through the streets, the procession reached the Agricultural grounds.

Through the lateness of the boat from Kingston, they were late in assembling on the grounds, which left but a very limited time for the speakers. In consequence of a couple of shows and a riding booth being placed immediately opposite the speakers' stand, it would have been impossible for the speakers to have been heard, had they attempted to speak there, therefore they had to retire to the upper circle.

Mr. C. A. PETTIT, Grand Master of the 'Prentice Boys, of British America, acted as Chairman. He said through unforeseen incidents their published programme would not be carried out, as they had received letters from different gentlemen whose names appeared on the programme as likely to give addresses expressing their utter inability to be present. It was to be regretted that the Hon. Mr. Bowell could not be here, as he had that morning left Ottawa for the lower Provinces. He had great pleasure in introducing Bro. T. Robinson of Kingston.

Mr. ROBINSON on rising said he was no speaker, therefore they need not expect from him a speech. He referred to the unanimity of spirit existing between the brethren of his city and those of the Bay City, and of the pleasant times spent together. He alluded to the time when the Prince of Wales did not land either here or in his city, and the united action of the brethren of both places at that time had proved a bond of friendship ever since. As to the Hackett affair, he did not think the brethren of Belleville did as much as they might at that time. They should have supported the Kingston brethren when they went to Montreal, he was glad that he took the stand which he did. He longed to see the day when Orangemen were as united as they are in Ireland, there they do not allow politics to interfere, or in fact anything else. All they know or aim at is Orangeism. He was proud to see Bro. Wm. Johnson present. He was glad to notice his recent Government appointment, as he knew from the views which Bro. Johnson held that whatever appointment he might receive at the hands of any Government he would not sacrifice his principles. He wished him every success, and hoped to see him in a higher position.

Mr. W. JOHNSON, D.G.M., O. E., was next introduced, and was received with applause. Mr. Johnson said in reply to a remark which fell from Bro. Robinson, he would state now most emphatically that whatever his position might be in life he would no compromise one of the principles he now held in reference to Orangeism. Those principles were bought at a dear price by his forefathers, instilled into his youthful mind and revered by him in manhood. They were now too dear to him to be thus lightly cast off. Time and experience were daily teaching him the value and necessity of keeping unsullied the broad principles of the order, so let come what might, he would always prove true to his colors. He referred to the scenes of 190 years ago, at Derry, and which they were now celebrating. On occasions like these they were reminded of the history of the past, and could carefully and distinctly mark the results of that event all down to the present. Neither were the events confined to one country, but their influences are felt all over the inhabitable part of the globe, viz.: the opening of the gates and relief. The liberties we enjoy to-day are the results of the work of our forefathers, for which we ought to be thankful and prove true to the cause. If we look at the history of nations, how many do we see fall by their simply forgetting their past history. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance.

Mr. JOHN WHITE M.P., P. G.M., O.E. regretted that time would not permit of his detailing the events in connection with opening the gates of Derry. All classes of Orangemen should maintain the rights of our Christian civil and religious liberty. They should all be proud of the cause. True they had no Gates of Derry to close, but they had other gates to close, viz., gates of vice, intemperance, and all other wrong, and also to close the gates against any encroachment upon their religious liberty. Let them do this and they would grow up to be a credit to the country. He complimented the boys for their good behavior and gentlemanly appearance and demeanour on the streets during the day.

Mr. WM. ANDERSON, O.T. B.A., was the next speaker. He was glad to be present. It would not be out of place to compliment all hands upon their good appearance, and they could look back with pride on this day. He referred to the landing of King William and the noble men who accompanied him, and particularly those who joined, in fact all classes joined him. It was like one vast Orange lodge. It was at that time the first password was given (Sir Edward Moore.) He also referred to the City of Derry and the extreme destitution of the inhabitants during the siege, and the four thousand who went down to the grave in that event. We were indebted to those thirteen boys for many of the privileges and blessings we enjoy to-day, both in regard to churches and schools. He urged them to sow good seed, for what we sow that also shall we reap.

Mr. WM. WHITE, G. D. of C., B. A., gave a very interesting speech and referred to the time when he in company with others visited the old county, stood on the walls of Derry and held in his hand the same keys with which the boys locked the gates of the city. His heart then glowed with enthusiasm for the cause of Orangeism. There were men then, as now, who did and would sell their principles for gain; but thank God others would not. We have a Bowell, a White, a Johnson with us, whose stability is above paltry gain. He looked upon the principles of Orangeism as the strong bulwarks of this country. He had traversed East, West, North and South, promulgating its principles, which he trusted all would uphold.

Three cheers were given for the Queen, and the large assemblage dispersed.

We may state that the absence of Grand Master Merrick was due to illness in his family, and that Mr. Wm. Shannon, P. D. G. S., O. E., of Kingston, was only prevented from being present by an unusual pressure of official duty.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.

The Parties Under Arrest.

Not a little excitement was created in town on Monday by the announcement that Arthur Bonter, proprietor of the Ferry House, a hotel at the ferry wharf, and a Mrs. Annie Mitchell, the keeper of a well-known house of ill-fame, known as "The Farm," just beyond the city limits on the Jamieson road, had been arrested, on a charge of bigamy. For some time past Bonter, who has a wife and several children, had been paying attention to the women Mitchell, and to such an extent that she was arrested a few days ago at the instance of Mrs. Bonter on the charge of keeping a house of ill-fame and fined $50 and costs.

It is now alleged that Bonter was so infatuated that, on the 25th ult., whilst he and his inamorata were on a drive, they both got drunk, proceeded to Stirling, obtained a license and had a marriage ceremony performed between them in the adjoining County. Mitchell was arrested yesterday, and Bonter, hearing that he was wanted, drove to Trenton, there to take the train; but Chief McKinnon, who was apprised of his movements, was on hand to arrest him, and Bonter was taken just as he was about to step on a car, and brought to town in the evening. The parties were brought up in the Police Court this morning—Aldermen Holden and Jellett presiding—and remanded for a week, in order that evidence might be procured. Bail was refused.

The Directory.

The work of compiling the Directory for the City of Belleville is now being actively prosecuted, and it is to be hoped every facility will be given our canvassers in obtaining such information as is required, so that it may be accurate and full.

Those who have contracted for advertisements in the forthcoming Directory will confer a favor by sending them in as soon as possible. No better medium for general advertising can be found than a work of this kind, and parties wishing to obtain advertising space can do so by applying at the INTELLIGENCER office.

The Directory will only be supplied to subscribers, so that those who want to possess themselves of this invaluable book of reference, should leave their names with the publishers at once.

The Rifle.

The first shooting match for the 49th Battalion Cup took place Friday. The wind was very high and puffy, which was very unfortunate for young beginners, as it was extremely difficult for some of the marksmen to keep on the targets, which accounts for the small scores made; but it will prove a very useful lesson to the amateurs, as showing that it requires a great amount of practice in windy weather to become a marksman. The handicapping of the men by H. Tammadge gave every satisfaction, as the close shooting of some of the men will show; but had the weather been fine, the whole of the competitors would have been very close together at the finish, as all the amateurs had been doing good shooting in their practice, and each man felt confident of success. The following are the scores, with the starts added:

		No.	Co.	
1.	Col. Serg't Cunninghman,	No. 1	Co.	73
2.	" " Dawson,	" 1	"	73
3.	Corp. W. Hilton,	" 1	"	69
4.	Priv. H. Tammadge,	" 1	"	67
5.	Serg't J. Hagerman.	" 3	"	66
6.	Priv. L. Vandervoort,	" 3	"	63
7.	" A. Pettis,	" 1	"	63
8.	Lieut. J. W. Johnson,	" 1	"	59
9.	Priv. J. Marshall,	" 1	"	59
10.	Bugler J. Lloyd,	" 1	"	52
11.	Priv. W. Carruth,	" 1	"	49
12.	Corp. J. Barber,	" 4	"	46
13.	Captain E. Harrison,	" 1	"	45
14.	Priv. W. Carr,	" 1	"	45
15.	" S. Morton,	" 1	"	39
16.	" W. Drewry,	" 4	"	36
17.	Serg't H. Philpot,	" 4	"	33
18.	Major J. W. Crosier,	" 4	"	retired

after shooting 2 ranges.

Rawdon Township Council.

RAWDON TOWN HALL, August 4th, 1879.

Present.—Messrs. Cook, Reeve; Montgomery, Deputy Reeve, Bateman, Williams and Duncan, Councilmen.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Robert Anderson, presented the certificate of John Bateman, that he had finished his job on the road in front of Lot No. 6, in the 10th concession, amount $10. Ordered to be paid.

Moved by Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Montgomery, that the widow Johnson receive $13 for support. Carried.

Ordered that James Spry receive $14 for Non Resident statute labor for the years 1878 and 1879.

Order that Stephen McQuaig receive his second quarter's salary for this year. Amount $14.

Ordered that the Widow Small receive $13.00 for support.

A. G. Short presented a certificate to the effect that he had expended the sum of $15.00, in front of lots Nos. 19 and 21 in the 10th con. Ordered to be paid.

Moved by Mr. Montgomery, seconded by Mr. Duncan that $5.00 be granted to repair a culvert in front of lot No. 12 in the 2nd con. Carried.

Ordered that the Widow Defoe receive $3.00 for support.

The Trustees of the following School Sections made applications to the Council to have the following amounts collected for each S. S. For Union S. S. Rawdon with Stirling, $229.50. For S. S. No. 6, $234.75; for S. S. No. 7, $350; for S. S. No. 3, $400; for S. S. No. 4, $375; for S. S. No. 11, $281; for S. S. No. 17, $225; for S. S. No. 12, $475; for S. S. No. 14, $200.

Council adjourned until the first Monday in September.

JOSEPH HOGLE, Clerk.

THE TORONTO EXHIBITION.—The fifth of September has been fixed as the date of the opening of the Industrial exhibition at Toronto, which will last three weeks.

DUCK SHOOTING AND THE GAME LAWS.—Some have the impression that the duck shooting season commences on the 15th of August. This is not so. September 1st is the time.

THE WEST HASTINGS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The West Hastings Agricultural Society and the Belleville Horticultural Society, have determined to hold a joint show on Thursday and Friday, the 11th and 12th of September next, on the Agricultural grounds. Prize list will be published as soon as possible.

INCIPIENT FIRE.—Yesterday morning an ash box in the cellar under Mr. Dick's clothing store, Front street, was discovered to be on fire. Constable Logan extinguished the flames with a few pails of water. This is another instance of the fact that it is dangerous to place hot ashes in a wooden box. Fires very frequently originate from this cause, and incendiaries get the credit for doing mischief which is due to people's own carelessness.

PEACHES.—The peach tree in Mr. James Macoun's garden, of which we made mention a short time ago, seems to be thriving finely, with quite an abundance of fruit. The peaches are rather below the average in size, but there is every appearance of their ripening in due season. Fruit growers will doubtless look for the result with interest, as if Mr. Macoun has succeeded in producing a tree which will stand the winters here, bear freely and ripen its fruit, the result will be of considerable importance to this part of the country.

DEATH OF A VALUABLE MARE.—Mr. Walter Fanning received news on Saturday of the death of his valuable trotting mare "Eva," at Mr. W. T. Campbell's farm at Mount Clemens, Michigan, where she was boarded, on Wednesday morning. The mare and her colt were in the barnyard, when "Eva" was attacked by a bull and gored, one of the horns penetrating the lung and causing death in ten minutes. The loss is a heavy one, as Mr. Fanning a short time ago refused $4,500 for the mare. "Eva" was 11 years old, and had a record of 2:20½. She was sired by the "Sprague Horse," her dam being by "Messenger."

ODDFELLOWSHIP.—At the meeting of the Grand Encampment of Ontario, I. O. O. F., on the 12th, the following Grand Officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Robt. Evans, Hamilton, M. W. Grand Patriarch; J. G. Moore, Belleville, M. E. Grand High Priest; John Donogh, Toronto, Rt. W. Grand Warden; M. D. Dawson, London, Rt. W. Grand Scribe and Treasurer; Geo. Shaw, London, Grand Jr. Warden; John Gibson, Stratford, John Ham Perry, Whitby, Grand Representatives to Grand Lodge of Oddfellows. The membership shows a decrease of 70, being now 1,847; there were 119 Patriarchs and 6 families and 5 widowed families relieved during the year, the amount so expended on that account being $858. 56.

A SUDDEN DEATH.—The Watertown *Despatch* of the 4th inst. says—"Mrs. James T. Canniff died suddenly yesterday afternoon at her home, No. 12 Orchard street, after a very short illness. The trouble is thought to have been rheumatism of the heart. She was the wife of Mr. James T. Canniff, formerly of Belleville, a typo of this office. She was the fourth daughter of Thos. Beckett, of Kemptville, Ont., and was the pet of the family, being the youngest. She was of a quiet disposition but a perfect lady and a genuine helpmate for her husband. She leaves a daughter two weeks old. Prayers will be said at the residence this morning at 8:30 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Kemptville on the first train north for interment. Mr. Canniff has the kindest sympathy of his associates in the trade and of all his ... friends and acquaintances."

IN PERIL BY WATER.

COLLISION ON THE LAKE.

The Persia Badly Damaged.

KINGSTON, Aug. 13.—The propeller Persia, and an unknown schooner, collided last night not far from Presque Isle on Lake Ontario. The Persia arrived here this morning pretty badly damaged, but fortunately most of the damage was above the water line. The damage to the schooner is unknown, as she did not stop to ask assistance or see if any was required by the Persia. The lamps on the Persia were broken by the concussion and set fire to the cabin, but the fire was promptly extinguished. A large number of passengers were on board. No one injured. The cargo was not damaged. A vote of thanks to the Captain and his crew was subsequently passed by the passengers.

THE ZULU WAR.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A Capetown despatch says the report that Cetewayo offered to surrender is not confirmed. The impression is that he will give more trouble.

Besides the marines and Naval Brigade, six infantry and two cavalry regiments will be sent home.

Some accounts state that Secocoeni in the north is not expected to submit without fighting. A column of 5,000 men is preparing to march against him should he continue recalcitrant.

General Wolseley did not inform the coast chiefs that they would be governed by the English, but told them that their country would be ruled by independent Zulu chiefs.

Railway Amalgamation.

Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways.

(Special Cablegram to the Globe.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Mr. Childers, on behalf of the Great Western Railway, has written to Captain Tyler, Chairman of the Grand Trunk, proposing to the Board of the latter Company to select one gentleman from five named to act as a standing arbitrator between the two Companies in the matter of competitive traffic, which it is proposed to pool—the agreement, if entered upon, to endure twenty-one years. The business of the two roads, it is suggested, may be managed by a joint committee, to be appointed in equal numbers from the members of each Board, and the arbitrator is to be consulted if the Companies cannot agree upon the arrangement for competitive traffic.

FIRE AT SERAJEVO.

Great Destruction of Property and Loss of Life.

SERAJEVO, Aug. 10.—The conflagration was prevented from spreading. During Saturday there were a few isolated outbreaks among the ruins, and some warehouses are still burning. Some large firms in the city estimate the damage to exceed one hundred millions of florins, but this is considered an exaggerated estimate. The homeless people are camped in squares and gardens, and a relief committee has been organized. The Emperor of Austria has forwarded 10,000 florins in aid of the sufferers. It has been definitely ascertained that the fire was caused by an explosion of spirits, as at first stated.

The fire destroyed 288 houses, 358 shops, 48 warehouses. The loss to private property is estimated at a million florins. There are no insurances. Owing to the scarcity of provisions, prices, already high, have been increased. The fire was caused by an accident which occurred while the excise officers were sealing casks in a spirit warehouse.

FROM MADOC.

MADOC, Aug 12.

A farmer named James Moore, residing a short distance from this place, had his barn and its contents, a considerable quantity of hay and barley, a threshing machine, a straw cutter, a sleigh, two hogs and four sheep, destroyed by fire last night at nine o'clock. Cause not known. Loss about $700; fully covered by insurance.

News Condensed.

—The Hanlan Club has been dissolved.

—The bush fires in Battersea are still burning.

—Kansas has increased her population this year 250,000.

—Sir Wm. Jenner is very ill from whooping cough.

—Bush fires have been very destructive in the north riding of Frontenac.

—The cholera is still raging among the troops and natives in Calcutta.

—The Emperors of Austria and Germany have had an interview at Gastein.

—General Grant is expected to arrive at San Francisco on the 12th September.

—The recent failures of Montreal banks have not affected Canadian credit in England.

—The Dominion Ministers now in England are expected to sail for home on the 21st instant.

—The Duke of Argyll arrived at Roseneath on the Clyde, July 26th, from his visit to Canada.

—The Canadian Indians seized in American territory have been set free by orders from Washington.

—Canadian farmers have thus far this season received $948,484 for stock shipped to Great Britain.

—The iron industries in Staffordshire and Worcestershire are recovering from their depression.

—It is thought that the Exchange Bank will shortly resume specie payment, for the purpose of liquidation.

—The export of wheat from Russia is said to be diminishing enormously, and the export of rye increasing.

—Twenty-one tons of manganese and 17,903 tons of plaster were exported from Windsor, N. S., during July.

—A party has just arrived at Ottawa having made the trip from Battleford N. W. T. to that city in thirteen days.

—Great distress prevails in Para; 14,000 people have revolted owi... to the stoppage of supplies for their relief.

—Louisa Paxton, aged 30 years, an unmarried woman, Montreal, committed suicide on the 11th inst. by taking Paris Green.

—An eminent horse breeder of Kentucky intends exhibiting a number of animals at the Dominion Exhibition, Ottawa.

—Perth farmers are complaining greviously of the weevil. The spring wheat near Seaforth seems to be badly affected by it.

—Leon St. Louis, of East Sandwich, Ont., has reaped 589 bushels this year from 28½ bushels of seed wheat—over twenty fold.

—Several members of the Wimbledon team were passengers by the steamship Peruvian, which arrived at Father Point on the 8th.

—A little boy named Duncan McInnes has died from lock-jaw at London, caused by "stubbing" his toe against a stone.

—A farmer who is well off was fined $30 at Farmersville by a bench of magistrates for watering his milk before taking it to a factory.

—Messrs. Calvin and Breck have been employed to dredge Picton harbor and remove the sunken vessel that has obstructed the channel.

—The amount of capital thrown into liquidation by the failure of the Consolidated, Exchange and Ville Marie Banks, is over $5,000,000.

—Much damage to crops in Lancashire and Cheshire has been caused by an overflow of the river Mersey. Some loss of life has also occured.

—Mr. Thomas White, M. P., will accompany Mr. Brydges to the North-West in the course of a few days. They will proceed as far as the Rocky Mountains.

—The Sheriff of Lennox and Addington has offered a reward of $100 for the arrest of Detlor and Wager, the prisoners who escaped from the Napanee gaol on Sunday last.

—The run on the City and District Savings Bank ended about noon on Saturday, the excitement having completely died out. Depositors were as numerous on Saturday as those who withdrew.

—Great Britain does not propose to be behind in the work of Arctic exploration. Another expedition is suggested and private subscriptions to the amount of $150,000 are invited.

Free of Cost.

The most wonderful remedy of the age is now placed within the reach of all. Be he rich or be he poor, it costs nothing to give this great remedy a trial. DR. KING'S CALIFORNIA GOLDEN COMPOUND, for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Low Spirits, Loss of Appetite, Sour Stomach, Coming up of Food, Yellow Complexion, General Debility, Inactivity and Drowsiness, Liver complaint, Jaundice and Biliousness, for which it is a certain and speedy cure. No person should be without it. In order to prove that it will do all that we claim for it, you are given a trial bottle *free of cost*, which will convince you of its truly wonderful merits, and show you what a regular one dollar size bottle will do. For sale by Jas. Clark & Co. Belleville.

One Way to Economise.

Many a poor man, if required to account for the manner in which he has expended his income, would find bills of his family physician for "medical services" among the leading items. In seven cases out of ten, acute diseases are the result of some neglected chronic disease. Thus, fevers invariably result from diseased conditions of the blood and liver, and a timely use of alterative, or blood-purifying, and cathartic remedies would have averted the prostrating illness, that often leaves the system irreparably injured. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets are the best alterative and cathartic medicines yet compounded. Full directions are given for administering them, together with an accurate description of the symptoms demanding their use. They will not cure all human ills ... (as some medicines are ... to do), but they will cure the diseases for which they are compounded and recommended.

EXPENSIVE WIVES make *pensive* husbands, and often pave the way to family ruin. Millions are annually expended in Parisian "imitations" by those who seek to substitute *art for nature*, while with the use of a few bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women are overcome, emaciation arrested, the cheeks "painted" with the bloom of health, and the ingenious appliances of "art" dispensed with. The Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under a positive guarantee to cure.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Jas. Clarke & Co. w8m

Dr. King's California Golden Compound.

Is a strictly vegetable preparation, and will positively cure Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Acidity of Stomach, coming up of Food, Pain in pit of Stomach, Low Spirits, Biliousness, Constipation, Jaundice, Liver Complaint or any affection of the Stomach or Liver, in the shortest time possible. You are not asked to buy until you know what you are getting. Therefore, as you value your existence, do not fail to go to your Druggist, Jas. Clarke & Co.'s, and get a trial bottle *free of charge*, which will show what a regular one dollar bottle will do. Ask for DR. KING'S CALIFORNIA GOLDEN COMPOUND, and take no other. Jas. Clarke & Co., Belleville.

Among the Luxuries of Life.

But a brief period has passed since when a month's time was necessary to accomplish a journey of few hundred miles and then we went lumbering over the rough country, highways on springless seats. Now the same journey is made in sumptuous drawing room cars, with all the comforts and many of the luxuries brought to us by servants. Once upon a time when we found it necessary to our health we set apart a brief period to "doctor up" and then came a struggle with that awful Castor Oil. Now we sip it from the bottle while we continue regularly at our vocations. But it is SCOTT & BOWNE'S PALATABLE CASTOR OIL we take. It is one of the luxuries of life that is afforded at 25 cents.

IN MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER the most debilitated and nervous can find relief. Used freely in the water of the bath, its effect is almost marvellous, so strengthening and bracing, and withal so exquisitely agreeable.

ONE MOMENT.—ARE YOU SUFFERING FROM any ailment? Have you any sores about you? Is your nervous system shattered? Have you pain anywhere? If any or all of these troubles afflict you, do not delay, procure BRISTOL'S PILLS AND SARSAPARILLA, in them you will be sure and find speedy relief.

A COLLEGE PROFESSOR once said that "he who *expects to rate* high in his class, must not *expectorate* on the floor." Much of the hawking and spitting was, no doubt, caused by catarrh, which the professor knew could be readily cured by the use of a few bottles of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

By the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites the blood is speedily vitalised and purified, and so made capable of producing a sound mind and a sound body.

BEARINE.—It is not only well prepared and in every way a perfect hair dressing; but it is well that it is prepared, as the public have long suffered for the want of a healthful hair invigorating and pleasant hair dressing. Sold by druggists.

I have been a sufferer from Indigestion and violent Sick Headache for upwards of four years. I have consulted many of the Faculty, but have derived no material benefit from any source, until I tried PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, which, I am happy to state, has done me more good than all I ever tried before.

ESTHER BRIGGS, Bolton, England.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.

A WONDERFUL REMEDY.

There is no comparison between it and the common slow acting porous plaster. It is in every way superior to all other external remedies, including Liniments and the so-called electrical appliances. It contains new medicinal elements which in combination with rubber, possess the most extraordinary pain relieving, strengthening and curative properties. Any Physician in your own locality will confirm the above statement. For LAME BACK, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Stubborn and Neglected Colds and Coughs, Diseased Kidneys, Whooping cough, affections of the heart, and all ills for which porous plasters are used, it is simply the best known remedy. Ask for Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster and take no other. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cts. Sent on receipt of price, by Seabury & Johnson, 21 Platt Street, New York.

WEST BELLEVILLE

GRAIN ELEVATOR.

Capacity, 60,000 Bushels.

BRENNAN & VANDERVOORT Proprietors.

THE undersigned having leased the above premises for a term of years, are prepared to receive, store, and ship all kinds of Grain, at reasonable rates.

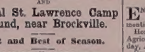
The large number of BINS enables us to pay more attention to grading than any other establishment in the City, and being away from Railways and Steamboats, farmers need have no fears of teams being scared or annoyed in any way.

All roads approaching the premises are being put in first class condition.

Having first class facilities for receiving grain, we can take in from waggons 1,000 bushels per hour.

The many years' experience we have had in the grain trade, and the confidence heretofore placed in us by our many friends, has decided us to offer these facilities, surpassed by none on the Bay, and we trust our old friends will appreciate the advantages offered.

D. BRENNAN, Late of the firm of W. H. Campbell & Co.
SID. VANDERVOORT, Late of Lee & Vandervoort.
Belleville, Aug. 13, 1879. d1w.w1m



GRAND THROUGH EXCURSION

FROM BELLEVILLE TO

THOUSAND ISLAND PARK

AND

Central St. Lawrence Camp Ground, near Brockville.

Last and Best of Season.

STEAMER "HASTINGS"

WILL leave Belleville

August 23rd, at 6:30 a.m.,

Northport 7:20, Mill Point 8, for the above centres of attraction.

Splendid opportunity for the farming community after harvest.

RETURNING,

Leave for Home on Monday Morning, August 25th.

FARE FOR ROUND TRIP, $1 00.

Only a limited number of Tickets for Belleville. Secure them early. May be had of J. W. Walker, W. Minore, J. H. Ford, W. Walker, at the Tea Pot, and W. R. McRae, Front street. w2td01

CHEAP WHITE SHIRTS.

Only 75 Cents Each,

worth far more money.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

Glasgow Warehouse.

CHEAP TAPESTRY CARPETS.

JUST Received, a lot of

New Patterns,

Very Cheap.

60c., 65c., and 75c. per yard.

Please call and see them.

Glasgow Warehouse.

GEO. W. STEWART,

ARCHITECT. Office in Ridley's Block, Campbell Street, opposite Opera House. March 24. 3md&w

STRAYED.

CAME into my premises, lot 27, 7th Con. Thurlow, on the 29th July last, a small bay horse about six years old. The owner can have the same by paying charges.

ANDREW HALL.

Aug. 5th, 1879. 20w3t

HOP SACKING.

JUST RECEIVED, a quantity of

HOP SACKING,

which we offer

Much Under Last Year's Prices

Glasgow Warehouse.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE South-half of lot No. 34, in the 6th concession of Sidney, containing 100 acres more or less; large brick cottage, good barn, sheds and drive house; on the premises is a good orchard. The farm is well watered and fenced, with 95 acres under a good state of cultivation, it is situated 1½ miles west of Foxboro, on the Stirling gravel road. The farm is a choice one, a bargain is offered. For further particulars enquire of E. Wickett on the premises.

Sidney, June 5, 1879. w3mos.

VINEGAR!

VINEGAR!

ROSS & DAVIES

HAVE in stock and offer for sale:

English Malt Vinegar,
Crystal Pickling do.
White Wine do.
Cider do.

R. & D. have also in stock—

Ginger Ale,
Seltzer Water,
Soda Water,
Lager Beer, in Kegs,
Bottled Ale, in Quarts and Pints (very fine).

ALSO,

Sugar Cured Hams,
Breakfast Bacon.
Dried Beef.

The celebrated Electric Soap also for sale.

ROSS & DAVIES,

FAMILY GROCERS, &c.,

Corner Front and Bridge Sts.

Belleville, May 30, 1879.

VOTER'S LIST, 1879.

Municipality of the Township of Thurlow, County of Hastings.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in the third and fourth sections of the "Voters Lists Act," the copies required by such sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality, to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal elections, and that said List was first posted up at my office at Foxboro on the 1st day of August, 1879, and remains there for inspection.

Electors are called upon to examine the said list, and if any omissions or any other errors are found therein to take immediate proceedings to have said errors corrected according to law.

EDWARD THRASHER, Clerk of the said Municipality.

Dated this 7th day of Aug. 1879. 20w2t

MORTGAGE SALE

OF

FARM PROPERTY.

UNDER and by virtue of the power of Sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage made by John Wolfe, (and by assignment thereof to the Vendor) which will be produced at the time of sale, and in payment of which default has been made, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the Town Hall, in the Village of Marmora, in the County of Hastings, at the hour of ten o'clock, in the forenoon of

Tuesday, the Twenty-sixth Day of August, 1879,

the following lands, being the north-west quarter of lot number nine, in the seventh concession, and the east quarter of lot number fourteen, in the tenth concession, all in said Township. Each parcel said to contain fifty acres more or less. Vendor will produce such title deeds as he has. Purchasers to search title for themselves. For further particulars apply to

GEO. A. SKINNER, Vendor's Solicitor.

Stirling, Aug. 6, 1879. 20w2t

GRAND DOMINION EXHIBITION

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Agricultural and Art Association

OF ONTARIO

TO BE HELD AT OTTAWA

ON THE

22nd to 27th September, 1879.

500 Dominion Medals and $18,000 Offered in Premiums.

ENTRIES must be made with the Secretary at Toronto, on or before the under-mentioned dates, viz:

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Agricultural Implements, on or before Saturday, August 22nd.

Grain, Field Roots, and other Farm Products, Machinery and Manufactures generally, on or before Saturday, August 30th.

Horticultural Products, Ladies' Work, Fine Arts, etc., on or before Saturday, September 6th.

Prize Lists and Blank Forms for making the entries upon can be obtained of the Secretaries of all Agricultural and Horticultural Societies and Mechanics' Institutes throughout the Province.

JOHN R. CRAIG, Sec. Agricultural and Art Association, Toronto.

Aug. 4, 1879. 4tw

SEMI-ANNUAL

SALE.

COMMENCING on Wednesday the 16th July, we will offer for sale the Remnants of Summer Stock at greatly reduced prices, consisting of

Cottons,
Linens,
Dress Goods,
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Shirtings,
&c., &c.

Geo. Ritchie & Co.

July 14, 1879.

U. E. THOMPSON,

TOWN PASSENGER AGENT G. T. R. Bridge street,

Or at the Grand Trunk Depot.

D. GUNN, Agent G. T. R.

Belleville, March 5, 1879. w

THE TEA POT.

JUST opened, a full stock of GROCERIES, which will be sold for cash, cheaper than at any other place in the city. My goods were all bought before the rise, and bought for cash, and I intend to give my customers the benefit of it.

Also, repairs for the L. D. Sawyer Agricultural Implements. Store, nearly opposite Walker's Foundry.

10y W. H. WALKER.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE East half of Lot 18 in the 3rd Con., Township of Huntingdon, containing 100 acres, 70 acres of which are under a good state of cultivation; the remainder is well timbered. There is a good frame barn and log house on the premises, also a good young orchard. For further particulars apply on the premises or of

WM. REYNOLDS, Thomasburg.

Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1878. 35wtf

Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned offer for sale part lot 20, 1st con. Rawdon, 65 acres. There is on the premises a good frame dwelling, barn and outbuildings. Fifty acres is under cultivation, the balance in wood. There are two young orchards and good water on the premises. Apply to

PRESTON CUMMINGS & SON, on the premises.

Rawdon, July 5, 1879. w3m

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that beautiful farm north half lot No. 23 in the 2nd Concession of Rawdon, comprising 100 acres, more or less, 80 acres in good condition with good barns and sheds, a good drive house now occupied as a dwelling, a good well handy, a creek running through the barnyard, two never failing springs, also a good cedar swamp, a large sugar bush, a good orchard, well fenced and in good condition, is on the road leading to Campbellford, six miles from Stirling. There is a Post Office next door. The Grand Junction Railway crosses a corner of the farm, and a station only one mile from the premises. School House and churches convenient. For further particulars apply on the premises of

J. E. WILLIAMS.

Rawdon, June 26, 1879. w3m

FRUIT JARS.

WE have now on hand a complete assortment of Glass and Stone FRUIT JARS.

At lowest Possible Prices.

We keep the best pattern of Glass Jars in the market, viz.: The well-known "Gem" or "Mason Improved," of good material and workmanship and warranted perfectly air-tight.

We are also very particular about the quality of our Stoneware Jars and can guarantee that every jar sold by us is made of the best imported clay, well glazed and with good cork.

F. H. ROUS & Co.

Belleville, June 26, 1879.

For Sale or To Let.

THE undersigned offers for sale or to let a house and lot at Hayden's Corners, in connection with which there is a harness shop. There is a small barn and good water on the premises. A garden and pasture lot will be let or sold with the premises. Apply

WM. McMASTER, Sidney, Belleville P. O

12-wtf

For Serivce,

A THOROUGHBRED Berkshire Boar, "Royal Prince," bred from imported stock. Price for service, $1.

Also the Boar "Waverley" (58), sire Lord Hampton (47), Dam, Sallie 13th (76), by Royal Tom, G. Dam, Sallie 12th (55), by England's Glory, G. G. Dam, Sallie 10th (43), by Young England Imp't. Price for service, $2.

JOHN HAGERMAN, Lot 28, 3rd con. Sidney.

April 15, 1879. 10y

BARBER, BRIGNALL & Co.,

WILL REMOVE

ABOUT the 15th of September, to more convenient and larger premises now being built for them in the

New Robertson Block,

and in the mean time are selling the whole of their large stock of

First Class Dry Goods

At Reduced Prices.

Many lines of Goods which would be damaged by removal have been marked down very low.

Bargains will be Given in all Departments.

BARBER, BRIGNALL & CO.

NEW SASH

AND

BLIND FACTORY.

THE undersigned, having leased the Sash, Door, and Blind Factory formerly occupied by J. H. N. Reddick, beg to announce that they intend to carry on the business on an enlarged scale, having already made extensive alterations in the Factory, and introduced

New & Improved Machinery,

capable of turning out work surpassed by none in this section of the country.

Everything in our line will be constantly kept on hand for sale—including Sash, Doors, Blinds, Door-frames, Window-frames, Mouldings, Casings, Base, and dressed Lumber of every description.

Band-sawing and re-sawing, Planing and Matching, Bannisters, Newel-posts, and all kinds of turning, done to order.

All who patronize us may rely on having their work executed promptly, and in a thoroughly workmanlike manner.

N. B.—The best Dry Kiln in the City on the premises.

HARRIS & WALTON.

May 14. 14w

MARKET

STEAM

PLANING

FACTORY.

SASH, Blinds, Doors, Dressed Lumber, and Shingles of all kinds, kept on hand.

Planing, Moulding, Sawing, &c., done on the shortest notice.

NORTHCOTT & ALFORD, PROPRIETORS.

Belleville, Jan. 2, 1879. 47

HASTINGS LOAN AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

Belleville, Ont., Capital $350,000.

MONEY TO LOAN on Farm or City property at rates as low as any other Company in Ontario, and for periods of from 2 to 20 years.

Instalments made payable at any season of the year to suit borrowers. No delay in obtaining the money beyond the time necessarily employed in the investigation of titles.

Special facilities offered to the farming community.

Office—Front Street, between City Hall & Bridge St.

J. P. C. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE north-half of lot number twelve, in the sixth concession of the Township of Murray, in the County of Northumberland, containing one hundred acres, more or less. The land is rich clay loam. Good large concrete house, with kitchen and woodshed recently built; good barn, sheds and carriage-house, nearly new; on the premises is an orchard of about five hundred young apple trees of the best varieties. The farm is well fenced and well watered, convenient to a good school, market and railroad. It is about two miles from Smith's Corners, on the gravel road, and situated in a good neighborhood about four miles from Frankford. The farm is a choice one. Immediate possession given. A bargain is offered. Apply to

BELL & BELL, Barristers, Belleville

March 2, 1878. 4.tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

AT low rates. Company and private funds.

ROBERTSON & THOMAS, Solicitors.

Robertson Block, Belleville. 1.6m

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

We are making up to order those magnificent Fine Navy Blue Serge Suits from $10 to $16.

☞ A large assortment of Dress Shirts, Fancy Ties, Silk Squares, and Linen Collars opened out to-day. VERY CHEAP. Call and see them.

B. McCREADY & SON.

BARTMAN & SINTZEL'S

PRICE LIST FOR

JULY AND AUGUST.

Every Article in Stock Reduced in Price:

MEN'S CANADIAN TWEED SUITS	$6.38	worth	$7.25
" ALL WOOL	7.00	"	8.50
MEN'S EXTRA FINE ENGLISH SUITS	7.50	"	8.75
MEN'S WORSTED SUITS	6.50	"	7.25
" ENGLISH WORSTED SUITS	9.10	"	10.75
EXTRA FINE	11.00	"	12.50
MEN'S TWEED PANTS	1.50	"	2.00
" ALL WOOL WORKING PANTS	1.75	"	2.25
FINE DRESS PANTS	2.00	"	2.50
" FRENCH "	2.50	"	3.50
EXTRA FINE FRENCH PATTERN	3.25	"	4.50

We have also a large stock of **Summer Clothing** that must be sold out before the 1st September, in order to make room for our Fall stock.

Men's Lustre Coats, 60c Men's Linen Coats, 80c. Men's White Vests, 75c.

Boys' and Youths' Department.

Boys' Tweed Suits, $2.00. Do. Figured Linen Suits, 70c. Do. extra quality, $1.88. Boys' Linen Coats, 50c. Do. Bl'k and Grey Lustre Coats, $1.00. 300 prs. brown duck Overalls at 50c. 250 prs. extra heavy figured at 90c.

Furnishing Department.

White Dress Shirts, 75c. Do. Linen Fronts, $1.00. Do. 3 ply Fronts, $1.25. 20 doz. Cambric Shirts at $1.25, with Collars attached in the latest patterns. 200 Rubber Coats at 50c.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

BARTMAN & SINTZEL,

THE ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,

OPPOSITE ANGLO-AMERICAN HOTEL.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING

TO ORDER.

IF you would study your health, comfort, and general appearance, leave your order and measure for a Summer Suit, manufactured in the latest style, at

FOSTER & REID'S.

New Serges and Scotch Tweeds

suitable for Summer wear, just to hand.

FOSTER & REID, IMPORTERS.

S. A. OLIVER,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER OF BOOTS AND SHOES

16 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO.

BELLEVILLE BRANCH,

ROBERTSON'S BLOCK, Front Street.

GOODS SOLD DIRECT TO THE PEOPLE AT WHOLESALE PRICE.

The Only Business in Canada conducted on the same principle.

Over $200,000 worth of Boots and Shoes so supplied last year.

THE great loss annually sustained by selling to Dealers, first led to our establishing of Branch Stores, where we could supply direct to the people for cash, all the goods we could manufacture. Thus giving to the people the goods less the Dealers' profit, and saving to ourselves the annual loss. We were the more forcibly impressed into this step from the fact that cheap Eastern made shoddy goods were being palmed off as our goods. We now sell our own goods, warrant what we sell, use no shoddy or inferior material of any kind,—and can and do supply goods of the best quality 25 per cent. less than they can be bought elsewhere.

Everything Marked in Plain Figures.

ONLY ONE PRICE.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

Our arrangements are now complete in this department, and we can make to measure promptly either Gentlemen's, Ladies' or Children's goods, in the latest styles, at little over half the price usually charged.

Factory & Office, 16 Front St. East, TORONTO.

S. A. OLIVER, ROBERTSON'S BLOCK, Front Street, BELLEVILLE.

BRANCHES: BELLEVILLE, PORT HOPE, PETERBORO', HAMILTON, ST. CATHARINES, BARRIE, BRANTFORD, CHATHAM.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

PURE COD LIVER OIL

WITH

HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

This preparation combines the two best remedies ever discovered for **Consumption, Colds** and **Chronic Coughs, Scrofula, Rheumatism** and **Diseases** of the **Blood, General Debility,** and all **Wasting Diseases of Children.** It not only contains the well known and highly esteemed virtues of Cod Liver Oil in a form that is perfectly tasteless and acceptable to the most delicate stomach, but in addition, the wonderful tonic and life-giving properties of the Hypophosphites, so incorporated that the remedial powers of both are largely increased. Physicians universally acknowledge the vastly superior virtues of this combined food and medicine in all the above diseases. It is not only better tolerated, but much more readily assimilated by the system than plain Cod Liver Oil, and a better agent in enriching and purifying the blood, allaying the irritation of the throat and lungs, restoring the impaired functions and giving strength and vigor to the whole body. It is sweet and palatable to the taste, never separates, deposits or spoils. Be sure and ask for **Scott's Emulsion.** For sale by all druggists at $1.00 per bottle.

STRAYED

FROM Thomasburg three weeks ago a large Red Cow, with a piece out of the lower part of the left ear and a small piece off the the right horn. Any information where she may be found will be thankfully received by the subscriber.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Post Master.

Thomasburg, June 11, 1879. w3t

FOR SALE!

21 ACRES (or more if required) of land with good house and orchard of apples, pears and small fruit, beautifully located on a good road six miles from the City of Belleville. Enquire of E. D. VANDERVOORT, Trinity Medical College, Toronto, or B.H. VANDERVOORT, 4th con. Sidney.

...ey, Feb. 6, 1879. w52

Thomas Hanley.

ARCHITECT, Contractor and Practical Mechanic, Plans, Specifications and Details, prepared for all kinds of buildings. Contracts taken and faithfully executed at reasonable rates. Residence near No 2 School, West Belleville. w6m.

FOR SALE,

BY the undersigned, a London made Transit Theodolite, of very superior make and finish—is perfectly new, has all adjustments for Surveying, levelling, and civil engineering. A rare opportunity for any young man wishing to go into the business. For particulars apply to

JOHN EMERSON.

Roslin, May, 1879. 14:3m

Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale West part lot 21, second con. Sidney, 107 acres, 90 acres of which are cleared and under crop. A good dwelling house and two barns on the premises, and a large orchard of all kinds of fruit. The farm is well watered. Apply to

F. A. SPAFFORD, on the premises, or at Belleville P. O.

Sidney, June 8, 1879. 18w4t

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale Lot 17, 9th con. Thurlow, 125 acres, near a Church and School house. The farm is under a good state of cultivation, with 200 bearing apple trees on the premises, also other fruit. A good frame dwelling, barns, sheds, and stabling for twenty cows. A never failing spring creek on the premises. A cheese factory in the vicinity. The Stock would be sold with the premises, if desired. Terms easy. Apply to

JOSEPH HAZLETT, on the premises, or Phillipston P. O.

Thurlow, June 21st, 1879. 20tf

AGENTS, READ THIS.

We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. *We mean what we say.* Sample free. Address SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

$9 A DAY TO AGENTS.—Something new. Outfit free. Address RIDEOUT & Co., Box 1120, Montreal.

BIG PAY Selling our RUBBER PRINTING STAMPS. Outfit free. Address MONTREAL NOVELTY Co., Montreal.

FUN.—ACQUAINTANCE and ESCORT CARDS. Richest thing out. If you want to have fun, buy them—50 for 25 cents, 20 for 10 cents. STEVENS & Co., 2 Morland Street, Montreal, P. Q.

FINANCIAL.

$10 to $1,000 invested in Wall St. stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & Co. Bankers, 17 Wall St., New York. 167y

For Sale or Exchange for a Farm,

THAT valuable City property situated in Belleville, now known as the Morton Terrace, in West Belleville, consisting of six new brick tenements, all in good repair, and well rented. Terms easy.

Apply to DENMARK & NORTHRUP, Barristers, Belleville.

Feb. 10, 1879. d6twtf

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING the north-east fifty acres of lot No. 27, in the 2nd concession of Thurlow. For further particulars apply to.

N. W. LAZIER, 3rd con. Thurlow, Post Office, Belleville.

April 9, 1879. 9wtf

MONEY TO LOAN

At Low rates Interest, in sums

FROM $100 to $5,000

P. M. NULTY, Barrister, &c.

Belleville. 4th Dec., 1874. w

Valuable Improved Farm for Sale,

IN the Township of Sophiasburg, County of Prince Edward, containing about 270 acres, situated one mile west of Northport. On the farm are three dwelling houses, four barns, one drive house, one hog house, one stone smoke and ash house, all in good state of repair. The farm is well fenced and extra well watered; it has water at both front and rear, and a living spring in the centre, besides good wells at houses and barns. On the farm are 62 bushels of sowing barley, 42 bushels peas, 15 bushels oats, 5 bushels spring wheat, 6 bushels fall wheat, 14 bushels rye, 25 acres meadow, 18 acres summer fallow, 7 acres corn, the balance pasture and timber land.

The subscriber offers the farm and entire crop with all the stock and implements belonging to the farm if desirable.

Terms of payment made easy. For full particulars apply to

SAMUEL J. BARKER, Northport P. O.

19w4t

FARM FOR SALE.

THE East half of lot No. 4, 5th Con. of Tyendinaga, containing 50 acres of good land, 40 acres of which is cleared. There is on the place a substantial frame dwelling house, good barns and sheds, a never failing spring of water, also a good young orchard bearing fruit.

For particulars apply to RICHARD MACKAY, On the premises.

Belleville, May 22, 1879. w3m

WANTED,

50,000 LBS. WOOL

TO CARD AND SPIN AT THE CITY

WOOLLEN MILLS.

THANKFUL to his customers for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, the undersigned begs to announce that he has formed a co-partnership with Mr. John Eaton, and purchased a lot of the newest machinery which has just been put in, ready for operation. Being practical workmen, they can guarantee entire satisfaction.

All kinds of Roll, Carding and Spinning at the lowest possible price.

Parties coming from a distance can get their work done the same day.

Wool taken in the fleece or otherwise and manufactured into yarn on favorable terms.

A call solicited. Remember the place adjoining Burrell's Axe Factory.

LOTT & EATON.

Belleville, May 27, 1879. w8

ALONE.

She stands beside the cottage door
To watch the dying day,
Her raven hair is sprinkled o'er
With flakes of silver gray;
And many a line of sadness mars
That pale yet lovely face,
To mark where slow and silent tears
Have left their lasting trace.

And still her whispered thoughts will tell
Of scenes that are no more,
And sees the once loved forms that dwell
On mem'ry's shadowy shore;
Again the little cot to deck,
That now so empty stands,
Again to feel around her neck
The touch of tiny hands.

How long, the weary spirit cries,
Within this world of pain,
Ere 'neath the never-fading skies
I meet them once again?
And as she views the silver night,
Slow sweeping to the west,
A murmured prayer in faith takes flight
To Him who giveth rest.

Apostrophe to the Watermelon.

Come to the mortal as he sits
Upon a dry-goods box and sips
The nectar from thy juicy lips—
Come to the youngster as he flits
Across the high and peaked fence
And moves with ecstacy intense
Thy charms from off the native vine
And though art terrible
O, August-born monstrosity!
Incarnate colicosity!
Beneath thy emerald bosom glow,
Like glittering bubbles in the wine,
The lurid fires of deadly woe,
And from thy fascinations grow
The pain, the cramps, the pang, the throe—
And all we fear or dream or know
Of agony is thine!
—*St. Louis Times-Journal.*

Farm and Household.

The Farmer's Review.

[illegible]

Pure Water a Household Necessity.

[illegible]

Receiving Milk at the Factory.

(From the American Dairyman.)

It becomes the duty of one receiving milk to see that it is delivered in good condition. Experience, a good eye and a good nose, are all useful assistants. [illegible] But when a patron's milk is found not to be right, it is not necessary to scold or abuse him, nor to make a great fuss about it. Neither law nor duty requires [illegible] should be kindly informed [illegible] what the matter is with his milk [illegible] he had better do to remove [illegible] you do not wish to take [illegible] express your regrets at his [illegible] show him that it would [illegible] age, some of which must [illegible] himself. If the mess is [illegible] will pass, give him notice [illegible] obliged to refuse it in the [illegible] a better condition. When [illegible] this, more words with him [illegible] and you have all the advantage [illegible] and public sentiment are on [illegible] with a reasonable man, it [illegible] sary to more than call his [illegible] fact that the milk is bad. [illegible] be the result of oversight or [illegible] help, and he will at once [illegible] work to apply the remedy.

The importance of delivering milk in good condition is more and more acknowledged every year, and [illegible] pride themselves on delivering [illegible] milk as any of their neighbors [illegible] to encourage this feeling [illegible] man credit who takes pains [illegible] Nothing is worse than [illegible] tion and fault finding. It [illegible] many, creates bad feeling [illegible] up-hill road a rough one [illegible] maker needs friends if any [illegible] if he does not get them [illegible] he is not likely to get them [illegible]

Be in Readiness.

[illegible]

PARIS LETTER.

(Regular Correspondence.)

[illegible]

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

Consecration of a Canadian Bishop in London.

[illegible]

Curran's Bonmots.

[illegible]

How the Heron Attracts Trout.

[illegible]

How the Parisian Belles Dance and Walk.

[illegible]

News Condensed.

[illegible]

Lord Mayor's Banquet.

[illegible]

Disastrous Fire.

[illegible]

The National Policy.

[illegible]

Europe's Next War.

[illegible]

Humors of the Day.

Sharper than a Lawyer.

[illegible]

It was His First.

[illegible]

A Parallel Case.

[illegible]

Wit and Humor.

[illegible]

A Shrewd Boy.

[illegible]

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

[illegible]

10 YEARS A SUFFERER.

[illegible]

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

[illegible]

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP of HYPO-PHOS-PHITES

[illegible]

Prospectus of the COUNTY OF HASTINGS DIRECTORY FOR 1879-80.

[illegible]

"GERMAN SYRUP."

[illegible]

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla AND PILLS.

[illegible]

1879. SPRING ARRANGEMENTS. 1879.

ALLAN LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL. Londonderry and Glasgow.

[illegible]

The Steamer "UTICA,"

[illegible]

PICTON AND BELLEVILLE.

THE STEAMER CITY OF BELLEVILLE,

[illegible]

THE STEAMER HASTINGS,

[illegible]

Imperishable Fragrance.

Murray & Lanman's CELEBRATED Florida Water.

[illegible]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

[illegible]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

[illegible]

ALEXANDRA,

[illegible]

To Rent or for Sale.

[illegible]

Valuable Work.

[illegible]

R. W. NEWTON,

VETERINARY SURGEON.

[illegible]

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

[illegible]

GRAY'S Specific Medicines.

[illegible]

CAUTION EACH PLUG OF THE MYRTLE NAVY IS STAMPED T&B IN GILT LETTERS NONE OTHER IS GENUINE

CATARRH CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY

[illegible]

THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

[illegible]

THE "WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,"

[illegible]

Weekly Intelligencer.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL. 46. BELLEVILLE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1879. NO. 28.

Legal.

L. U. C. TITUS, L.L.B., Solicitor, &c., Trenton, Ont. Office—Cooley's New Block. 51

DENMARK & NORTHRUP, Barristers, &c. Offices lately occupied by Ponton & Denmark, Front St., Belleville. Money to Loan—Private and Company funds. 51

ROBERTSON & THOMAS, Barristers &c. Office—Robertson Block, east side of Front Street, Belleville, Ont. ALEX. ROBERTSON. J. PARKER THOMAS.

GEORGE A. SKINNER, SOLICITOR, &c., STIRLING. 28

FLINT & JELLETT, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Belleville, Ont. JOHN J. B. FLINT. (50) MORGAN JELLETT.

PETERSON & PETERSON, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in the Insolvency, and Mechanics' lien conveyancers, &c., &c. Office over Clark's Drug Store, corner Bridge and Front Streets, Belleville. A. M. PETERSON, B.A. G.W. PETERSON, B.A.

GEORGE D. DICKSON, Barrister, &c., Post Office Block, Bridge Street, Belleville.

SAM'L S. WALLBRIDGE, Jr., LL.B., Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office—No. 4, Graham's Block, entrance from Campbell Street, Belleville, Ont.

DAVID B. ROBERTSON, (Secretary Grand Junction Railway Company,) Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., &c. Office—No. 4, over the Post Office, Bogart's block, Bridge Street, Belleville, Ont. Money to lend on easy terms, and Mortgages bought and sold.

CHARLES L. COLEMAN, County Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Barrister, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. Office on the west side of Front street, opposite Apothecaries' Hall.

Physicians.

B. F. BUTLER, M. D., C. M., graduate of McGill University, Montreal, and member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Office, Thomasburg, Ont. 173m

J. R. MORAN, M.B., Graduate of University of Trinity College, Toronto, member of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, Coroner for County Hastings. Office and residence corner of King and Victoria Streets, Trenton. House formerly occupied by Dr. Williams. 9-1y

DR. H. JAMES has removed his office to his residence, Church Street, near the Kingston Road.

J. E. EAKINS, M.D., Toronto University, L. R. C. P., L. R. C. S. and L. M., Edinburgh. Office, No. 2, Robertson Block. Residence, George Street, near Hotel. 45

JAMES R. DICKSON, L. D. S., Surgeon Dentist, office corner Bridge and Front Sts., entrance Bridge St. "Special attention paid to the preservation of the natural teeth."

H. W. BRANSCOMBE has removed his Dental Office across the street, near Davenport's Fur Store.

DR. R. TRACY, having returned from Europe, is prepared to meet his patients, as usual, at his residence, Hotel Street. Consult hours, 9 to 10 a.m., 2 to 4 p.m., and after ... p.m., daily. nov5

DR. HIGINBOTHAM, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c. Office over Harrison's book store; residence, next door north of the Bridge Street Methodist Church.

J. B. MURPHY, M. D., M. C. P. S., late House Surgeon of Kingston General Hospital, Graduate of Queen's University, Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur. OFFICE—over Gosn's Drug Store, Front Street, formerly occupied by Dr. Holden. 13

J. J. FARLEY, M. D., C. M., Montreal, and M. R. C. S., England. Office, Front Street, over Chandler's Drug Store.

G. H. BOULTER, M. D., Physician, Surgeon, and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. ... street, Stirling.

Dr. Higinbotham,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR' &C.
OFFICE and Residence, next door north of the Bridge Street Methodist Church.

Miscellaneous.

THOMAS ROBINSON—General Fire, Life and Accident Insurance Agent and Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Shannonville, P. O. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Residence—Lot 2, 1st concession South Range, Tyendinaga. March 1, '79.

THOMAS HANLEY, Architect, Contractor and Practical Mechanic. Plans Specifications and Details, prepared for all kinds of buildings. Contracts taken and faithfully executed at reasonable rates. Residence near No. 2 School, West Belleville. 147d&w6m

C. H. COOK, Veterinary Surgeon, graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, office and residence Star Block, Front Street, opposite Walker's Foundry, Belleville. 33-wy

JOHN WILSON, Clerk of the 12th Division Court, County of Hastings. Post Office, L'Amable. 52y

CHARLES BUTLER, County Auctioneer and Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Stirling Ont. 37

JAMES REID, Clerk 4th Division Court, Commissioner in Q. B., Conveyancer, &c., Tweed, North Hastings.

EVANS & BOLGER, Provincial Land Surveyors, Architects, Civil Engineers, and Land Agents. Office—Dominion Buildings, Bridge Street, Belleville. Surveying in all its branches in any part of Ontario promptly attended to. Drawings, Specifications, &c. of inventions prepared, and Patents applied for. JOHN D. EVANS, P. L. S., C. E. & A. THOS. O. BOLGER, P. L. S.

JOHN FRANCIS, County Surveyor, and Inspector of Weights and Measures for East and West Hastings. Residence, Madoc.

THOMAS WILLS, County Treasurer, Conveyancer Land and General Agent. Office Shire Hall, Court House Grounds.

GEORGE W. WALKER, L. D. S., Surgeon Dentist, Front street, Belleville. Office, directly opposite the Anglo-American House and Hambly's Saloon.

PITCEATHLY & KELSO, Importers and Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Bridge street, Belleville.

MARRIAGE LICENSES can be obtained on application to A. G. Northrup, at his Office, in the Court House, Belleville.

A. G. NORTHRUP,
Issuer Marriage Licenses,
OFFICE, - - SHIRE HALL, BELLEVILLE 249w2m

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN.
PRIVATE Money at lowest rates, in sums to suit borrowers.
PETERSON & PETERSON, Barristers, &c., Belleville.
Office, cor. Bridge and Front Sts. 75d&w

Private Money to Lend,
IN large or small sums on easy terms. Repayable in whole or by parts, without notice as borrower may desire.
BELL & BELL, Barristers, Belleville.

MONEY! MONEY!
TO Loan,—any quantity on approved mortgage security. Easy terms.
GEO. D. DICKSON. 52

Money to Invest
UPON easy terms.
ALEX. ROBERTSON, Barrister, &c., Bridge St., Belleville

MONEY.
PRIVATE Money to lend in sums not less than $100 on Mortgage or first-class notes.
S. S. WALLBRIDGE, Jr., Solicitor, &c., No. 4 Graham's Block.
Belleville, 25th April, 1876. d1mwtf

CHEAP MONEY!
By Special Arrangement
I NOW LOAN at
SIX AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT
repayable in annual Instalments or at end of term.
Interest payable yearly or half yearly.
Payments on principal received any time in any sums, and interest allowed.
Can have private money if party desires.
Plenty of money to loan in any sum, way or for any time.
JOHN J. B. FLINT.

REMOVAL.
THE Subscriber has REMOVED to the Store, first door south of Gosn's Drug Store, and opposite Nathan Jones's, where he will, as before, keep on hand a
FIRST-CLASS STOCK.
JOHN McKEOWN.

Are The Children Home?

Each day when the glow of sunset
Fades in the western sky,
And the wee ones, tired of playing,
Go tipping lightly by,
I steal away from my husband,
Asleep in his easy chair,
And watch from the open doorway
Their faces fresh and fair.

Alone in the dear old homestead,
That once was full of life,
Ringing with girlish laughter,
Echoing boyish strife,
We two are waiting together,
And oft, when the shadows come,
With tremulous voice he calls me,
"It is night! Are the children home?"

"Yes, love," I answer him gently,
"They're all home long ago,"
And I sing in my quivering treble,
A song so soft and low,
Till the old man drops to slumber,
With his head upon his hand,
And I tell to myself the number,
At home in a better land.

Home, where never a sorrow
Shall dim their eyes with tears,
When the smile of God is on them
Through all the summer years,
I know, yet my arms are empty
That fondly folded seven,
And the mother heart within me,
Is almost starving for heaven.

Sometimes, in the dusk of evening,
I only shut my eyes,
And the children are all about me,
A vision from the skies;
The babes whose dimpled fingers
Lost the way to my breast,
And the beautiful ones, the angels,
Passed to the world of the blest.

A breath and the vision is lifted
Away on wings of light,
And again we two are together,
All alone in the night.
They tell me his mind is failing,
But I smile at idle fears;
He is only back with the children,
In the dear and peaceful years.

And still as the summer sunset
Fades away in the West,
And the wee ones, tired of playing,
Go trooping home to rest,
My husband calls from his corner,
"Say, love! have the children come?"
And I answer with eyes uplifted,
"Yes, dear! they are all at home."

Select Reading.

Punctuality at Church.

A certain bridegroom told of in holy writ, shut the door in the face of certain virgins who were too late; but it is manifest that this salutary example has not been followed as religiously as other passages of Scripture which have admitted of a development of the combative element in man, or complaints would not be so frequent nowadays of the want of punctuality displayed by church goers in arriving at their places of worship.

Laymen who, so punctual are they, seem to sleep upon the benches during the intermissions at a conference or a synod meeting, when the formalities of religion are to be pitchforked about, are perfectly indifferent, in too many cases, as to appearing at the appointed time to engage in that highest possible exercise of religion—the worship of God.

Men who would discharge, or at least severely reprimand a clerk for being five minutes late at business, come clattering through church to their pews while the minister is engaged in prayer.

Women who would upset a set of blue china if it stood in the way of their reaching the wharf in time for a picnic excursion, complacently sail up the church aisle while the minister is reading the word of God.

Reprehensible is too mild a term to apply to a want of punctuality in reaching church. The word which most fitly describes such conduct is, disgraceful. There is not one case in five hundred where there is a shadow of an excuse for this infliction on fellow worshippers, and this offence in the sight of God. The hours of church going are such that any one who goes to worship God in the spirit does not need to mortify the flesh in order to be a unit in the unison of praise when His presence is approached.—*Toronto Telegram.*

Neglect of the Eye.

Whatever an ounce of prevention may be to the other members of the body, it is worth many pounds of cure to the eye.—Like a chronometer watch, this delicate organ will stand any amount of use, not to say abuse, but when once thrown off its balance, it can very rarely be brought back to its original perfection of action, or if it is, it becomes ever afterwards liable to a return of disability of function or the seat of actual disease.

One would have supposed from this fact and from the fact that modern civilization has imposed upon the eye an ever increasing amount of strain, both as to the actual quality of the work done, and the constantly increasing brilliancy and duration of the illumination under which it is performed that the greatest pains would have been exercised in maintaining the organ in a condition of health, and the greatest solicitude used in its treatment when diseased. And yet it is safe to say that there is no organ in the body, the welfare of which is so persistently neglected, as the eye.

I have known fond and doting mothers take their children of four or five years of age, to have their first teeth filled, instead of having them extracted, so that the jaw might not suffer in its due development, and in later years become contracted, while the eye, the most intellectual, the most apprehensive, and the most discriminating of all our organs, receives not a passing thought, much less an examination. It never seems to occur to the parents that the principal agent in a child's education is the eye; that though it gains not only its sense of the methods and ways of existence of others, but even the means for the maintenance of his own; nor does it occur to the parents for an instant that many of the mental as well as bodily attributes of a growing child are fashioned, even if not created, by the condition of the eye alone.

A child is put to school without the slightest inquiry on the part of the parent and much less on the part on the teacher, as to whether it has the normal amount of sight; whether it sees objects sharply and well defined, or indistinctly and distorted; whether it be near sighted or far sighted; whether it sees with one or with two eyes, and finally if it does see clearly and distinctly, whether it is not using a quantity of nervous force sufficient after a time not only to exhaust the energy of the visual organ, but of the nervous system at large.—DR. EDWARD G. LORING, in *Harpers' for August.*

How to Succeed in Life.

Mr. Robert Lowe, M. P., ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, said recently in an address to the children of a London orphan asylum:

"I am a person who has had to struggle hard in the battle of life, and I will tell you what I believe to be one of the greatest elements of success in life, and that is that I think there is nothing that helps a young man or woman in life so much as strict and rigid self-control, economy and self-denial. It is the custom to say that youth is the time for enjoyment, and so it is; but nature and youth have provided that enjoyment for themselves. When people are young mere existence is a pleasure. The earth and the air and the skies seem lit open to them [a paradise; but when they get older these delights gradually fade away from them and they need the more adventitious and expensive pleasures. What I, therefore, would strongly advise everyone of you is to consider that when you go into the world perhaps the first thing you have got to do is, next to dealing honestly with that which is intrusted to you, to take care that you should keep clear of debt, and if possible by self-denial to lay by something for the future in case of sickness or other misfortune. It seems to me that that is a duty which is not generally sufficiently inculcated on young people. You will find in life that if you behave well and do your duty all the difficulty is concentrated in the first step. It is the first advance which men and women make in life which more or less decides their future. The beginnings of life are all crowded. For everything that is to be had there is great competition; but when people have once made a step and have proved that they are worthy, all the rest is comparatively easy. It has been my duty often to pick out persons for situations, and my experience it that when the great mass is penetrated, and you have got to persons who have advanced one or two steps, the difficulty is not that we are overwhelmed with persons fit for the place, but to get any one who is fit for it. Therefore your object in life should be to begin with the greatest care, attention and self-denial so to make this first step as to distinguish yourself as being trustworthy and reliable in all particulars, and if you once attract the notice of your employer, and he sees you are well and honestly discharging your duty, you may rely upon it you are in a fair way to make yourself independent and to lead a happy life."

Men are qualified for civil liberty in exact proportion to their disposition to put moral chains upon their own appetites; in proportion as their love of justice is above their rapacity; in proportion as their soundness and sobriety of understanding is above their vanity and presumption; in proportion as they are more disposed to listen to the counsels of the wise and good, in preference to the flattery of knaves. Society cannot exist, unless a controlling power upon will and appetite be placed somewhere; and the less of it there is within, the more there is without. It is ordained in the eternal constitution of things that men of intemperate minds cannot be free; their passions forge their fetters.

Illustrative Selections.

Work together. Look upon no evil, poverty, affliction, etc., as working by itself. For illustration, opposite seasons work together to perfect the year's harvest; opposite gases make a wholesome atmosphere.—*Biblical Museum.*

Who shall lay anything to the charge? The question is in the form of a challenge, and implies the strongest confidence that no accuser against God's elect can appear. If the law of God be satisfied, "the strength of sin," its condemning power, is destroyed. Even conscience, though it upbraids, does not terrify. It produces the ingenuous sorrow of children, and not the despairing anguish of the convict, because it sees that all the ends of punishment are fully answered in the death of Christ.—*Hodge.*

The strength of sin is the law. No law, not even God's law, can make men righteous in heart, unless the Spirit has taught men's hearts to acquiesce in the law. It can only force out into rebellion the sin that is in them. It will never control a man long who does not from his heart love it. First comes a sensation of restraint, and then comes a murmuring of the heart, and lastly the rising of passion in its giant might made desperate by restraint. That is the law giving strength to sin.—*Robertson.*

Who can be against us? It is impossible for any human speech to bring out the depth of the meaning of how God is for us. He is for us, let me say, with all the infinity of his heart, with all the omnipotence of his love; for us with all his boundless wisdom, arrayed in all the attributes which make him God. He is for us, eternally and immutably for us; for us when yon blue sky shall be rolled up like a worn-out vesture; for us throughout eternity. If God be for thee, who can be against thee?—*Spurgeon.*

To them that love God, God's universe is like a great factory full of all kinds of machinery. Every part that works in harmony with the great design of all finds every wheel and band and force helping it to do its work. But the moment any part sets itself in opposition, the whole power of the factory works against it to crush it. If we by love to God are in harmony with God, all the natural and spiritual forces of the world are our friends. If we set up our will against God, all these forces are against us.—*Dean Jackson.*

May it not be that the wonderful development of our natural powers by the inventions of Christian civilization are but hints and glimpses and foretastes of the enlarged powers of our spiritual bodies? In the microscope, in the telescope, in the telegraph and telephone, in our facilities of travel, in the connection of mind with mind hinted at in some of the facts of mesmerism, all which a few years ago were but wildest dreams, but have more than realized the fables of the Arabian Nights, may we not have gleams of the dawning rays of our spiritual bodies when the resurrection morn shall come?—*Peloubet.*

It was not the thought of surrendering existence, it was not the parting from all bright and lovely things, it was not the shudder of sinking into the sepulchre alone, that the apostle selected as the crowning bitterness of dying. The sting of death is *sin.* This is a sting of sinfulness, the wretched consciousness of an unclean heart. It is just this feeling, "God is not my friend; I am going on to the grave, and no man can say aught against me, but my heart is not right. I want a river like that which the ancients fabled, the river of forgetfulness, that I might go down into it and bathe, and come up a new man. Who shall save me from myself?" This is the sting of death.—*Robertson.*

It is not a little remarkable that the prevailing opinion should be (as I believe it is) that the very same particles of the bodily substance which are laid in the grave, or otherwise disposed of, are to be re-assembled and re-united at the resurrection, so as to form, as is supposed the *same* body in which the soul resided before death; and that Scripture teaches us to believe this. Paul's words, however express, almost as strongly as words can, the direct contrary. Throughout Scripture the praise, "resurrection of the body," or "resurrection of the flesh," *nowhere occurs.* The Scripture only speaks of man's resurrection from the dead, of his "vile body" being "changed," of his being "clothed upon."—*Richard Whately, D. D.*

Miscellaneous.

There is a not uncommon danger in family government from which we would warn every parent, and that is partiality. It is too often the case that fathers and mothers have their favorite child. From this two evils result. In the first place, the pet usually becomes a spoiled child; and the "flower of the family" seldom yields any other than bitter fruit. In the second place, the neglected part of the household feel envy toward the one for whom is made the odious distinction.

For the sake of young readers who wish to make their way in the world we give the following from the recently published biography of the late Joshua Walmesley:—In 1807, young Joshua was rapidly mastering what advantages the school afforded, when the tidings reached him that his father was dead. It had been some time since the lad had seen him; but when they had been last together a circumstance occurred which, though trifling, was destined to have an influence on his whole life, and be in a manner the keynote of his future conduct. He writes:—"My father and I were walking down the Wavetree Road together, when we entered an orchard where the trees were laden with fruit. Taking up a stone, I threw it into a small ill grown tree, bearing some wretched crabs; but it brought nothing down. My father stopped, picked up the stone, and threw it into another tree, the apples of which were very fine. Two or three fell at his feet. 'My lad,' he said to me, pointing to them, 'remember through life that an apple is as easily felled as a crab.' His simple words produced an impression upon me that was never forgotten."

Young people who have been habitually gratified in all their desires, will not only indulge more in capricious desires, but will infallibly take it more amiss when the feelings or happiness of others require that they should be thwarted, than those who have been practically trained to the habit of subduing and restraining them; and consequently will, in general, sacrifice the happiness of others to their own selfish indulgence. To what else is the selfishness of princes and other great people to be attributed? It is vain to think of cultivating principles of generosity and beneficence by mere exhortation and reasoning; nothing but the practical habit of overcoming our own selfishness and of familiarly encountering privation and discomfort on account of others, will ever enable us to do it when acquired. Indulgence infallibly produces selfishness and hardness of heart, and nothing but severe discipline and control can lay the foundation of a magnanimous character.

A boy is an uncertain affair, when all his chances are summed up; but if he should happen to harden and develop into a man, it is the one blessing of his whole life to reflect that he was born in the country. It is the place of all others to be born in. The associations of youth, of home, of school, winter and the farm, work and play mixed together in a delightful tangle, are never rooted out, but grow deeper into the character and become dearer to the being while life passes and revolving years hold out. It is worth more than a university education to have been born and brought up on a farm of well-to-do parents. That supplies what no learning from the books ever can. That is a resource that stands by. It is something to feed upon. And if the boy as a man voyages in business or a profession, he has a stock of health and a sound constitution to draw upon that will be sure to carry him triumphantly through when the city boys are giving way all along the road.

Gems of Thought.

God's promises are as certain as his actual performances.

It is good to be deaf when the slanderer begins to talk.

Our acts make or mar us; we are children of our own deeds.

To-morrow is the day on which lazy folks work and fools reform.

The best sort of revenge is not to be like him who does the injury.

Innocence is a flower that withers when touched, but blooms not again though watered by tears.

A man of sense is not ashamed of poverty, or of deliberately confessing it, but he keeps the marks of it out of sight.

They who are the most weary of life, and yet the most unwilling to die, are such as have lived to no purpose—who have rather breathed than lived.

It is intended that while we live in this world we should do its work, take an interest in its affairs, study its lessons, love what is beautiful and good in it, and learn to bear what is hard in it, conform to its natural laws.

Never sit down and brood over trouble of any kind. If you are vexed with yourself or the world, this is no way to obtain satisfaction. Find yourself employment that will keep your mind active; and depend upon it, this will force out unwelcome thoughts.

Christ bore us all upon His heart when He suffered unto death, and if we would share in His passion we must not find our pleasure in ourselves and in external advantages, but strive to exhibit the proper fruit of His life and death by dying ourselves to sin and living to righteousness.

You have seen a ship out in the bay, swinging with the tide, and seeming as if it would follow it; and yet it cannot, for down there beneath the water it is anchored. So many a soul sways towards heaven, but cannot ascend thither, because it is anchored to some secret sin.

General News.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Riviere Du Loup Branch.

TRANSFER OF THE ROAD.

A GENERAL ROW.

(From the Montreal Star, August 13.)

SOUTH QUEBEC, Aug. 13.—The Grand Trunk drivers here this morning struck work and refused to allow the Intercolonial drivers to leave with their trains. Mr. Schreiber sent over to Quebec for a squad of police. In conversation with a Grand Trunk driver your correspondent was informed that the Grand Trunk men have been running the road for twenty years; that Mr Joseph Hickson, when turning over the road, stipulated that all his employees should be retained. The drivers hold the road to be theirs, and insist that no Intercolonial or Lower Ports drivers shall be allowed to run the engines.

ALL SORTS OF THREATS

are made by the discomfited drivers. Among the passengers going east are Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Major Kenneth Campbell, of the Fifth Royals, who was wishing for a company of his regiment to settle matters, and the Rev. Mr. Dumontier. As I telegraph there is a crowd of a couple of hundred idlers about the station, who sympathize with the Grand Trunk men, whom they look upon as being harshly treated by being suddenly deprived of their posts and means of earning their livelihood.

INTERVIEW WITH HON. MR. BOWELL.

A deputation of drivers waited on Hon. Mackenzie Bowell at 9.15 o'clock, and, together with Mr. Schreiber, retired to one of the Grand Trunk offices and had a protracted session. The police had not arrived at 9.45, and matters were as far from settlement as ever. The deputation of drivers, Peter Condron, Duncan Dewar and W. Giles, having talked with Hon. Mr. Bowell and Mr. Schrieber for half an hour, could come to no conclusion in the matter, and were

VERY FIRM IN THEIR DEMANDS.

Mr. Bowell assured them that the Government had no intention of acting otherwise than fairly to everyone, but were managing their affairs just as a private company, and could not hire men when they did not want them. Mr. Schreiber said the drivers would be hired as they wanted them. Dewar, one of the deputation, charged Mr. Schreiber with moving the men up, stage by stage, to take the Grand Trunk men's places. The fact patent in the whole affair seems to be that the drivers

INSIST UPON THEIR RIGHT

to be employed in preference to Lower Province men. One of the deputation, in speaking to his mates after the conference was over, advised them not to give way, as they had half of Levis at the station to back them. Meantime the whole traffic east is suspended, and a very large number of ladies on the eastward bound train are anxious and frightened at the unsettled condition of things. Mr. Bowell has had another talk with the strikers, and in answer to some of their threats, told them that there was no use in their opposition to constituted authority, that the

WHOLE POWER OF THE COUNTRY

if necessary would be brought to bear to run the train through. He counselled moderation, which the strikers say they will not observe. The crowd and excitement are increasing. Mr. Bowell has just taken his family away to Quebec, and it looks as if we shall have to remain here all day. To add to the trouble there seems to have been some irregularity about sending police, and Mr. Bowell along with Mr. Schreiber will see Lieutenant-Governor Robitaille and have enough force employed

TO SEND THE TRAIN THROUGH.

Probably B Battery and the police will be brought. Mr. Gregory, of the Grand Trunk, offered to run down a Grand Trunk engine with the train, but Mr. Schreiber is headstrong and insists upon running the train through as an Intercolonial train. While grateful to the Grand Trunk for the offer, the passengers are not a little indignant that it has been refused. At a quarter to twelve o'clock No. 42 Intercolonial train came in and had no sooner done so than the

ENGINE WAS SURROUNDED,

the driver ordered off, and a man named Briar put in his place by the strikers. It will be easy to see that it is a question of mob law so far. The agent of the Grand Trunk, Mr. Harder, says the intention was to employ all the Grand Trunk men on the road, to lay steel rails and ballast it, but that the men have now

CUT THEIR OWN THROATS,

and will not be employed. At 12 o'clock Deputy-Chief of Police Walsh with ten men armed with revolvers and batons came over, and were formed up at the wharf. They are from the city and Government forces, and had no sooner been left to themselves while the Deputy-Chief went into a private room for a conference with Mr. Pottinger, than the crowd surrounded them and commenced to talk with them.

THE TRAIN ALLOWED TO PASS.

At one o'clock we are to make another effort to start under the auspices of the handful of police which was sent over. It is thought we shall be allowed to pass the mail train. The passengers were dined at the expense of the Intercolonial Railway, whose officials did all they could for the passengers' comfort. The train left without much opposition.

LATER.

The trouble at Point Levi anent the transfer of the River du Loup branch railway is not yet over. The old employees suffered the train for Halifax to leave at 1:30 out of compassion to the passengers, but declare that no feelings of compunction shall persuade them to a like action to-morrow. A small detachment of the city police went over there this morning, but the force is so small that they have little or no influence with the crowd. There are only about 28 men who have been discharged at that point, but they collect a body of sympathisers from amongst the unemployed, with which the city is full, and together present quite a formidable front.

Customs Revenue Returns.

In order that the Canadian public may understand properly the operation of the new tariff, it is necessary that they be accurately informed as to the revenue returns, for periods before and after the time when the tariff itself, or the prospect of it, commenced to affect importations. Looking at the considerable increase for that month, we shall have the support of commercial men generally in taking the figures for January last as the first monthly returns, showing decisively, and beyond all doubt, the influence of expected change on importations, and in taking the first day of the calendar year as the date of beginning, in comparing the new system with the old. In our issue of July 9th we gave the following figures of customs revenue returns:

	1878.	1879.
January	$747,898 64	$895,662 05
February	948,086 41	2,195,892 25
March	998,165 96	
March 1st to 14th		635,910 40
April	958,424 36	
March 15 to April 30		835,007 77
May	1,059,522 68	849,888 38
Totals	$4,742,108 05	$5,512,360 85
We now add June	952,758 05	797,366 69
Totals	$5,694,866 10	$6,309,727 54

We added at the same time the figures for the last quarters of 1877 and 1878 respectively, but some of the Opposition papers objected to going back so far, and we propose, therefore, to leave them out of the comparison. The above figures, being for each month separately, do not include British Columbia, the returns for which come in every quarter. But with the completion of the return for the second quarter of the year, we are enabled to give them for the whole Dominion, up to the 30th of June last:—

	1878.	1879.
Figures above brought down	$5,694,866.10	$6,309,727.54
British Columbia, three months ending March 31st	75,133,15	142,568.73
June 30th	136,047.29	121,158.33
	$5,906,046.54	$6,573,454.60
Balance in favor of first 6 months of 1879		$667,408.06

These figures ought to quiet the howl about our "declining revenue." So far the comparison is a very favorable one for the new tariff. And soon the importations for the early fall wholesale trade will begin to tell on the returns, and will make a still better showing. And yet that standing puzzle of the Free Traders will remain—how is it possible to extend home manufactures by Protection, and still a revenue from importations? Some of these days, perhaps, we may be so bold as to offer a solution of the difficulty.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

Selfishness forms the basis of a large number of the so called virtues. Selfishness is the basis of sympathy as well as of our love. It is by realizing how we ourselves would feel under certain circumstances of pain and suffering that we instinctively feel impelled to help our neighbor who suffers. It is by telling us that "Jesus first loved us" that our Christian brethren incite us to love Him.

The Wimbledon Meeting.

SHOOTING BY MOUNTED MEN.

(London Daily News, July 26.)

The last Friday of the Wimbledon meeting is always one of the most popular days for visitors, as it is fullest of practical lessons for the volunteers, apart from the mere mastery of accurate shooting. The Loyd-Lindsay and the Mappin Prizes were instituted with the object of testing what cavalry and infantry volunteers could do under conditions similar in many respect to those that would have to be encountered on active service. In the one, Yeomen Mounted Riflemen, or Volunteer Light Horse, have to ride a distance of three-quarters of a mile, taking two flights of hurdles in their course, dismounting at two points, and firing, each man five rounds, and the whole has to be done in ten minutes. In the other, similar work has to be performed, only the distance to be covered is only a quarter of a mile, and the time allowed is five minutes. At the Loyd-Lindsay course yesterday afternoon a considerable number of spectators on horseback, in carriages or drags, and on foot, had gathered, and they evidently watched the proceedings with much the same kind of interest that would be taken by country folks in their local steeplechases. For this competition thirteen sections had entered, and rarely indeed has the contest for the prize been closer or distinguished by higher proficiency on the part of the teams engaged. It commenced soon after three o'clock, and for two hours and a half the spectators were delighted by a display of good riding, soldierly bearing, and skilful markmanship under difficult circumstances. The Ayrshire section was the first to start, and they did the course in eight seconds less than the prescribed time, but in their shooting there was an evidence of hurry. The misses were frequent, and the good hits very few. Then came the Dorset section, distinguished by the silver hussar braiding of their jackets, and sitting their horses as hunting men from the Blackmoor Vale should do. It was not the same section that had previously attained fame at Wimbledon, and there was a want of smartness about the movements of the men which proclaimed slight acquaintance with the requirements of such a competition. Their time was 11 minutes and 22 seconds, and in the forty rounds fired by the four men at 500 and 600 yards, they only scored 15 points altogether. From this five points had to be deducted for each half-minute occupied over the time laid down. As the Dorset section had exceeded the allowance by nearly a minute and a half, their net number of marks stood at exactly nothing. Then come the Leicestershire D Section, which, like the Ayrshire, fired far too hastily. They made the best time of all, and came home in admirable order in nine minutes 37 seconds, but they only scored 18 marks between them. The Leicestershire G troop took more time, but scored only two points more, and of this number ten had to be deducted. Then came another section of the Ayrshire regiment, which not only moved very leisurely, but also shot badly. The Leicestershire A section made both good time and good shooting, and came back from the firing points in almost perfect order, showing that they could not only ride like true followers of the Quorn and Cottesmore, but that they had acquired something of the discipline of regular troopers. The Oxfordshire C section followed. They were slow in getting their aim, and did not seem to be making good practice at the targets; but they came home well in line, and but for the misplaced enthusiasm of one of their number, who forgot that a cavalry soldier should never have a wip-hand, or at all events should never use it as such, their work would have been very well done. The Royal Bucks, mounted on good weight carriers, behaved in much more soldierly fashion. They rode well and shot with precision. They only took nine minutes and forty seconds to do the course, and got on to the very respectable number of 61 points before they left the targets. The Oxfordshire D troop looked very soldierly and moved well. After scoring a fair number of hits at the 500 yards range, they remounted very smartly, and getting back to the 600 yards firing point quickly and in good order, got on the target at the first shot. Firing at regular intervals with deliberation but without delay, they scored hit after hit. Presently, however, the wind shifted, and seemed to puzzle them somewhat, as it blew the smoke straight up the range, obscuring the target and necessitating a hazardous delay. Directly the bugle sounded the cease fire, however, they mounted with alacrity, and came back in good order, riding well; and although one of the horses hit the last flight of hurdles rather hard, their line was never broken until the post had been reached. The Warwickshire second section went down the course in dashing style, sitting their horses in true soldierly fashion. Their shooting at the first range was rapid, and appeared somewhat wild. At 600 yards they were equally quick in getting to work, but scarcely more successful in setting to their aim. Then they tried what slower shooting would do, and got on several hits, but at the sacrifice of much time, which they endeavored to make up afterwards, with the result that they came back a little raggedly, one or two of them using their hands and heels a little more vigorously than a cavalry martinet would be likely to approve of.

The Warwickshire first section was admirable mounted, and the men kept their dressing well as they topped the hurdles in good hunting style. They got through their twenty rounds at 500 yards quickly, and nearly every shot seemed to tell. At the next range, however, they wasted much time, and reaped little benefit from over-deliberation; but they were very quick in remounting, and though they came back at racing speed they kept their dressing well to the end. The delay at 600 yards, however, handicapped them fifteen points. The Worcestershire men when they got the command, "Gallop march," went away as if each were struggling for the lead, and they jumped the first flight of hurdles almost in Indian file. At firing they did not make so much progress either in time or points, and the limit of the minutes had been passed long before the last round was fired. As they were coming home the inevitable dog crossed the course, two of the horses shying, swerved and cannoned against the others. For a moment it looked as if all must come to grief, but fortunately they kept their seats and cleared the hurdles without any mishap. All three sections had fired with Westley-Richards carbines, but the last to start, the Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry, carried their short Sniders along across their backs, according to the fashion of the Indian Irregulars. Smart and soldierly in their scarlet uniforms, with Royal blue facings, they proved worthy of the reputation that was won long ago by their countrymen of the Devon Mounted Rifles. They cleared the hurdles well, but unaccustomed to the course they went too fast, and one horse having broken a rein, carried his rider far beyond the first firing point before he could be pulled up. At 500 yards they got on the target at once, and steadily kept there without a single miss. At 600 yards they did not do so well, but still they finished with a more brilliant score than had been made by any of the other competitors—a score that could bear a deduction of fifteen points for excess of time, and yet win. Admirably they rode back as they had started, erect in the saddle, and soldierly in bearing, amid loud cheers from the spectators, who had hailed the ring of every hit on the target with an encouraging shout of "Bravo, Devon!" Protests were lodged against this team, first, because of the rifles they used, which the Council very properly held to be in accordance with the conditions, and, secondly, on the ground that three men had dismounted to fire at one time, instead of only two. Both objections were overruled, and the Devon men were officially declared the winners, when the sections assembled, to learn the result from Major Thompson.

Great Storm in New Brunswick.

The following additional particulars of the great storm in New Brunswick, have been received by telegram:—

Very little information has been as yet received from Buctouche, but all accounts agree in stating that the storm of Wednesday was one of unexampled severity, and that the extent of injury done is enormous. One correspondent writes from St. Mary's to Buctouche that fearful damage was done. About 80 houses were thrown down, trees were pulled out and carried long distances in the air, fences were smashed into atoms, cattle were rolled on the ground like leaves, grain was cut down, and other crops were destroyed. The Buctouche bridge was carried fifty feet in the air and destroyed. People travelling on the road were thrown into the woods, horses were killed and carriages smashed. The cyclone was half a mile wide, and destroyed everything in its path for ten miles. The Catholic Church escaped with the loss of the tower, and the convent did not receive any more injury than a good shaking. Father Michaud's house was totally destroyed, and all the contents carried out to the sea. His two nieces narrowly escaped death from the falling chimney. The new school-house, a strong building, was lifted clean off its foundations and was broken to pieces. Many farmers have lost dwellings, barns, and crops, and are left penniless. They are obliged to seek refuge in what is left of their barns. The situation is truly terrible, and assistance is required immediately. Such a storm was never experienced here before. The number of killed and wounded is still unknown, but it is certain that four lives at least have been lost.

The Sugar Duties.

From the Montreal Journal of Commerce.

The new regulations in reference to the duties on sugars, referred to briefly last week, as recommended by the appointed board of experts to the Government, which it has seen fit to adopt, have caused quite an excitement amongst the West India merchants at Halifax, as the effect of these changes is to increase the *ad valorem* duty on sugar imported from the Spanish West Indies where export duty is charged, and also the *ad valorem* duty on all sugars imported to the extent of the loss in weight during the voyage.

The recommendations to the Government were as follows:

1st. Export duty forms part of the value for duty; and in sugar invoices is not to be considered as an expense on which duty is to be remitted in cases of direct importation.

2nd. The practice of reducing the invoice value of sugar proportionally for loss of weight by drainage, wherever it has been in vogue, must be discontinued hereafter in the entry of sugar; the specific rate to be charged upon the actual weight as ascertained on arrival, and the *ad valorem* upon the actual value where purchased—that is, the value represented by fair and legitimate invoices being the amount the purchaser pays for the sugar.

As to the right of the Government to accept these recommendations and act upon them, there is, it seems, a considerable difference of opinion; and yet the questions involved may be discussed without taxing the Government with breach of faith in the matter, or, as the *Globe* insinuates, with "showing a desire that the Government's Montreal proteges should not be hampered by having to purchase sugar at Halifax."

In reference to the levying of duty on the foreign export duty, there cannot be any difference of opinion. Sugar cannot be exported from the Spanish West Indies without paying to the Government an export duty as a compensation for the loss to the country of the refining abroad of said sugar. The export duty is consequently part of the purchase price of the commodity, and falls, of course, under the duty ad valorem levied on its importation into Canada. It is the custom everywhere, in the United States as well as in Liverpool, to consider the export duty as part of the value of the sugar exported, and to levy the duty ad valorem on the value so found. The duty aforetime levied in Canada was discontinued this spring, on the mistaken idea that it was included in the terms "charges and expenses prior to shipment." The reinforcement of the duty is the return to what had previously been in practice and is in conformity with the custom of all other countries.

The levying of the *ad valorem* duty upon the actual value of the sugar at the place of purchase, without any regard to the loss of weight by drainage seems justified by general practice, and the general application of the same regulation to all the other articles of importation. There is no allowance made or expected upon any other goods on account of waste by their natural drainage, shrinkage or evaporation. Why should, then, the Customs regulation which is applied to all the other articles on which *ad valorem* duty is charged, be not also applied to sugar? The loss in weight experienced during the voyage by evaporation does not affect the value of sugar, as the amount of saccharine matter—the only important substance for the refiner and the only one of value—is not diminished, and the discolorization of the raw sugar, in consequence of its dryness, not being detrimental to its sale. The following analysis by Bodenbender and Lotmann of raw colonial sugars shows the exact quantities of crystallizable sugar they contained, and how little importance water has on their saccharine proportions.

100 parts contain.

Analysed Sugar.	Crystallizable Sugar.	Glucose.	Water.
Java No. 12	93.5	3.0	1.8
" No. 6	89.5	4.38	2.9
Surinam	86.5	1.44	5.6
Bahia	86.0	2.42	4.21
Cuba	85.7	1.35	5.0
Porto Rico	87.0	0.48	4.65
Demerara	93.35	3.25	1.35

The complaints of the sugar importers of Halifax, however, are based upon the unfairness of making any change now that enterprises have been undertaken, and business extensively done on an understanding of the law which had received the direct assent of the Government authorities, and it is on this ground, we presume, that the enactment has been rescinded, the Cabinet at Ottawa gracefully yielding to the representations of the Halifax Committee appointed to request a reconsideration of the matter.

The Burning of Irkutsk.

(From Galignani's Messenger, July 21.)

The St. Petersburg journals are full of terrible details connected with the fire at Irkutsk, which seems to have had an undoubted revolutionary origin. Three days before the outbreak threatening notices were affixed to the Government House and several private dwellings. These notices declared that the city must give a contribution of 500,000 silver roubles to the "Social-revolutionary Committee," otherwise it would be destroyed by fire. It can easily be understood that those notices plunged the whole population into a state of terror, for they had before their eyes the fate of Orenburg, Irbit, Uralsk, and Perm. Both authorities and people exercised the utmost watchfulness. But in vain; for on the 5th inst., at about five p. m., the fire broke out simultaneously in six different places, and being fanned by a strong wind, the town soon resembled a sea of flame. Four suburbs, with more than 250 houses, were reduced to ashes. As already announced by telegraph, several lives were lost. It was a heartrending spectacle to see a poor widow with her five children quite reduced to cinders taken out of a house. In these first moments of the catastrophe, it is equally impossible to ascertain the amount of real misery and destitution, and to estimate the material losses which have been caused. One merchant alone has lost a stock of furs, the value of which is set at no less than 800,000 silver rubles. Up to the present, with the exception of one woman, who is suspected of having set fire to a house, none of the incendiaries have been caught. An official telegram announces that at noon on July 6 a second fire broke out in the centre of the city, caused by the unusual heat of the weather, the glowing embers, and a very high wind. Notwithstanding all possible exertions—the fire brigade were worn out by their exertions during the previous night—it spread in all directions and all the best buildings became a prey to the flames. Five orthodox churches, the Roman Catholic Church, and the Lutheran Church were burned down. The cathedral, which was in course of erection, has suffered severely, also the synagogue. Burned down, also, are nearly all the numerous Government buildings, the Post Office, and telegraph stations, all the higher schools, and most of the elementary ones, all the banks and apothecaries' shops. More than half the houses in the city, including all of the better class, are destroyed. The prison and hospital escaped, also the residence of the Governor-General and the offices immediately connected with it, the gendarmerie depot, the gold-smelting house and laboratory. The money of the banks and the State treasure were saved. The people have quitted the city, and are encamped on the banks of the Angara and the Ushakovka. Another outbreak of fire destroyed some of the buildings on the banks of the Angara. The loss of life is unknown. All the large mercantile houses are simply burned out—reduced to nothing. The great market with all its rows of booths and their contents, and the two market squares have disappeared. The Emperor has contributed 20,000 roubles toward the relief of the sufferers. The utmost precautions are observed to guard against any renewal of the calamity.

A Gigantic Oarsman.

The tallest oarsman of whom we ever heard is Mons. L. Bidault, of the Lyons R. C., Lyons, France, who was among the unsuccessful competitors at the recent Metropolitan regatta on the Thames, Eng. The (London) *Referee* has this to say of him: "The French amateur champion sculler, about whom there has been much talk, proved a disappointment. He is of tremendous length. Some say 7ft. 1in.; others 7ft. 8in. In his clothes he looked nearer the latter than the former. He possesses hands like feet, and feet like fenders; but of muscular development in the right place he has next to none. His boat and sculls are as peculiar as himself. Large beyond all preconceived notions, the boat is built of pine, in three pieces. It is over 36ft. long, and his sculls are only an inch or so shorter than regulation L. R. C. oars. On the other hand, his slide is short, and those who had seen him out, and whose opinions were at all worth taking, expected him to do just as he did—lumber away at the start and be behind from the outset. Still, they did not expect to see him give up after rowing about half a mile; but then, perhaps, they had not sufficiently considered that the rowing of desperate stern-chases is a peculiarity of the Anglo-Saxon alone. Finding he had no chance, Bidault stopped suddenly opposite Beverley Brook, and rowed back to the boat-houses, leaving White to go on ahead, followed at some little distance by Payne."

—A hole cut in the boot of an Ohio farmer made it fit easier, but it also gave an opportunity to a copperhead snake that he stepped upon in his barn. He was bitten upon the exposed spot and killed.

The Yachting Question Again.

We regret very much that in our efforts to secure fair play for seamanship and model in the second class race at the forthcoming regatta at Toronto, a needless controversy has arisen. This sort of thing is not to our taste, as we much prefer to have sporting matters settled in an amicable and sportsmanlike manner; but as it is, perhaps the interests of yachting may gain by the discussion, and if so a useful and gratifying task will have fallen to our lot. We stated that the Royal Canadian Yacht Club had in 1878 altered its rule of measurement, and that it had revolutionized the conditions under which second class yachts are sailed. To the latter statement no denial could be given, but the assertion was made by the *Mail* that the rule of measurement had not been altered. This assertion we were obliged to controvert in justice to ourselves, which was done by quoting a proviso added to the rules in 1878, but in Monday's issue the *Mail* reasserts that the rule has not been altered, saying:—"In "reply to the Belleville INTELLIGENCER, "which still insists that the R. C. Y. C. "rule of measurement has been altered, "and quotes in proof the proviso as to projecting stem or stern posts, we beg to refer our contemporary to the rules published in 1868 and in 1872, in which the "same proviso as that quoted by our contemporary occurs, viz:—'Any part of "the stem or stern post projecting beyond "the length so taken shall be added to "such length,' which clearly shows that "the rule has not been altered."

Our contemporary can scarcely be so stupid as it would lead the public to believe by the utterance of such nonsense as above quoted. We were aware that the rules of 1868 and '72 provided as above stated, but that of 1878 is entirely different in words and in effect. It not only provides as above, but has this addition:—"*Or other part of the vessel at or above the load water line.*" If our contemporary's yachting editor is really so badly informed as he professes to be as to the effect of this addition to the former rule, we will enlighten him by stating that whilst under the old rule such part of an overhanging stern as projected beyond the stern post was not measured. Under the new rule such projection, being *at the load water line,* is measured. The effect of this is to add from four to eight inches to the measured length for tonnage of nearly all yachts with an overhang, and so to cause the ten ton yachts, which were built to measure just a fraction over ten tons under the former rule, to measure over ten and a half, which would count as eleven tons. We hope that, now our contemporary is enlightened, it will admit what is the fact, that not only has the Royal Canadian Yacht Club's rule been altered, but that it has been so in a manner highly prejudical to yachts such as those owned in Belleville and Kingston.

But the *Mail* has assistance in the discussion—that of a correspondent in Hamilton, who signs himself "Yachtsman." A letter from this individual, who seems to know all about it, and a great deal more, is also published in Monday's issue. This production is so thoroughly enjoyable that we cannot refrain from giving it a place in our columns. It is as follows:—

To the Editor of the Mail.

SIR,—Along with a number of the yachtsmen here, I was considerably surprised in reading in this morning's issue of your newspaper that in deference to the Belleville INTELLIGENCER (one of the proprietors whereof is the owner of the yacht *Katie Gray,*) the Committee of the R. C. Y. Club, decided to raise the tonnage of the second-class yachts for their regatta on the 6th prox. to twelve tons; not for the reason that we feared a contest with the Belleville and Kingston fleets, but that influences are being brought to bear on the Club in favor of yachts built by Cuthbert or modeled by him. That is unfair to other yacht builders.

As far as the shifting of the ballast is concerned, I, along with the rest of the yachtsmen here, hope that the Club will persist in their rule of allowing the same to be shifted. Those cabin yachts have a way of shifting ballast on the sly by means of a railroad track under the floor of their cabins, that open yachts can't have without the same being discovered, and I believe this is the reason they are so anxious to have shifting done away with, as it is much easier to shift ballast in a cabin yacht than an open one in that way, which is as follows:—A box containing 1,500 or 2,000 lbs of lead has affixed thereto the necessary wheels to let it run from side to side on a track, which is placed under the stairway at right angles to the yacht. A rope affixed to each end of the box and passes through the cabin. When the yacht starts off the box will run down to lee; whereupon the rope to that end will be belayed and the yacht then goes about at once, and thus all the above weight is to windward, in a way that the scrutineer cannot discover. When she is going on the west (next?) tack, the box will be let go in the same way to the other side, and so on. I have seen a 12-ton yacht carrying a staysail and mainsail by this means, when the Annie Cuthbert, 65 tons, could hardly stagger under two reefs. In the name of fair yachting let us shift ballast, and do it openly, and then the best yatch will win.

Hamilton yachts as a class do not fear a contest with those so-called 10-tonners of Kingston and Belleville, even though they have their stern posts nearly amidship, and their waterline 3 or 4 feet past their stern post, and are built for the purpose of avoiding tonnage, and I think the 6th September will show that in 1st and 2nd class the Ambitious City still heads the list. Hoping I have not trespassed too much on your valuable columns,

I am, yours, &c.
YACHTSMAN.

Hamilton, Aug. 8.

It is really unfortunate for the proprietors of the INTELLIGENCER that not one of them, nor any one connected with their establishment, is owner of so fine a piece of yachting property as the *Katie Gray,* which is solely owned by Mr. W. H. Campbell, and it is equally unfortunate for Belleville and Kingston that their fleets do not embrace more of Cuthbert's models, which usually sail well, as the Hamiltonians know to their sorrow, the *Surprise* having won first prize very easily at Hamilton, Toronto, and Cobourg in 1874, whilst the *Katie Gray* won the Governor General's medal at Toronto in 1875, the only lake race in which she competed, beating the best boats of the Hamilton and Toronto fleets by ten minutes. Cuthbert's models need no favors, witness the old *Widenwke,* the *Lady Standly, Annie Cuthbert,* the *Kathleen* the *Madcap,* and others, whose records speak for themselves. So far as Belleville is concerned, there are but two of Cuthbert's model or build in our second class fleet, whilst Kingston has only one.

As to the ingenious means of shifting ballast outlined by "Yachtsman" we must plead guilty, as each yacht carries a special lead mine and has a locomotive constantly engaged in hauling the ballast from side to side. "Yachtsman" is to be congratulated on his ingenuity in having made so wonderful a discovery, which will for all time rank with that made by a similarly credulous ignoramus at Newcastle, of the use of compressed air in Hanlan's outrigger, the *Toronto.* Perhaps this individual has been telling tales out of school, and it will be well for the Royal Canadian Yacht Club should they—as we yet hope they will—decide to do away with their innovation of shifting ballast in the second class, to examine the Hamilton yachts of all classes for apparatus such as "Yachtsman" describes with as much particularity as if he had been accustomed to its use. If the Hamilton man believes as he writes, all he has to do is to address the owner of one of the yachts here, and a match can be made for any amount which he desires.

What we wish is fair play for all concerned, and unless this be accorded by the Royal Canadian Yacht Club to the Belleville and Kingston yachts it cannot reasonably be expected that those cities will get up regattas for first class yachts in which the prizes most reasonably be expected to fall to Toronto and Hamilton. This may be considered by our friends of the west as "selfish" and as being dictated by "local interests and petty jealousies;" but we believe in reciprocity and will not assist in giving all the advantage to those who prove to be too selfish to give our fleets a chance to prove their superiority to those of the Toronto and Hamilton with fair play, which they are willing to travel nearly two hundred miles to do.

MASONIC.—The Grand Chapter A. F. and A. M. met at Guelph on the 13th, and elected the following officers:—Daniel Spry, Toronto, Grand First Principal Z; Donald Ross, Picton, Grand Second Principal H; Judge McPherson, Owen Sound, Grand Third Principal J; D. McLellan, Hamilton, Grand Scribe E; John Fisher, Eglington, Grand Scribe N; W. Brydon, Toronto, Grand Principal Sojourner; Edward Mitchell, Hamilton, Grand Treasurer; J. McLaren, Mount Forest, Grand Registrar. The Grand Superintendent for the Prince Edward District is S. M. Conger, of Picton.

Cool Burgess Arrested.

THE LETTER IN WHICH COOL BESEECHES WIDGERY TO ABANDON HIS PURSUIT—WIDGERY SENDS A CHALLENGE TO FIGHT AT TWO PLACES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Cool Burgess was arrested last night, and returns to Toronto to-day. He says:

About four years ago, while I was living in Toronto, my wife became acquainted with Widgery. My cousin, Barbara Martin, was in his employ. He was married and had a very bad reputation. My wife finally acknowledged that she had a flirtation with Mr. Widgery, and that it was hard to accuse her of wrong-doing because she had played two or three games of cards with him. Other parties, however, reported to me that they had seen my wife and Widgery out riding and drinking wine together. Still there was no positive proof of her wrong-doing, but I drove her out of my house. She went to a hotel, and the next day threw the case into the Court of Chancery. I went to see my lawyer, and he asked me if I had positive proof of my wife's misconduct. I told him I had not. He advised me to make up with her. I went to see my wife. She refused to compromise unless I gave her two houses that I owned; for the sake of my children, I did sign over to her two houses worth $12,000. I then went to England, taking her with me. I made seven attempts before she consented to leave Toronto. Before she was away three weeks so thoroughly infatuated was she that she wished to go home. I hurried through my engagements, refusing several tempting offers, and returned to New York within ten weeks. I arrived in this city on December 31st. I told my wife to get all the furniture she wanted, and I would bring the four children from Toronto. She concluded to do as I wished, but finally decided to go to Toronto. I went with her, and heard such startling proofs of her infidelity that I concluded to separate from her. She went to the house of her brother, William Taylor. Her own mother came on to New York with my children and myself, and my wife came back to New York and rented No. 159, East 27th Street, a brown stone front. She came over to me in Brooklyn, and on her knees begged me to let her have her children. She made a full confession of all her errors and begged to be taken back. I refused, but her mother and my son and daughter begged me to let her have the children. I took her back and let her have the children eight weeks ago. I then filled an engagement at Pittsburg. During my absence Widgery commenced to correspond with her. Her own mother took the letters from her trunk and brought them to me, saying:

'Cool, you have been more than a son to me. Edna is guilty! See! here he calls her his own darling wife."

I wrote to him when I found that he was corresponding with my wife, begging him not to break up my family and my home, and telling him if he continued I would shoot him on sight. Here is the letter:

New York, July 8th, 1879.

William Widgery, Esq.,

DEAR SIR:—Before me are two of your letters, dated 26th and 27th, addressed to my wife. I beg of you not to interfere any further with my family. You have ruined my family and my once happy home. If you do not cease I will shoot you at sight. This is no idle boast, but the feelings of an injured husband. Take warning ere it is too late. Yours, an injured husband,

COOL BURGESS.

Here is the reply:

Toronto, July 9th, 1879.

C. Burgess.

SIR,—I received yours of 8th, and hasten to let you know that I care as little for your threats as I do for yourself. You were reported to have shot me once; and had you tried, as I wished, to set the matter right before the public, you would have been better off to day, and had no occasion to write such a threatening letter. If you mean business and to try your skill on me, be a man, and although the law is against such practice, I will come to New York and meet you, with or without weapons if necessary. As you talk shooting so much, let it be pistols at two paces. Understand, after your threats I mean business; and as you brand me villain, if you don't move more in this matter I brand you as a "coward," not only on paper, but to your teeth.

One you can't scare, black or white,

WM. WIDGERY.

MRS. BURGESS INTERVIEWED.

The wife of Cool Burgess was found in elegantly furnished apartments at No. 129 East 27th street yesterday afternoon. She said:

"The cause of all my trouble is my husband's jealousy. After the first six months of our married life he began to beat me. I had taken an interest in his show, and went on the road with him to save the expense of an extra lady. I took the cash, sold the tickets, paid the bills, and went behind the scenes in the last farce, but I gave that up after my first child died. The trouble that caused this shooting came about in a harmless way. There was nothing criminal in my action toward Mr. Widgery, but I have flirted with him. I told my husband of that when he showed me the anonymous note. He beat me then and he took to drinking, and what a life I had after that! So hard had my path in life become that I sought a separation from him. Before getting it he came around and begged me not to get it. He would treat me mildly, he said, and it was then arranged that he should go to Europe. We went on the Nevada, of the Union Line; and hardly got to sea before he came so drunk that he could not stand. I was taken to dinner by Captain Rigby, and after this he beat me and pulled my hair out. On our passage over he repeatedly abused me. We had poor luck on the other side, and it made him more ill-tempered. On our return he would leave me for weeks at a time, and never has he paid one cent to the support of this house or of the children. On the contrary, I have had to give him money to pay his hotel bills. When he came back here on Thursday and informed me that he had shot Widgery, he knocked me about, pulled my hair out by the handful, and put the revolver to my head, saying he would shoot me.

"DO AS YOU PLEASE,"

I said: "I am sure my life is none of the pleasantest." But he afterwards went out, satisfied with giving me a parting kick.

The Ancient Lake Dwellers.

The Swiss explorations this year have furnished a large number of additional relics of the lake-dwellers. The most important of these "finds" has been at Seeberg, in Canton Berne, on a small lake and adjoining peat bog. The bulk of these remains consisted of the usual flint and bone implements, articles in wood, and pottery. The pottery is very primitive, made entirely by hand, and baked before an open fire. Nevertheless, some of the specimens possess a certain rude shapeliness, sufficient to show that the designers or makers of them were not altogether destitute of artistic instinct. The lake-dwellers were also basket-makers, and not unskilled in carpentry, one of the "finds" being a bent basket-handle exactly like those in use now, and the hatchet-handles are exceedingly well made. One wooden instrument bears an almost startling likeness to the stock of a pistol, and might easily be converted into one; it probably served as the haft of a bone tool or weapon for boring or thrusting, varying in size from four to ten centimetres broad. Arrow-heads of the same material were found, and the metatarsal bone of a stag, fashioned into a pair of forks, and evidently intended for use at table. This gives a higher antiquity to forks for eating than has ever before been ascribed to them, and shows that the elegancies of life were by no means unknown to the primitive inhabitants of the lake; and from the number of bone hairpins found amongst the flint tools and weapons of war, it is evident they paid some attention to the adornment of their persons. The animal remains found on the turf moor are numerous. Among them are the bones of the dog, the badger, and the common otter. The latter were doubtless met with in the immediate neighborhood of the lake, but the presence of the bones of the wild ox and of the bear indicate that the lake-dwellers were bold and skilful hunters, as well as ingenious tool-makers. They were also keepers of cattle, for the most numerous animal remains brought to light were those of the common cow and the moor-cow. These exist in every stage of growth, showing that their owners had a taste for both veal and beef, while their fondness for venison is proved by the many bones of the stag and roe discovered by the explorers. Evidence of a like character shows that they were hunters of the wild boar and eaters of the domesticated pig, and the existence of the beaver in Switzerland in prehistoric times is attested by the presence, among other bones, of several which comparative anatomists declare to have belonged to that rodent. One omission on the list is striking. No mention is made of the bones of horses having been found, from which it may be inferred with tolerable certainty that the horse was either altogether unknown to ancient lake-dwellers, or that they had not succeeded in capturing and taming him.

Two of a Kind.

A COUPLE OF LADIES FATALLY BURNED BY SPARKS FROM THEIR HUSBAND'S CIGARS.

HALIFAX, Aug. 13.—The wife of Rev. Andrew Merkel, rector of Chester, was so badly burned yesterday that her life is despaired of. She was riding in a carriage with her husband, who was smoking a cigar, a spark from which ignited Mrs. Merkel's clothing, and before it could be extinguished her body was badly burned.

TRENTON, N.J., Aug. 13.—Yesterday Caleb Shreve was driving with his wife, when her dress caught fire from hot ashes dropped from his cigar, and she was probably fatally burned.

The "The Monopolists" Again.

Having threatened the Dominion with monopoly in sugar refining, and consequent high prices, the organs of the Opposition are determined that, though prices cannot be proved to be higher, at least the existence of monopoly shall be insisted on. In a recent issue the chief Grit organ published the following paragraph:

"The Belleville INTELLIGENCER has constituted itself the special organ of the sugar-refining monopoly. Mr. Mackenzie Bowell stands in just in the same relationship to the INTELLIGENCER that Mr. Thos. White holds to the Montreal *Gazette;* that is, nominally he does not own it, because, if he did, Government advertising would have to go elsewhere. Mr. Mackenzie Bowell is acting as Sir Leonard Tilley's deputy, and one of his first acts is to issue what is virtually a new tariff on raw sugar. By means of it he has dealt a heavy blow, probably a fatal one, to the sugar importing trade of Halifax. The sugar refining monopolists, whose special organ the INTELLIGENCER seems to be, hated the sugar importers of Halifax, and like true monopolists, they prefer to do their own importing. Is there not a good-sized Ethiopian concealed somewhere in the wood-pile?"

Now, we do not know what relation Mr. White holds to the *Gazette.* He has publicly advertised the cessation of all business connection with it, and that fact should govern all honorable public discussion of his relations to the paper. But we have good grounds for believing that Mr. Bowell holds not a dollar's worth of interest in the Belleville INTELLIGENCER and ceased all business connection with it on his acceptance of office. But even if Mr. Bowell were still chief proprietor of the paper, that fact would not alter the aspect of the sugar question, nor release the *Globe* from the melancholy conviction that in the recent discussion of the sugar question with the INTELLIGENCER the *Globe* was badly beaten. The Minister of Customs issued no new tariff on raw sugar. He accepted the advice of the appraisers in the matter. They did but interpret the law as best they could. If the law bears unduly on the importation of raw sugar we are certain that the Government will, in pursuance of its national policy, amend the law in that particular. Our contemporary is very desirous apparently of helping the "sugar-importing trade of Halifax!" Its assistance comes too late for several reasons. In the first place the policy of the late Government speedily killed off the whole direct sugar importing trade of Halifax; and in the second place this Minister of monopolists, this tyrannical Minister of Customs, has actually done his best to give the "sugar-importing trade of Halifax" all the present assistance in his power, and has conceded, for the present at least, all that that trade asked as necessary for its prosperity. If Mr. Bowell was deeply interested in "monopoly" he has taken a singular mode of looking after his interests—he has given considerable aid to a rival organization. The impertinence of suggesting that a Minister of the Crown was interested in any monopoly, is only surpassed by the want of information and wisdom which characterised the *Globe's* paragraph. But paragraphs must be made, and Ministers must be libelled, or the *Globe* would not feel that its duty was being done to its party. No greater insult was ever forced on the Reformers by the *Globe's* policy of daily falsehood, practised as apparently essential to the preservation and the propagation of "Reform."—*Mail.*

The Board of Appraisers.

At times a note of complaint reaches us from the Maritime Provinces concerning the action of the Board of Appraisers, who have been entrusted with the duty of aiding the Government by their examination and advice as to the true value of goods and the true trade bearing of the law. This complaint was made strongly in regard to the recent order which included in the cost of raw sugars imported the export duty chargeable at West India ports. It was contended, and with a considerable degree of force, that this order was opposed to the policy of the Government. The policy of the Government, it was contended, was to put a duty on all bounties in aid of export of manufactured articles in foreign countries. But the order in question imposed a duty on a *tax* on export, which is of a totally different character. On the other hand, it was contended that the law and Sir Leonard Tilley's speech were opposed to that view of the case. In the meantime, since the policy of the Government is to encourage the building of sugar refineries and the importation of the raw article for refining purposes, it has been arranged that, pending Sir Leonard Tilley's return, the export tax shall not be continued as part of the cost of a cargo, and that loss by leakage shall not be included in the amount for duty. In a matter which clearly was one for very grave doubts and for serious consideration, we do not think that the Board of Appraisers did anything that called for condemnation. The Board interpreted the law and the tariff in the interests of the revenue, and as the latter appears to be somewhat in their favor, however the spirit may be, we are disposed to hold them quite blameless in the matter. Nevertheless, since it is the determination of the Government to give all possible encouragement to the increase of trade and the establishment of new industries, or the increase of old ones, the determination to afford the required relief in the matter of the importation of raw sugar meets with our approval.

The Board of Appraisers have been doing good work during the past four months. The Minister of Customs was early impressed with the necessity of order and uniformity in the appraisement of values at the various ports of the Dominion. For several years past complaints have been made as to the great variety of values placed on like articles at different ports, by different collectors and appraisers; and Mr. Bowell made as early an effort as possible to establish a uniform system of valuation. This task the Board of Appraisers have set about with admirable energy; and, though a complaint may arise here or there, the general results of their advice have been in the interest at once of trade and of the revenue. In a few months more when order and uniformity have been made to reign over the Dominion in the matter of appraisements, the value of the work done by the Board will be recognized by the manufacturing and trading community; and the whole administration of the Customs Department will be found to be characterized by economy, thoroughness and order.—*Mail.*

The West India Trade.

We copy the following from an article in the Halifax *Herald* on the subject of the revival of the West India trade as the result of the National Policy:—

The West India trade has been rescued from its enemies and placed upon a sound and healthy footing.

We have consulted the Custom House returns from the 15th of March, A. D., 1879, when the new tariff came into operation, to the 31st July, 1879, a period of about four months, just ended.

We have compared these returns with those of the corresponding period of 1878. The result is startling.

During that period in 1878, under Grit rule, there was imported into this port from the West Indies and Demerara the following quantity of sugar:—

	Lbs.	Value.
	2,611,271	$ 98,752
During the corresponding period of this year, just ended, there were imported	9,535,313	$262,187
Difference in favor of the National Policy for four months	6,924,042	$140,562

Or nearly *seven million pounds of sugar,* and two hundred thousand dollars. It must be borne in mind, further, that the difference in value indicated above, gives but a faint idea of the effect of the new policy, for the low prices of sugar in the West Indies during the past year have caused the increase of value to be altogether disproportionate to the increase of amount.

What do the West India merchants of Halifax, and ship owners of Nova Scotia, whose vessels carry this freight, the fishermen whose fish can be bought at fair prices to pay in the West Indies for this sugar, the sailors who man the vessels, the laborers who handle the freight, and the thousands of others to whom this new stream of life will reach; what do these all say to the above figures?

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On the 14th inst., an excursion train from Philadelphia for Atlantic City, carrying 300 passengers, collided with an approaching freight train near Clementon. Nine cars of the train were considerably damaged. The conductor, two brakemen, a deaf mute boy, and the news agent, standing upon the platform were killed. The passengers in the cars were not injured, except two slightly hurt.

A Colossal Fraud.

The Revenue Cheated out of $300,000.

A Systematic Traffic in Liquor Carried on for Years in a Bonded Vinegar Factory.

(From the Mail.)

A considerable amount of excitement and speculation was created last winter in Hamilton on the seizure by the Government of the vinegar factory of Lewis D. Birely, who was suspected of having systematically violated the provisions of the Inland Revenue Act, and of having defrauded the revenue of large sums of money. Owing to the escape of the principal and his accomplices, the facts of the case were never fully made public, and as general curiosity has been excited as to the secret method adopted by Birely of cheating the Government, the particulars of the whole matter are herewith published.

The factory was founded and built on James street by the late Norris F. Birely, who carried on the business of manufacturer of methylated spirits and vinegar for several years up to September, 1878, when he was burned to death in the fire at Reid's warehouse. It was often suspected that he carried on an illegal business, attention having been directed to his transactions by the fact that he undersold the Toronto manufacturers in the same line. No disclosures, however, occurred during his lifetime, and it is supposed that by sharing his profits with his employees and bribing the excise officer, he contrived to escape detection. After his death the vinegar factory was conducted by his brother, Lewis D. Birely, who continued the business up to the date of the seizure by the Government. It was then stated that under his management an extensive traffic in spirits had been carried on, and that the revenue had been defrauded on a gigantic scale. The accusation led to the prosecution of Birely and his brother-in-law, Brown, and also of Stewart, the excise officer, and McKinnon, the foreman in the factory. McKinnon saved himself by turning Queen's evidence, but Birely and Brown left for the United States before they could be arrested. The excise officer Stewart was taken into custody and brought before the Police Magistrate, but on the case being remanded, he was allowed to go out on bail to the amount of $3,000. It is needless to say he was never heard of again, and before leaving the city he provided for the payment of his bondsmen to the amount of the penalty. The Government then confiscated the stock and plant of the factory, and offered them for sale. Two offers were made, one of $2,800 by R. R. Waddell, the attorney and confidential adviser of N. F. Birely, and another of $4,300 by a Mr. Sutherland. The highest tender was accepted, although, it is said, great efforts were made to induce the Government to sell to Waddell, and to receive a fine and allow Birely and Brown to escape criminal punishment.

True bills were found against both Birely and Brown at the last Sessions, and Birely's sureties on the bond to the Government were compelled to pay the penalty on the bond. It is supposed that the late N. F. Birely told his secret method of making money to some of his confidential friends and relatives, and it is therefore not surprising that the necessary capital and men were forthcoming to continue so lucrative a business. It is stated that strong efforts will be made to influence the Government to consent to a *nolle prosequi* being entered in Birely and Brown's cases, but as the community have no sympathy with any of the parties implicated, it is extremely improbable that they will be allowed to return to the country unpunished.

The factory, which was a bonded one, consisted of two flats, in the upper of which the manufacture of methylated spirits and vinegar was conducted. In the lower flat was situated the shipping office. The whole was in charge of Excise Officer Stewart, whose duty it was at night to lock up the mixing-room on the upper floor, and to test the contents of barrels before they were shipped. The hoist used to convey the spirits to the mixing room was also locked before the officer left the premises. The plan adopted by the confederates was to hoist to the mixing room ten barrels of spirits during the day for the ostensible purpose of mixing with wood naphtha to convert it into methylated spirits. They then subsequently let down five barrels of methylated spirits, and placed them in the shipping office. As soon as the officer had left the factory at evening, they drew up the five barrels of methylated spirits through a secret trap they had cut in the ceiling, and poured the contents into the mixing tub. Five barrels of the pure spirits were then transferred into five barrels labelled methylated spirits, which were then lowered into the shipping office. On the return of the officer in the morning, he found the barrels of methylated spirits in the shipping office apparently as he had left them, and allowed them to be carted away on payment of the duty on methylated spirits. In the contingency of the officer Stewart testing the contents of the barrels before they were shipped, he was allowed a consideration of $56 a week in addition to his salary of $700 a year. The operation was repeated every day, and on the average thirty barrels of pure spirits were disposed of in this way every week. The duty on the spirits being $1.65 a gallon, and on methylated spirits only 22 cents a gallon, it will easily be seen that the Government lost $1.43 in every gallon, $42.90 a barrel, $214.50 a day, $1,287 a week; and if, as is suspected, these frauds have been carried on for five or six years, the revenue has been cheated of some hundreds of thousands of dollars. In order to make things look square on the visit of the Inspector, the books were balanced by means of entries of fictitious sales of methylated spirits and vinegar. Notwithstanding the protection afforded by the complicity of the excise officer Stewart, suspicions were often entertained in regard to the factory, and on one occasion Stewart was withdrawn for three weeks, and Arnold, a repectable but guileless official, sent in his place. The confederates did not take the trouble to attempt to bribe Arnold, but whenever they did not wish to be watched too closely, they thrust into his hands a copy of the *Globe,* which had such a soporific effect upon that officer, that in a few minutes he became oblivious to everything that was occurring around him. Immense quantities of spirits were obtained from Messrs. Gooderham & Worts, and it is said that R. R. Waddell's name is in Birely's bond to that firm for $4,000, which is held for an indebtedness of over that amount now due. It is believed that, in addition to Brown, McKinnon & Stewart, the carter who delivered the spirits was also a paid accomplice. The crash, however, came at last, and McKinnon betrayed his accomplices. It seems that they had got so reckless and confident of escaping detection that on some occasions they shipped spirits to other parties without going through the formality of conveying it to the mixing room, and entered it in their books as having been manufactured by them. The fraud would not, of course, have been possible but for the connivance of Stewart, as if he had tested the barrels, he would at once have detected the difference between pure and methylated spirits.

The Tomb of Jonah and Babel.

Mr. Hormuzd Rassam has returned to England, having completed the work of his second Assyrian expedition. He brings with him a rich collection of objects which have been acquired during the year. The results of the last journey are of a more varied character than those of any expedition which has taken place since the early explorations conducted by Sir A. H. Layard. Commencing operations on the mounds of Nineveh, Mr. Rassam succeeded in exploring a site which was regarded as forbidden ground. This was the mound of Nebby Yunus, the supposed tomb of the prophet Jonah. In this mound he discovered remains of places erected by Esarhaddon and Sennacherib. His labors on the mounds of Nineveh have resulted in the discovery of a large number of inscriptions, many of extreme interest. Passing southward, he visited Nimroud, where he continued his labors in the Temple of Venus. This building, which he discovered in his former expedition, was now thoroughly examined, and found to be a large open temple containing shrines of several deities. There were also found a number of seats arranged in parallel rows, forming a centre aisle from the chief altar. The plan now recovered seem to favor the idea of its having been a species of forum where religious and other councils were held. The explorations in Assyria have discovered many valuable monuments. Mr. Rassam extended his operations into fields untouched since the time of Sir A. H. Layard's expedition, and he was able to carry out a series of explorations on the mounds of ancient Babylon. Here his discoveries have been most brilliant. In a mound hitherto untouched he discovered a palace of Nebuchadnezzar's with rich enameled columns, beams of Indian wood, and every indication of having been a most splendid edifice. His excavations in the mound of the Birs Nimroud, the site of the supposed Tower of Babel, have proved that the destruction of this great edifice was due not to lightning or hostile attack, but to a volcanic eruption, which had torn and shattered the edifice.

VICE REGAL MOVEMENTS.—There is no truth in the rumor that the Princess will visit England in October next. It is understood that Her Royal Highness has invited a number of English friends to spend the winter at Rideau Hall, and arrangements are being made for their entertainment.

EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A severe thunder storm yesterday damaged the crops in the Midland counties.

The House of Lords last night adopted the amendments to the Irish University bill as passed by the Commons; making provisions for fellowship, scholarship and other ordinary endowments similar to those in the London University.

The House of Commons last night finally passed the bill enabling banks of unlimited liability to become banks of limited liability, and authorizing such banks to increase the nominal value of their shares.

It is reported that Stanley, the African explorer, arrived at Sierra Leone on the 24th of July, and started for the River Congo.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A conference of delegates representing 250,000 miners, was held in Manchester yesterday, and it was suggested there was an opening for miners in the United States, as during the recent depression in mining industry in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, many sought other employments. A resolution was unanimously passed, favoring emigration to the United States.

VIENNA, Aug. 14.—The new Austrian Cabinet is completed, and the several additional posts fall to the Liberals. The Ministry comprises representatives of all parties.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A Durban despatch of July 29th reports that the Zulus generally acquiesce in the deposition of Cetewayo.

FORT DURNFORD, July 22.—Cetewayo made another effort to-day to ascertain whether his liberty would be granted him if he submitted. He said he had been completely deserted.

A Capetown despatch of July 29th reports that Cetewayo has sent word that he wishes to surrender but fears being killed. A reply was returned promising him safety and good treatment.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—In some quarters, it is believed a political crisis is imminent in Turkey, owing to the growing popular discontent with the mismanagement of the affairs of the empire.

VIENNA, Aug. 15.—No question of foreign or domestic policy has determined Andrassy's resignation; he is actuated solely by a desire for repose.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—At a conference of miners at Manchester yesterday, it was resolved to establish a national emigration fund association. The conference decided it would at present be inexpedient to press for a general increase of wages.

The correspondence of the *Generale Russe*, which is supposed to be directly connected with the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, states that Germany has abandoned the [illegible]

THE QUEBEC RIOT.

A TRAIN WRECKED—SEVERE INJURY TO A CLERGYMAN—INCIDENTS OF YESTERDAY—OPINIONS OF THE PRESS—WHO IS TO BLAME?—GREAT EXCITEMENT—THE TROUBLE SUPPOSED TO BE OVER—THE CITY QUIET.

(Special Despatch to the Star.)

QUEBEC, August 16.—The express train on the Q., M., & O. & O. Railway, which arrived here at 10:45, p. m., was stoned from the moment it entered St. Sauveur until reaching a point between Bridge Street and the Palais Station. A priest in the first class car received a bad cut on his forehead from a large stone thrown through the window, and one of the second class passengers was also very badly injured on the head. There was quite a panic on board. The windows of the cars were badly smashed.

QUIET RESTORED.

10.30 a. m.—At this time the city is quiet; nevertheless, there are traces of very great excitement, people being congregated in all quarters, uncertain as to the future. The newspaper offices are thronged with people, anxious to get hold of the latest particulars, and from one to another the question is continually passed of,

WHAT WILL BE NEXT?

The authorities themselves are not satisfied that the trouble is over, looking upon the present silence as ominous. Universal condemnation is passed upon Mayor Chambers for his apathy, inactivity and inattention to the requirements of the city, of which he was warned in ample time. The civic authorities are

MORE OR LESS BLAMED

on account of the parsimoniousness which influenced their action at this time, as well as previously, in the matter of calling out the troops, whose pay they wished to avoid taking out of the civic exchequer, and consequently desired that the Provincial Government should take the matter in hand, to which course it had been the intention to force them.

THE MILITARY BEING OUT

for fear of them kept the rioters within bounds during the night, though there were occasional fights and acts of spoliation in the way of raids on houses and small shops. The police report scarcely any trouble, though pistol shots were heard now and then and a good many men were about in the streets. A mass meeting of Union Cannadienne men was held last night in Jacques Cartier, but beyond noisy declamation and threats, nothing further was done.

EVERY PRECAUTION

is to be made by the authorities for to-day. [illegible]

List of New Advertisements.

Voters' List, 1879.—Thomas Graham.
Voters' List, 1879.—E. Hollingsworth.
Farm For Sale or To Let.—P. M. White.
E.H. Agricultural Society.—J. W. Sills.
New Fall Goods.—Glasgow Warehouse.
Who Wants a Farm.

The Intelligencer

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, AUG. 14.

The City's Water Supply.

In nearly every respect the absolute necessities of our city are as well provided for as those of the generality of places of similar size, except with regard to the supply of water both for domestic and for fire purposes. Whilst a sufficiency of water for domestic use is supplied by wells and from a few springs in the greater part of the city, yet the low-lying portions of Foster and Samson Wards, a part of Bleecker Ward, and also parts of Coleman and Murney Wards, are totally unsupplied during the dry season, and a great deal of inconvenience—in fact not a little suffering—is annually occasioned to the residents of those portions of the city by reason of this want of the essential element.

Various plans have been suggested for supplying the city with water, chief amongst which were the drawing of a supply from the river or the bay by the Holly system and the subsequent filtration of the water so obtained, and the plan proposed by Professor Bell of procuring the supply from the Oak Hill pond, or Somerset Lake, as it is variously named. The latter plan appears to us to be decidedly preferable, as the waters of the river and bay contain organic impurities which can scarcely be got rid of, and that of the Oak Hill pond has been shown to be almost chemically pure. The difficulty which lies in the way, [illegible]

Sir John A. Macdonald.

After having passed unscathed through a fiery torrent of abuse which would have destroyed almost any other public man, the great leader of the Conservative party has had conferred upon him a higher honor than has ever before been awarded a Colonial statesman, in being sworn a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council. In the face of such a recognition of his worth and of his services to his country, the detractors of the Premier must blush, if [illegible]

"It will be noticed that most of the articles which are higher than before the war are farm products, and this increase is beneficial to the farmers. Beans, beef, chickens, potatoes, and some other articles of farm produce are higher than before the war, while most articles of manufacture, pork, corn, sugar, prints, and sheetings are lower than before the war. Butter, hay, and flour are about the same. On the whole, a family can probably purchase the necessaries of life at least as cheaply as before the war, while wages are generally higher than they were then. The expenses of many families are greater than before the war, because flush times led all of us into new purchases. More and better clothing is bought, many and more frequent changes in obedience to the dictates of fashion are made. [illegible]

Benefits of the National Policy.

The beneficial effects of the legislation which, under the happy designation "National Policy," has given control of the home market to Canadian manufacturers, and has otherwise benefitted all the industries of the country, are becoming more marked daily. True, there has been no wonderful corp of mushroom industries springing up in a night—no rush of greedy money hunters into manufacturing in order to fleece the public and make rapid fortunes, as the Grit newspapers pro- [illegible]

Weights and Measures.

The extent of the saving effected annually by the present Government in the administration of the Weights and Measures Act, is thus concisely stated by the *Mail*:—"Here is the Weights and Measures case in a nutshell: The Weights and Measures report for 1878, pp. 31-3, shows that there were 42 deputy-inspectors in Ontario, whose salaries amounted to $23,425. Under the new arrangement, there are six inspectors with a salary of $1,200 each, and 20 assistant-inspectors each with a salary of $500; [illegible]

"ty has come after the protectionist Government came into power, for now our opponents cannot deny that what they held up as a panacea for all the evils that existed during our reign has only deepened the blot upon our commercial history." The man who could coolly and deliberately give utterance to such atrocious sentiments—who could rejoice over the belief that the country had suffered, as a means of proving his political course correct—is a traitor at heart, and the people must rejoice that he has been ejected from office as one of the [illegible]

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

CATTLE SHIPMENT.—Since the first of August, 1,560 head of cattle and 7,508 sheep have been shipped from Montreal to Great Britain.

THE LUMBER BUSINESS.—Lumbermen in Ottawa report considerable sales of late, and express increased confidence in the trade in the future.

THE DOMINION MINISTERS.—The Ottawa *Citizen* announces that the Hon. Messrs. Tilley and Tupper will not return to Canada till the middle of September.

A GREAT HARVEST.—Alex. Begg, who has just returned to Ottawa from an extensive tour through the free grant districts, reports a good harvest, settlers prosperous and contented.

DOMINION MINISTERS.—Sir Leonard Tilley and Sir Charles Tupper leave England by the *Circassian*, which sails on the 21st August. Sir John A. Macdonald will remain in England four weeks longer.

LIBEL.—M. P. Ryan, M.P., Montreal, has entered an action for libel against the Hamilton *Times* and Ottawa *Free Press* for accusing him of taking a part in a Government contract and of having failed dishonorably in business.

MANUFACTURING OUTRAGES.—The *Globe's* Ottawa correspondent calls the dismissal of Jas. McFarlane, formerly Inspector of Weights and Measures at St. John, N. B., and by this professional truth-stretcher himself said to be a partizan of Mr. Tilley's, an outrage. The poor fellow must be hard up for material.

RESULTS OF THE TARIFF.—The New York *Indicator* says:—"The new protective tariff seems to be working well in Canada. The customs revenue returns show a balance of $667,408.06 in favor of the first six months of 1879 compared with the corresponding period last year."

DAIRY PRODUCE EXPORTS.—The shipments of dairy produce from Montreal to Great Britain for the present week amount to 14,069 boxes of cheese and 3,318 packages of butter, as compared with last week's shipment of 14,529 boxes of cheese and 2,819 packages of butter.

ANOTHER INCREASE.—The Grand Trunk Railway traffic returns for the week ending 9th August show an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year. The figures show an increase in freight earnings of $18,149 and a loss of $3,275 on passengers, mails and express freight, a net increase of $14,874.

RESIGNED.—Mr. Angus, Manager of the Bank of Montreal, has resigned his position, having accepted the management of [illegible]

EAST HASTINGS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

WILL hold their Annual Show at

THRASHER'S CORNERS,

ON

Wednesday, October 15th.

JOHN W. SILLS,
Sec'y.
28w2t

Farm For Sale or To Let.

EAST-HALF lot 12, Front Sidney, 140 acres, 130 cleared and in a good state of cultivation. Good orchard, good dwellings, a never failing spring creek, 8 miles off Belleville, 4 off Trenton, and in the vicinity of a good school and the Front Sidney Cheese Factory.

For further particulars apply to

P. M. WHITE,
near the premises.

August 20, 1879. 28wtf

Voters' List, 1879.

Municipality of the Township of Tyendinaga, County of Hastings.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in the third and fourth sections of the "Voters' List Act," the copies required by said section to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections, and that the said List was first posted up at my office at Tyendinaga, on the 14th day of August, 1879, and remains there for inspection.

Electors are called upon to examine the said List, and if any omissions or any other errors are found therein to take immediate proceedings to have the said errors corrected according to law.

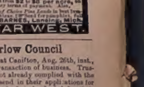
E. HOLLINGSWORTH,
Clerk of the said Municipality.
Dated this 15th day of Augst, 1879. 1t

Voters' List, 1879.

Municipality of the Township of Hungerford, County of Hastings.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in the third and fourth sections of the "Voters' List Act" the copies required by such [illegible]

WHO WANTS A FARM [illegible]



GRAND THROUGH EXCURSION

FROM BELLEVILLE TO

THOUSAND ISLAND PARK

and

Central St. Lawrence Camp Ground, near Brockville.

STEAMER "HASTINGS"

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

GRIST AND FLOURING MILL FOR SALE.

Card of Thanks.

NOTICE.

CAUTION!

NOTICE.

Strayed or Stolen

The American Dairyman

Special Notices.

Prescription Free

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & Co., 78 Nassau St., New York.

HOUSEHOLD TROUBLES ENDED. [illegible] **N. H. Downs' Balsamic Elixir.** She says the children take it without any difficulty, and she would not be without a bottle in the house. **N. H. Downs' Elixir** is for sale everywhere.

PROVE ALL THINGS AND HOLD FAST TO THAT WHICH IS GOOD. **Baxter's Mandrake Bitters** have gained an enviable reputation for all disorders of the Liver and Stomach, as the numerous testimonials that we daily are in receipt of will prove. Lose no time in procuring a bottle for 25 cents, a faithful trial will convince the most sceptical that Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Pain under your right Shoulder, Dizziness of the Head, and all such symptoms of a disordered Liver are soon banished by their use.

THE HOUSE OWNER'S FRIEND.—**Arnica and Oil Liniment** has [illegible]

[illegible]

Commercial.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

[illegible]

INGERSOLL CHEESE MARKET.

[illegible]

UTICA CHEESE MARKET.

[illegible]

WOODSTOCK CHEESE MARKET.

[illegible]

LITTLE FALLS CHEESE MARKET.

[illegible]

MONTREAL MARKET.

[illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

[illegible]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

[illegible]

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, AUG. 14.

LOCAL NEWS.

DREDGING.—Mr. Daly's dredge continues to work steadily in Front channel. A large amount of material is being removed.

INCREASE.—The passenger traffic as well as the freight business of the Grand Trunk Railway, shows a substantial increase during the past month.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION.—The Prince Edward Agricultural Society will hold their annual exhibition on Wednesday, 1st of October next.

RECOVERED.—The Rev. Mr. Reynolds, of Selby, who was injured by the effect of a collision here recently, has almost recovered from the effects of his injuries.

TRENTON BRIDGE.—With his usual energy Mr. John Francis, County Surveyor, has pushed on work upon the bridge at Trenton so rapidly that it is now open for travel.

ANNUAL DRILL.—The 15th Battalion [illegible]

[illegible]

REPAIRED.—Engine No. 17, which was damaged on the North Hastings Railway on Friday, has been repaired, and is again at work [illegible]

PASSED.—We are pleased to learn that Mr. J. M. Ashton, [illegible] and Mr. Owen Jones, of Mr. L. H. Henderson's law office, passed their first intermediate examination in Toronto yesterday.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—The Madoc *Review* says:—"Mr. William Johnson, of Belleville, has, we are pleased to see, been appointed Inspector of the Weights and Measures Act for the district of Belleville, comprising the counties of Hastings, Prince Edward, Durham, Northumberland, Peterborough, and Victoria. The appointment will, we are sure, give general satisfaction, as Mr. Johnson is a clever, energetic and thoroughly capable gentleman, and deserved the position as much as any other man of the party."

THE CARRYING TRADE.—The Kingston *News* says:—"Indications point to the fact that the present season will be the best for the carrying trade that has occurred since 1872. One firm alone has some 800,000 bushels of grain on the lake, waiting for a favorable wind to bring it down. The fall trade is expected to be very large, [illegible]

[illegible]

As Others See Us.

The local editors of the Kingston daily newspapers, who accompanied the 'Prentice Boys of that city hither on Tuesday, give interesting accounts of the demonstration, and also devote some space to matters and things in the city. The *News* says:

The *News* representative fell in with Mr. R. Newbery, the genial City Clerk of Belleville, and from that gentleman obtained much information as to the progress of the city. In his company we visited the City Council Chamber, a room which would be a good model for Kingston to adopt. Then we visited the hall of No. 2 Hose Company, which has recently been splendidly fitted up at a cost of $1,600. Everything was of the finest description and reflected great credit on the men of the company. Other places were visited also, all showing great progress on the part of Belleville. Several fine blocks have been put up within the last few years, and Belleville seems to be advancing rapidly in material prosperity.

The *Whig* has the following: Subsequently, and until the time of the steamer's departure, we "did" the city, and compared present appearances with what they were four years ago, when the writer closed a two years' residence in what was then the town of Belleville, since a city, vigorous if youthful, and possessing the elements of progress and stability. Even the brief span of four years have been attended by [illegible]

[illegible]

Police Court.

[illegible]

The Utility of Boot.

[illegible]

Second Class Examination.

[illegible]

TRAIN WRECKING.

DASTARDLY ATTEMPT ON THE NORTH HASTINGS RAILWAY.

Partial Success of the Attempt

During the past few months a number of attempts to wreck trains on the North Hastings Railway have been made in the vicinity of the Sulman [illegible] station, by placing obstructions on the rails, but always without effecting the diabolical purpose of the would-be train wrecker. On the morning of Friday, the 14th inst., shortly before 7 o'clock, some of the section men in passing over the line on a hand car, came upon a quantity of boulders in the locality indicated and removed them from the track, but on the train from Madoc approaching about one hour later, the engineer, James Gray, observed that the track was obstructed near a cutting a short distance from Crookston, and whistled for brakes. Before, however, the speed of the train could be materially checked, the engine struck the obstruction, which proved to be composed of a number of large stones laid on the rails and a tie placed in an upright position in a cattle guard. The shock was severe, but fortunately neither the engine nor any of the cars was thrown from the metals, though the former was found on examination to be materially damaged, the water pipes having suffered the most. Still, after the track had been cleared the train was [illegible]

[illegible]

Barrie Regatta.

[illegible]

No Such Word as Fail.

[illegible]

Laugh and Grow Fat

[illegible]

Fat People easily "Sunstruck."

Fat people are not only liable to sudden death from heart disease, apoplexy, etc., but statistics show that they are more liable than others to sunstroke and all ailments arising from extreme heat. An extensive experience in the treatment of corpulence has resulted in the introduction of Allan's Anti-Fat, a safe, certain and speedy remedy for the cure of this terrible condition. Its use insures a reduction of from two to five pounds per week. If corpulent people who are exposed to the rays of the sun value life, and a comfortable existence, let them use Allan's Anti-Fat. Sold by druggists.

Cape Trinity.

In the Saguenay River, is one of the boldest promontories which skirt its banks. The excursion thereto is worth a long journey. Comfortably seated on a good steamer, as one passes between the jutting hills he realizes how wonderful are the works of the Great Architect. From its entrance to its extremity there is a succession of startling cliffs and romantic landscapes. The Village of Tadousac, with its neat cottages and well cultivated fields, comes as an oasis. It is remarkable even among American rivers for its wild and picturesque scenery. Interrupted at the upper part by cataracts, it is navigable for some sixty miles from the St. Lawrence, and bears on its bosom the deal and lumber which come from the settlements. Among the workmen who fell the timber, diseases will show themselves and physicians are scarce. [illegible]

[illegible]

Ask Yourself these Questions.

[illegible]

Throw Physic to the Dogs.

[illegible]

That Silver Dollar.

[illegible]

News Condensed.

[illegible]

WEST BELLEVILLE GRAIN ELEVATOR.

Capacity, 60,000 Bushels.

BRENNAN & VANDERVOORT, Proprietors.

[illegible]

THE TEA POT.

[illegible]

W. H. WALKER.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

[illegible]

STRAYED.

[illegible]

ANDREW HALL.

Aug. 5th, 1879.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.

A WONDERFUL REMEDY

[illegible] For Lame Back, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Stubborn and Neglected Colds and Coughs, Diseased Kidneys, Whooping Cough, affections of the heart, and all ills for which porous plasters are used, it is simply the best known remedy. Ask for Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster and take no other. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cts. [illegible] A J [illegible], 21 Platt Street, New York.

NEW FALL GOODS

WE have received this week our first importation of **New Fall Goods**, including

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, PRINTS

AND

Cotton Goods,

all of which we are offering at very low prices.

FOR BARGAINS,

Call and inspect our new Goods, the cheapest in the City.

Foster & Reid,

IMPORTERS.

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE.

COMMENCING on Wednesday the 16th July, we will offer for sale the Remnants of Summer Stock at greatly reduced prices, consisting of

Cottons,
Linens,
Dress Goods,
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Shirtings,
&c., &c.

Geo. Ritchie & Co.

July 14, 1879.

VALUABLE RESIDENCES AND GROUNDS FOR SALE IN WEST BELLEVILLE.

THERE will be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION

at the office of Ralph Purdy, Auctioneer, Bridge Street, City of Belleville, on

SATURDAY, 23RD DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, the following property, namely:

PARCEL I.

A family residence with grounds attached being lot number 4 on the south side of Lewis Street, in West Belleville, adjoining the residence of James Ross, Esq., License Inspector, West Belleville. The premises comprise about half an acre of land, and on them are erected a good rough cast house 16 x 24, with kitchen [illegible] 14 x 24, and barn 18 feet square, with outhouses complete. There are also a handsome lawn, a number of fine grown locust and maple trees, excellent orchard, good well and cistern, &c.

PARCEL II.

Also at the same time, on very reasonable terms, lot 17, corner Pine and Centre Streets, and lot 16, south side of Pine Street, in the Grove, near the residence of L. H. Henderson, Esq., nearly half an acre of land, good rough cast house, &c., also a stone foundation and cellar for a large house on the premises.

The above premises will be sold at a bargain. Title indisputable. Possession given at once.

For further particulars apply to

BELL & BELL,
Vendors Solicitors.

Dated this 30th July, 1879.

VINEGAR!

VINEGAR!

ROSS & DAVIES

HAVE in stock and offer for sale:

English Malt Vinegar,
Crystal Pickling do.
White Wine do.
Cider do.

R. & D. have also in stock—

Ginger Ale,
Seltzer Water,
Soda Water,
Lager Beer, in Kegs,
Bottled Ale,
In Quarts and Pints (very fine).

ALSO,

Sugar Cured Hams,
Breakfast Bacon.
Dried Beef.

The celebrated Electric Soap also for sale.

ROSS & DAVIES,

FAMILY GROCERS, &c.,

Corner Front and Bridge Sts.

Belleville, May 30, 1879.

GRAND DOMINION EXHIBITION

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Agricultural and Art Association

OF ONTARIO

TO BE HELD AT OTTAWA

ON THE

22nd to 27th September, 1879.
500 Dominion Medals and $18,000 Offered in Premiums.

ENTRIES must be made with the Secretary at Toronto, on or before the undermentioned dates, viz:

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Agricultural Implements, on or before Saturday, August 22nd.

Grain, Field Roots, and other Farm Products, Machinery and Manufactures generally, on or before Saturday, August 30th.

Horticultural Products, Ladies Work Fine Arts, etc., on or before Saturday, September 6th.

Prize Lists and blank Forms for making the entries upon, can be obtained of the Secretaries of all Agricultural and Horticultural Societies and Mechanics Institutes throughout the Province.

JOHN R. CRAIG,
Sec. Agricultural and Art Association,
Toronto.

Aug. 4, 1879.

U. E. THOMPSON,

TOWN PASSENGER AGENT G. T. R.

Bridge street

Or at the Grand Trunk Depot

[illegible]

Agent G. T. R.

Belleville, March 8, 1879.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE East half of Lot 18 in the 1st Con., Township of Huntingdon, containing 100 acres, [illegible]

WM. [illegible]

Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1878.

Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned offer for sale part lot 20, 1st con. Rawdon, 88 acres. There is on the premises a good frame dwelling, barn and outbuildings. Fifty acres is under cultivation, the balance wood. There are two young orchards and good water on the premises. Apply to

PRESTON CUMMINGS & SON,
on the premises.

Rawdon, July 8, 1879.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that beautiful farm north half lot No. 23 in the 2nd Concession of Rawdon, comprising 100 acres, more or less, 80 acres in good condition with good barns and sheds, a good drive house now occupied as a dwelling, a good well handy, a creek running through the barnyard, two never failing springs, also a good cedar swamp, a large sugar bush, a good school well fenced and in good order, [illegible] Post Office next door. The Grand Junction Railway crosses a corner of the farm and a station only one mile from the premises. School House and churches convenient. For further particulars apply on the premises of

J. E. WILLIAMS.

Rawdon, June 26, 1879.

FRUIT JARS.

WE have now on hand a complete assortment of Glass and Stone FRUIT JARS.

At lowest Possible Prices.

We keep the best pattern of Glass Jars in the market, viz.: The well-known "[illegible]" or "Mason Improved," of good material and workmanship and warranted perfectly air-tight.

We are also very particular about the quality of our Stoneware Jars and can guarantee that every jar sold by us is made of the best imported clay, well glazed and with good cork.

F. H. ROUS & Co.

Belleville, June 26, 1879.

For Sale or To Let.

THE undersigned offers for sale or to let a house and lot at Haydon's Corners, in connection with which there is a harness shop. There is a small barn and good water on the premises. A garden and pasture lot will be let or sold with the premises. Apply

WM. McMASTER,
Sidney,
Belleville P. O.

For Service,

A THOROUGHBRED Berkshire Boar, "Royal Prince," bred from imported stock. Price of service, $1.

Also the Boar "Waverley" (58), sire Lord Hampton (47), Dam, Sallie 17th (76), by Royal Tom, [illegible] Dam, Sallie 12th (55), by England's Glory, G. G. Dam, Sallie 10th (43), by Young England Imp't. Price for service, $2.

JOHN HAGERMAN,
Lot 23, 3rd con. Sidney.

April 15, 1879.

BARBER, BRIGNALL & Co.,

WILL REMOVE

ABOUT the 15th of September, to more convenient and larger premises now being built for them in the

New Robertson Block,

and in the mean time are selling the whole of their large stock of

First Class Dry Goods

At Reduced Prices.

Many lines of Goods which would be damaged by removal have been marked down very low.

Bargains will be Given in all Departments.

BARBER, BRIGNALL & CO.

NEW SASH AND BLIND FACTORY.

THE undersigned, having leased the Sash, Door, and Blind Factory formerly occupied by J. H. N. Reddick, beg to announce that they intend to carry on the business on an enlarged scale having already made extensive alterations in the Factory, and introduced

New & Improved Machinery,

capable of turning out work surpassed by none in this section of the country.

Everything in our line will be constantly kept on hand for sale—including Sash, Doors, Blinds, Door frames, Window frames, Mouldings, Casings, Base, and dressed Lumber of every description.

Band sawing and re-sawing, Planing and Matching, Bannisters, Newel posts, and all kinds of turning, done to order.

All who patronize us may rely on having their work executed promptly, and in a thoroughly workmanlike manner.

N. B. The best Dry Kiln in the City on the premises.

HARRIS & WALTON.

May 14.

MARKET STEAM PLANING FACTORY.

SASH, Blinds, Doors, Dressed Lumber, and Shingles of all kinds, kept on hand.

Planing, Moulding, Sawing, &c., done on the shortest notice.

NORTHCOTT & ALFORD,
PROPRIETORS.

Belleville, Jan. 2, 1879.

HASTINGS LOAN AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

Belleville, Ont., Capital $250,000.

MONEY TO LOAN on Farm or City property at rates as low as any other Company in Ontario, and for periods of from 2 to 20 years.

Instalments made payable at any season of the year to suit borrowers. No delay in obtaining the money beyond the time necessarily employed in the investigation of title.

Special facilities offered to the farming community.

Office—Front Street, between City Hall & Bridge St.

J. P. C. PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE north-half of lot number twelve, in the sixth concession of the Township of Murray, in the County of Northumberland, containing one hundred acres, more or less. [illegible] The farm is a choice one. Immediate possession given. A bargain is offered. Apply to

BELL & BELL,
Barristers, Belleville.

March 2, 1878.

MONEY TO LOAN.

AT low rates. Company and private funds.

ROBERTSON & THOMAS,
Solicitors.

Robertson Block, Belleville.

JUST RECEIVED, ANOTHER LARGE INSTALMENT

Of our Importations for the

FALL TRADE

CONSISTING OF

WINCIES,
SHIRTINGS,
CARPETS,
TABLE LINENS,
FLANNELS,
DRESS GOODS,

MUCH CHEAPER THAN LAST SEASON'S PRICES.

CALL AND SEE THEM,

AT THE

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,

BELLEVILLE.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

We are making up to order those magnificent fine Navy Blue Serge Suits from $10 to $16.

A large assortment of Dress Shirts, Fancy Ties, Silk Squares, and Linen Collars opened out to-day. Very Cheap. Call and see them.

B. McCREADY & SON.

BARTMAN & SINTZEL'S

PRICE LIST FOR

JULY AND AUGUST.

Every Article in Stock Reduced in Price:

Men's Canadian Tweed Suits	$6 38	worth	$7 25
" All Wool	7 00	"	8 50
Men's Extra Fine English Suits	7 50	"	8 75
Men's Worsted Suits	6 50	"	7 25
" English Worsted Suits	9 10	"	10 75
Extra Fine	11 00	"	12 50
Men's Tweed Pants	1 50	"	2 00
" All Wool Working Pants	1 75	"	2 25
Fine Dress Pants	2 00	"	2 50
" French "	2 50	"	3 50
Extra Fine French Patterns	3 25	"	4 50

We have also a large stock of **Summer Clothing** that must be sold out before the 1st September, in order to make room for our Fall stock.

Men's Lustre Coats, [illegible] Men's Linen Coats, [illegible] Men's White Vests, 75c.

Boys' and Youths' Department.

Boys' Tweed Suits, $2 00. Do. Figured Linen Suits, 70c. Do. extra quality, $1 68. Boys' Linen Coats, 50c. Do. Black and Gray Lustre Coats, $1 00. 300 prs. brown duck Overalls at 50c. 250 prs. extra heavy figured at [illegible]

Furnishing Department.

White Dress Shirts, 75c. Do. Linen Fronts, $1.00. Do. 3 ply Fronts, $1.25. 20 doz. Cambric Shirts at $1.25, with Collars attached in the latest patterns. 200 Rubber Coats at 50c.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

BARTMAN & SINTZEL,

THE ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,

[illegible] American Hotel.

S. A. OLIVER,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER OF BOOTS AND SHOES

16 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO.

BELLEVILLE BRANCH,

ROBERTSON'S BLOCK, Front Street.

GOODS SOLD DIRECT TO THE PEOPLE AT WHOLESALE PRICE.

The Only Business in Canada conducted on the same principle.

Over $200,000 worth of Boots and Shoes so supplied last year.

THE great loss annually sustained by Retail Dealers, first led to our establishing of Branch Stores, where we could supply direct to the people for cash, all the goods we could manufacture. Thus giving to the people the goods less the Dealers profit, and saving to ourselves the annual loss. We were the more firmly impressed into this step from the fact that cheap Eastern unreliable goods were being palmed off as our goods. We now sell our own goods, warrant what we sell, use no shoddy or inferior material of any kind,—and can and do supply goods of the best quality 25 per cent. less than they can be bought elsewhere.

Everything Marked in Plain Figures.

ONLY ONE PRICE.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

Our arrangements are now complete in this department, and we can make to measure promptly either Gentlemen's, Ladies' or Children's goods, in the latest styles, at little over half the price usually charged.

Factory & Office. 16 Front St. East, TORONTO.

S. A. OLIVER, ROBERTSON'S BLOCK, Front Street, BELLEVILLE.

BRANCHES: Belleville, Port Hope, Peterboro', Hamilton, St. Catharines, Barrie, Brantford, Chatham.

STRAYED

FROM Thomasburg three weeks ago a large Red Cow, with a piece cut of the lower part of the left ear and a small piece off the right horn. Any information where she may be found will be thankfully received by the subscriber.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
Post Master.

Thomasburg, June 11, 1879.

FOR SALE!

21 ACRES (or more if required) of land with good house and orchard of apples, pears and small fruit, beautifully located on a good road six miles from the City of Belleville. Enquire of E. D. VANDERVOORT, Trinity Medical College, Toronto, or B. H. VANDERVOORT, 4th con. Sidney.

Sidney, Feb. 6, 1878.

Thomas Hanley,

ARCHITECT, Contractor and Practical Mechanic, Plans, Specifications and Details, prepared for all kinds of buildings. Contracts taken and faithfully executed at reasonable rates. Residence near No 2 School, West Belleville.

FOR SALE,

BY the undersigned, a Theodolite made by Troughton [illegible] A rare opportunity for any young man wishing to go into the business. For particulars apply to

JOHN EMERSON.

Roslin, May, 1879.

Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale West part of Lot 21, [illegible] Sidney, 107 acres, 90 acres of which are cleared and under crop. A good dwelling house and two barns on the premises, and a large orchard of all kinds of fruit. The farm is well watered. Apply to

F. A. SPALFORD,
on the premises,
or at Belleville P. O.

Sidney, June 5, 1879.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale Lot 17, 9th con. Thurlow, 125 acres, near a Church and School house. The farm is under a good state of cultivation, with 200 bearing apple trees. The premises also [illegible] A cheese factory in the vicinity. The Stock would be sold with the premises, if desired. Terms easy. Apply to

JOSEPH HAZLETT,
on the premises, or [illegible] P. O.

Thurlow, June 21st, 1879.

AGENTS, READ THIS.

We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. [illegible] Samples free. Address SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

$9 A DAY [illegible]

BIG PAY [illegible]

FUN.—ACQUAINTANCE and ESCORT CARDS. Highest thing out. [illegible] Montreal, P. Q.

FINANCIAL.

$10 to $1000 [illegible] Wall Street [illegible] 17 Wall St., New York.

For Sale or Exchange for a Farm,

THAT valuable city property situated in Belleville, now known as the Morton Terrace, in West Belleville, consisting of six new brick tenements, all in good repair, and well rented. Terms easy.

Apply to

DENMARK & NORTHRUP,
Barristers,
Belleville.

Feb. 10, 1879.

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING the north east fifty acres of lot No. 27, in the 2nd concession of Thurlow. For further particulars apply to

N. W. LAZIER,
3rd con. Thurlow,
Post Office, Belleville.

April 9, 1879.

MONEY TO LOAN

At Low rates. Interest, [illegible]

FROM $100 to $5,000

P. M. NULTY,
Barrister, &c.

Belleville, 4th Dec., 1874.

Valuable Improved Farm for Sale,

IN the Township of Sophiasburg, County of Prince Edward, containing about 270 acres, situated one mile west of Northport. On the farm are three dwelling houses, four barns, one drive house, [illegible] all in good state of repair. [illegible] For full particulars apply to

SAMUEL J. BARKER,
Northport P. O.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE East half of Lot No. 4, 5th Con. of [illegible] good young orchard bearing fruit.

For particulars apply to

[illegible] MACKAY,
On the premises.

Belleville, May 22, 1879.

WANTED,

50,000 LBS. WOOL

[illegible]

WOOLLEN MILLS.

[illegible]

[illegible] EATON.

Belleville, May 27, 1879.

Days that are Dead.

[illegible]

Full thick is the way that I tread ... vanishing track ... those ... days that are dead.

[illegible]

Then the sound of ...
In the lonely broad ...
While I stand at the end of ...

[illegible]

Farm and Household.

Family Cheese Making.

There is ... pleasure or profit in making butter ... hot weather, unless one has ... of ice or cold spring ... [illegible] When I was sixteen years ... my father started a small cheese dairy ... several years we made cheese from ... ten or twenty cows ... had entire charge ... and I think I can describe the method of cheese making so that any one could, with little experience ... rennet, and if you can buy the extract it is the best, as it is sweet and of uniform strength and comes with directions for using, but if you cannot get that, take a good sweet rennet and steep it in brine for two days, giving it frequent rubbings so as to extract the strength. Strain your night's milk and set where it will keep cool and sweet ... it in the morning and put it in the cheese tub which must be large enough to hold a night's and morning's milk. Heat the morning's ... [illegible] ... which ... be thoroughly stirred in, and in sufficient quantity to make the cheese "come" in from twelve to fifteen minutes. When the curd has become hard, like good ... each way ... this can be done with a simple strip of tin, or even a wooden knife with a very thin blade. As soon as it begins to settle and the whey ... it should be gently lifted and stirred ... [illegible] ... Then it should be dipped into the cheese basket, a box with ... sides and perforated bottom ... the process called, by the dairymen, "ripening." It should be kept in ... temperature as possible ... will have a ... appearance when separated with the ... will be well ... be salted, and ... made fine. It may ... in a wooden ... and ... one ... and a half ... [illegible] ... three hours ... If the curd ... day will not make a cheese ... can be thoroughly ... the next day ... This may be done by ... [illegible] ... screw, and ... under strong pressure for about twenty-four hours. The cheeses when pressed should have a ... around them ... they will ... settle and ... it, but should be first thoroughly rubbed with lard and until cured, ... turned and greased ... They should be kept in a ... from mice and will be fit for the table in about four weeks ... [illegible]

Stable Manure the Stand By.

The constantly increasing use of commercial fertilizers ... [illegible] ... Until properly ... good farmer knows ... [illegible] ... latery ... our notice we are treated to several assertions as to the bad effect of stable ... crops ... [illegible] ... and it is suggested that the decaying animal matter ... disease in animals that feed ... with its aid. Farmers ... [illegible]

Strawberry Plants for Next Year's Crop.

[illegible]

—The ... between ... and the ... of the Athens ... is becoming ... [illegible]

Great Riot Between Ship Laborers in Quebec.

Two Men Killed and Two Drowned.—A War of Races.—A Pitched Battle.

THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE—STORY BACKED.

... Ship Laborers' Benevolent Association ... thirty five hundred strong, paraded to ... The new Association ... price of labor, and promises are made that ... and holders, $2.50 ... day ... $1.50. These rates give ... to employers of labor, and many merchants believe that ... the Union Canadienne the old ... $4 a day station, which continues ... for unskilled labor in ... the times, will be effected ...

At a quarter past eleven the Union Canadienne was attacked by members of the Ship Laborers Society at Diamond Harbor; fire arms and stones were used freely ... men were injured. The fight is still going on, and shows no signs of abating.

THE SCENE OF BATTLE—THE MILITARY CALLED OUT.

Cul de Sac street is covered with loose stones and bricks, the windows in Market Hall are shattered, and others in that neighborhood. The military have been called out. Four cannon were placed across Champlain street, ... which were men armed with Martin & Smith breech loaders.

ABATING A RETREAT.

[illegible]

[illegible] ... Two men were killed ... to be serious ... The Irish ... large ... ly reinforced and armed with guns, revolvers and cannon, this afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS STOPPED.

[illegible]

LATER.

... a meeting of French Canadians was held in the Jacques Cartier Market Hall ... [illegible] ... prolonged by the rushing through them of the mob, firing shots from their weapons, and howling most discordantly. Your informant did not hear if any one was hurt by their running ... The Volunteers are to be turned out, and likely work may be expected before morning.

The utmost excitement still reigns here ... A large meeting has been held at St. Roch's, but what transpired has not yet been made public ... [illegible]

Mr. D. W. Campbell is acting magistrate for the night ... The Mayor declined to act ... [illegible]

The conduct of Mayor Chambers excited great disgust. He is looked upon as merely repeating his vacillating conduct of last year.

Major Montizambert has had guns placed in position in the embrasures overlooking Champlain street.

The Situation in Quebec.

A crisis is evidently approaching in Quebec politics. The Montreal *Evening Post* ... marks the approach of what looks like another crisis in affairs provincial. The conservatives are evidently straining every nerve to defeat the Joly Government on a vital issue, and if up to this they have failed they have so nearly succeeded as to give them hopes for better fortune in the near future. The defection of Mr. Shehyn from the Ministerialists surprised nobody, but although it was expected the vote must have been vexatious to the party. The state of politics is now a singular one. The Liberals have thirty ... if Mr. Murphy be unseated, which is probable, only twenty-nine and the Conservatives twenty-eight. It is strongly suspected, however, that the Liberal convictions of Mr. Racicot are not as firm as the Rock of Cashel, and that he may be induced to throw the Conservatives ... after all ... the railroad and other questions. If this be so, the order of things will be reversed, and it is the Conservatives who ... the majority of one, thus ... the Government to resign after one of the ... Parliamentary struggles on record. One thing very certain is that it ... the present anomalous state of affairs can continue much longer.

Robbing the Sultan of Morocco.

One of the richest storehouses of rarities in the world is the famous treasury of the Sultan of Morocco at Fez. It was founded in the year 1010 by Edris Ben ..., who was also the founder of the city. During the middle ages Fez, then the capital the ... of Morocco, was one of the most ... and populous Mohammedan ... [illegible] ... A great mass of ... accumulated by the Moors ... in Spain were transported to Fez and are preserved in the Royal Museum ... [illegible] ... The treasure-chamber has always been guarded with jealous care, and travelers who have been admitted to a sight of it assert that there are no less than ... A London journal reports ... [illegible] ... was discovered that some of the chests and closets had been broken open and completely emptied of their precious contents. The arrests which immediately became the ... offering the reward of £8,000 for the discovery of the thief ...—*London Echo.*

Jottings from Manitoba.

Emerson has over 200 voters.

Harvest hands are in demand in Emerson district.

Jas. Coldclough's wharf is being extended at Selkirk.

Morris electoral division has a majority of 119 English votes.

Archdeacon Cowley has returned from a trip on the Saskatchewan.

Geo. Leary harvested oats and barley on his Nelsonville farm, July 18.

Wages on section B average $1.60 per day, with board at $3.50 per week.

A ... has been placed on Pembina River at ... trail crossing.

Geo. A. Burbar came in from Lake Winnipeg to Selkirk in an open boat last year.

Over ... acres were entered at Nelsonville from April 1 to July 31, mostly for homesteads.

Work on the western division of section ... being pushed, 160 men working at ...

Emerson school board has rented Library Hall at $20 a month, the present school house being too small.

J. E. Tetu, immigration agent at Emerson, has been ordered from Ottawa to take charge of the sheds at the depot.

Twenty sacks of flour left unhoused at Emerson steamboat landing, were appropriated one night by some cattle.

W. P. Leslie, customs official at ... gler's Point accompanied Inspector Wolff ... along the southern frontier.

THE BURNED STEAMER.—It appears that ... were ... by the burning of the steamer ... at Chatham; a boy named ..., seven years old, was found ... female passenger, ... Armstrong, is missing, supposed to be drowned.

Dismissal of the Lieut.-Governor

(*From L'Evenement, Aug. 2.*)

The event so ardently desired by the Conservatives, but the possibility of which the Liberals to the very last persisted in doubting, is an accomplished fact. Mr. Joly announced it to the house yesterday evening with an emotion which will be understood and in which the vexation of the ... appointment of ... to the ministry, as at ... was sudden, and produced in Liberal opinion ... which had continued to cherish the same illusions, a veritable shock. It would be ... bad taste to blame the politicians who fostered these illusions, since they have been themselves the first victims of them; but one cannot help thinking that passion strangely blinded them to thus close their eyes to evidence. It will be admitted at all events, that those who prepared the public mind gradually and by transitions tenderly contrived for the fatal issue, and who by so doing provoked more than one impatience, were better inspired than those who considered the expression even of a doubt to be treasonable. In approaching this event, no one will be surprised that we regard it from two standpoints, one personal, the other political, and that we give free course to our private feelings ... them. In Mr. Letellier, stricken in the position which, at the risk of his peace, he had made for himself, we saw at first only the friend and former comrade in arms; and it was in our heart to render to him in that critical moment of his agitated career the testimony which is never refused to the vanquished.

The political role of Mr. Letellier has been and will be much discussed, especially that of the last two years. The vocabulary of abuse has been exhausted over his head, and we must go back to Nero to find a tyrant so roughly used by his victims. There was, of course, a good share of exaggeration in all that. Nevertheless, he was the last to be astonished at it or to distress himself on account of it. Indeed, we would hardly be mistaken in thinking that the very violence of these reproaches was especially agreeable to him, as revealing more than aught else the depth of the wound which he had inflicted on the party which he had always fought and the greatness of the service which he had rendered to the party which he had always loved. Later, when these events shall be far behind us, even the adversaries of Mr. Letellier will be more just, and will not deny him that admiration which is never refused to a man who plays with fortune in a daring game, who risks his life in a duel to the death.

Although it has often been doubted, it was Mr. Letellier alone who planned and executed the coup d'etat, and, at first, he received only marks of disapproval from the Federal Ministers, to whom he thought he had done a signal service. Such enterprises, though in accord with the French temperament, bewilder the methodical English mind, which shows this feeling by a restive mistrust. Besides, Mr. Mackenzie was too sure of carrying the Federal elections to think that he had any need of such help, which seemed to him to bring with it only embarrassment. Nothing, indeed, was more curious to observe than the marked contrast between the wild enthusiasm which welcomed the coup d'etat at Quebec and the icy and discouraging reception which it encountered at Ottawa. But Mr. Letellier, who had lost a dozen elections, was not one to be discouraged by so little. He had acted on his own impulse, and he counted on finally forcing those who blamed him to chant his praises. And, in fact, he had this satisfaction from the period of the elections in the 2nd of May, which seemed to entirely justify his audacious policy. He saw those who were critics at first become his most fervent apologists at last, and even those who dared not defend his act end by saying that such is author would be unworthy of a ... tration. In all this, Mr. Letellier had only consulted his native ardor and temerity, he had only obeyed his habits as a tactician, that need of combination which is the chief characteristic of his mind. He had thought neither of the difficulties of the undertaking nor of the indifference of his friends and even that had only piqued him to pursue his game. He had recalled that, as deputy chief of the Opposition, he had long been held back by the cautious mind of Mr. Dorion, that, as a minister, he had submitted too long to the moderating curb of Mr. Mackenzie, and he thought that, now that he was free and alone responsible, he would act on his own account. Can we judge severely of his act when we remember that when after twenty years of struggles and defeats, he had attained a position the most elevated, and in which he should have enjoyed repose and general consideration, he was willing once more to risk all to accomplish a bold design, the success of which, he believed, would assure the fortune of the Liberal party? Can we judge with rigor that tried Liberal, incorrigible if you will, for whom battle has an irresistible attraction, who plunged into it again immediately after having quitted it, who renounces the boon of rest to taste the emotions of danger, and gives up his reputation as a prey to the fury of parties, and who ends by leaving his crown on the field of battle? Certainly, it was not the deed of commonplace character, and history, whatever be its judgment, will accord Mr. Letellier this homage.

No one has seriously contested the irregularity of the act of Mr. Letellier in dismissing his Ministers. The proceeding is contrary to British established ideas, and has been the subject of formal instructions to Governors commissioned to represent the Crown. Doubtless, the Queen has the abstract right to discharge her Ministers, but if in theory she continues to have this privilege, it is on the condition that she never makes use of it, and she would put it in great peril by exercising it. Even on the hypothesis that she possesses it, it is much better to admit that there is a great difference between the Sovereign and her representatives, and that what the one in extreme cases may be allowed to do, cannot be allowed to the others. But in politics ... many things, provided, of course, that it may be maintained to the end. The coup d'etat of the 2nd of March could only take effect in case the local elections were gained by the Joly Ministry. It could only remain unpunished if the Mackenzie Ministry carried the Federal election. Mr. Letellier won in the first case, he saw the second slip away from him. From that moment he was undone, and his *coup d'etat*, for which success would have exculpated him, was condemned by events.

The contest between the Lieutenant Governor and the Federal Government was an unequal one, and Mr. Letellier had to succumb sooner or later. It could only be a question of time. It was prolonged by the temporizing spirit of Sir John, who, through deference to the Marquis of Lorne, the ... of whose sentiments he respected, did not wish to act with rude precipitation. It was prolonged especially by the fastidiousness of the Governor-General to inaugurate his administration by an act of rigor. Finally, it was prolonged by the consideration which the Imperial authorities desired to show us by studying in all its details a question which, according to established rules, they might have promptly decided. The ... of the whole affair, and that which forms its consoling phase, is the ... respect ... our rights ... It was only after having ... Mr. Letellier that His Excellency consented to comply with the wishes of Parliament and the advice of his Ministers. However great may be the impatience of some, however keen the regrets of others, this is a testimony which all should unite in rendering him, one which gives him one more title to public consideration.

The dismissal of Mr. Letellier and the maintenance in power of the Joly ministry are, it should not be forgotten, two things quite distinct. The retirement of the one does not cause the fall of the other. The new Lieutenant Governor, it cannot be doubted, after the sentence which has just been executed, will confine himself strictly to the role of his constitutional duties, and parliament will be at liberty to support the ministry which has its confidence.

INTERNATIONAL DAIRY FAIR.—A despatch from New York on the 12th says:—"The managers of the international dairy fair today passed resolutions inviting all dairy and agricultural societies and Europe to send exhibits to the fair, which will be opened here on the second and third weeks in December. Efforts will be made to get up a much larger display than last year. Thurber, president of the Board of Managers, sails for Europe to-morrow. It was resolved to request the European vice-presidents of the exhibition to confer with with him in London relative to their exhibits. It is intended to petition Congress to ... foreign exhibits to be landed free. A committee has been appointed to secure that result."

ABSENT MINISTERS.—The Napanee *Standard* says:—"Now that the Opposition press has begun to complain of the absence of three Dominion Ministers, it is proper to remark that a company in Napanee is awaiting the appearance of some Minister in Toronto in order to get a charter of Incorporation which they are anxiously waiting for, having many days ago complied with the law."

CUSTOMS AND THE N. P.—Says the Napanee ...:—"The ... collected at the Port of Napanee during the first week of this month (August) were $499 08, being $17.33 more than was collected for the whole month of August, 1878. This is a remarkable instance of the wonderful improvement the N. P. has given to this place. All the county and town wanted was a fair tariff and to be rid of Sir R. J. C ..."

WITH A SERPENT.

One hot, sultry day, while residing in British Guinea, feeling tired with unsuccessful sport, I threw my fishing lines, and drew the canoe to the river's edge for the purpose of refreshing myself in the water. Having done this, I stretched myself half-dressed upon the benches of the boat, placing my loaded gun at my head ready for a shot if a chance should occur. In this position I fell asleep.

How long I slept I know not, but I was aroused by a strange sensation, as if some animal were licking my foot. In that state of half stupor felt immediately after waking from sleep, I cast my eyes downward and never till my dying day shall I forget the horror which passed through my frame on perceiving the head and neck of a monstrous serpent covering my feet with saliva preparatory, as it immediately flashed upon my mind, to commencing the process of swallowing.

I had faced Death in many shapes on the ocean, on the battle field, but never till that moment had I conceived he could approach me in a guise so terrible. For a moment, and but a moment, I was fascinated, but recollection of the danger soon came to my aid, and I quickly withdrew my foot from the monster, which was still the while glaring upon me with basilisk eyes, and at the same moment grasped my gun, which was lying loaded beside me. The reptile, apparently disturbed by my movement (I conceive it had previously taken me for a dead carcass), drew its head below the level of the canoe. I had just sufficient time to raise myself up, pointing the muzzle of my gun in the direction of the serpent, when its head and neck again appeared, moving backward and forward as if in search of the object it had lost. The muzzle of my gun was within a yard of it; my finger was on the trigger. I fired, and it received the shot in its head.

Rearing up part of its body in the air with a horrible hiss, which made my blood run cold, and by its contortions displaying to my sight great part of its enormous bulk which had hitherto escaped my notice, it seemed ready to throw itself upon me and embrace me in its monstrous coils. Dropping my gun, by a single stroke of the paddles I made the canoe shoot up the stream out of his reach. Just as I was escaping I could perceive that the shot had taken effect, and that the blood was beginning to drop from the serpent's head. But the wound appeared rather to have enraged him than disabled him. Unfortunately all my shot was expended, or I would at a safer distance have given him a second salutation of the same kind. All that I have described took place in a much shorter time than I have taken up in recording it.

As I went up the stream, with all the velocity I could impart to the canoe, I heard the reeds among which the animal was taking refuge, crashing under its weight. I never once thought of the lines that I had left, but hurrying the canoe as fast as it would go through the water, was not long in reaching a landing-place below my friend's house.

Hastily mooring the boat, I jumped ashore and hurried up to the house, and you may be certain lost no time in recounting my almost miraculous escape, and the wound I had inflicted on the animal.

"In that case," said Mr. H., "it cannot escape, and we must immediately go in search of it."

Instantly summoning Cæsar, a black servant, he told him to get the guns ready and bring two of his fellows with him.

"If you choose to assist us in finishing the adventure you have begun," said he, "and to have a second encounter with your novel antagonist, we can show you some of the best and most dangerous sport our country affords. In general it is very dangerous to attack those snakes at close quarters after being wounded, as they become extremely infuriated; and there are not wanting instances in which life has been sacrificed by so doing. But we now take such precautions in approaching them, that it is next to impossible that any accident can happen."

I protested that nothing was further from my intention than staying behind, adding that had not my shot been expended, we should not have parted on such easy terms.

Just as we had finished speaking, Cæsar reappeared, himself armed with a club, one of those who followed him carrying a similar weapon, while the other was armed with a weapon similar to a bill-hook. This, Mr. B. told me, was to clear a road through the reeds, if the animal should have retreated among them; the club being reckoned the best instrument for a close encounter.

We were soon seated in the canoe and gliding down the stream as fast as a couple of pairs of brawny arms could urge us. In a short time we reached the spot where my adventure had happened. The small part of the bank not covered with reeds bore from its sanguine hue, evident proof that the wound the animal had received could not have been slight. Exactly opposite this the reeds were crushed and broken, a sort of passage being formed among them so wide that a man could with little difficulty enter. My friend commanded a halt, to see that the arms were all in proper order. All being right, we listened attentively to hear if there was any noise which might direct us to our enemy. No sound, however, was heard.

One of the negroes entered first, clearing with his bill-hook whatever obstructed our way. He was followed by Mr. H. and myself, with our guns, while Cæsar and his fellow servant brought up the rear. The reeds were, in general, nearly double our height, and, at the same time, pretty close. However, we easily made our way through them, partly assisted by the track which the serpent had evidently made.

We had penetrated, I suppose, about thirty yards, when the fellow who was in advance gave the alarm that we were close upon the animal. Mr. H. ordered him behind and advancing along with me, we saw through the reeds part of the body of the monster, coiled up, and part of it stretched out; but its head was invisible. Disturbed and apparently irritated by our movements, it turned and appeared as though about to assail us.

We had our guns ready, and, just as we had caught a glimpse of its head, fired—both at the same moment. From the obstruction of the reeds, all our shot did not take effect; but what did seemed sufficient, for the animal fell hissing, and rolled itself into a variety of contortions, so that it became very dangerous to approach.

But Cæsar, who seemed to possess a great deal of coolness and audacity, motioning his master and myself not to fire again in the direction of the serpent, forced a way through at one side, and, making a circuit, came in before it and succeeded in hitting it a violent blow which stunned it; and a few repetitions of this gave us the victory. We could now examine the creature in safety.

On measuring the snake we found it to be nearly forty feet in length, and of proportionate thickness. Mr. H. informed me that it was the largest he had seen killed, though he had often seen others under circumstances which convinced him that they must have been of far greater size.

Nicknames of British Regiments.

The brave but luckless Twenty-fourth are known as Howard's Greens, from their grass-green facings and the name of an officer who led them for twenty years in the last century. It is a popular fallacy to imagine that the Twenty-eighth borrow their designation of the Old Braggs from the exhibition of a spirit of boasting or braggadocio. Bragg was their Colonel from 1734 to 1751, whence the soubriquet. They are also known as the Slashers, but wherefore is uncertain. Some authorities believe they got their title from their dash at the passage of the River Brunx, in the American war of independence; others say it arose from a party of the officers having disguised themselves as Indians, and having ... the ears of a magistrate who had refused quarters to the women of the regiment during a trying winter. The Thirty first are denominated the Young Buffs, having been mistaken for the Third at the battle of Dettingen. The whimsical cognomen of the Haver ake Lads is conferred on the Thirty-third, from a habit of the Sergeant Snaps of the corps to entice recruits by displaying an oat cake spitted on their swords. The Thirty fifth used to be termed the Orange Lilies, the Thirty sixth the Saucy Greens; the Thirty eighth the Pump and Tortoise, on account of their sobriety and the slowness of their movements when stationed once at Malta; and the Thirty ninth, Sankey's Horse, from the circumstance of their having been once mounted on mules on a march when commanded by Col. Sankey; they are also called the Green Linnets, from their pea green facings. A punning version of its number, XL, namely, the Excellers, is fixed on the Fortieth. The renowned Forty second retains its designation of the Black Watch, the independent Scotch companies from which it was formed having been so called on account of their dark tartans. The phrase Light Bobs marks out the Forty third, albeit it is claimed by all light infantry soldiers. ... vanity over their distinction as the ... Stubborns, gained in the Peninsula. ... having harangued his brave boys in the ... of Spartan discipline while shot and shell were flying ... It would be hard to discover the Forty seventh under the cognomen of the Cauliflowers and assuredly no friend of the gallant Fiftieth would dream of referring to it either as the Blind or the Dirty Half Hundred. Similar to the Excellers in the mode of origin of their soubriquet are the Kodies, as the Fifty-first are called from the initials of the title King's Own Light Infantry. "Die hard, my men, die hard," cried the heroic Inglis to the Fifty-seventh at Albuera, and since then the gallant West Middlesex is the Die Hards.—*All the Year Round.*

As Seen from Cloudland

The *Star*, describing the late balloon ascension in Montreal, says:

The ... was ... struck ... the ... with what they saw or with some other emotion, that not a word was spoken by any one for some moments. The balloon rose higher than two thousand feet, and the earth looked like a giant work of tapestry, so quiet did everything appear. The ... furnished a deep green, the ... [illegible] ... a balloonist ...

The St. Lawrence could be traced to Lake St. Peter, with the numerous ... marking its course ... the various arms of the Ottawa were plainly discernible, Montreal Island is sitting in the centre of them, squat and small looking. The Richelieu, from Sorel up past St. Johns, the Yamaska and the ... feasted upon ... [illegible]

The Lachine Rapids looked ... suds floating upon dull water; the steamers which whistled a welcome might have been chips with spray of feathers from them representing smoke. The Victoria bridge seemed like a cable telegraph wire and we could see the long lines of railway which run to Montreal like arteries. In many places these looked like the ... a kite from the numerous buildings ... like the string of the tail. A curious spectacle was witnessed in crossing the St Lawrence.

The dull water of the Ottawa on the north shore could be pierced with the eye, and what seemed to be a muddy bottom was discernible. The line of distinction between these waters and the clear St. Lawrence was plain. On that side every ... and hollow could be seen, nearly all the way from a point half a mile from the ... locks at the canal mouth to the south shore of the river. The ... of the river bottom was clearly ... Wharves looked like lines on a map, and as we stood almost still above the St. Lambert wharf, the scene was such that the *voyageurs* forgot the unpleasant sensation which the thought of dire possibilities gave rise to.

Political Notes.

Montreal Gazette:—Mr. Coupal, the member for Napierville in the Commons, has made a formal statement to his constituents of his withdrawal from the Rouge party, and his adhesion for the future to the Conservatives. Mr. Coupal's grounds, stated with great frankness, are that the Rouges pretended to be in favor of economy, and have shown themselves to be public spendthrifts; and that they promised protection, and then opposed it. He reminded his hearers that they had elected him as the avowed supporter of a policy of protection, and he feels bound now to give his support to the party which is prepared honestly to carry out that policy. He approves of the dismissal of Mr. Letellier, saying that but for enforced absence from the House on account of illness he would have voted for Mr. Mousseau's motion. He voted against the motion the year before because the elections were pending. These elections, he contends, resulted against Mr. Joly, and their legitimate consequence was only prevented by the corrupt purchase of Mr. Turcotte.

St. Catharines Journal:—Time and the "National Policy" are the agents actively at work convincing our neighbors that the people of Canada no longer seek to curry favor with them, and that instead of pleading for reciprocity they have struck out for themselves, with the determination to make Canada a great manufacturing as well as agricultural country. Our neighbors scorned our proffered friendship, laughed at our reciprocity commissioner, and in many ways gave us to understand that alone we could not stand, and that our manifest destiny was to drop into the lap of Brother Jonathan. The folly of their course is now being realized, and we have no doubt a strong effort will be made—especially by the Western States to bring about a renewal of trade relations, alike beneficial and profitable to both countries.

Montreal Post:—It is now pretty certain that the Joly Government cannot last much longer, for, although sustained last night by a majority of four on a motion of confidence, the vote of the night previous indicated clearly enough that the Premier had lost the confidence, if not the respect, of a portion of his following. The bright hopes of reform, economy, and the millenium generally, indulged in on their accession to office, have been rudely dispelled by the wand of the wizard Robertson, who showed that the present Government do not understand finance; and, as they gained power on that question, it is on that question they will probably be defeated, or, at least, on that part of it which is embraced in their railroad policy."

Guelph Herald.—The *Globe* is convinced that the new tariff will destroy the trade in iron between Great Britain and Canada, while it will not keep out American pig iron. As usual the facts are against our contemporary's theories. The import of British iron is increasing while the import from the States is dying out. Ultimately the first half of the *Globe's* theory will prove correct, for Canada will not only smelt all her own iron, but will largely supply England. We can produce cold blast charcoal iron at a cost little over half the price at which Swedish iron of no better quality is sold f. o. b. at Stockholm, and if our magnificent mines are developed as they ought to be, we will supply the English iron markets.

SPEEDY REVENGE.—On the 7th inst., near Fredericton, N. B., a Frenchman named Jerry Bouillier, brutally outraged a girl named Kearny, aged ten years, while she was picking berries. The ruffian fled to the woods, where he was pursued by the sheriff and a band of about fifty men. A sentry, consisting of three young men named Clarke, Collion and Irvine, was posted near Bouillier's house, and about 5 p. m. he was seen to emerge from the forest and run towards the house. His body was covered by the revolvers of the sentry, and he turned to run from them, at the same time telling them they dare not shoot. Clarke levelled his revolver and fired at him, the bullet taking him in the lower part of the abdomen. The wounded man remained standing for a moment and then dropped, apparently dead. He was carried to the Carleton House, and his wounds dressed by Drs. Thomas and Carey. The bullet was found to have lodged in the groin and could not be extracted. He now lies in a most precarious condition, and is not expected to recover.

GRAIN IN STOCK.—Farmers who may be holding on to their wheat in the expectation of better prices ... would do well to consider what is the condition of the stocks ... in Europe for the same purpose. For some time past complaints have come of depression in Russian export trade in the regions around the Baltic, and now these ... are repeated from the South. The Odessa *Messenger* states that at present ... that port there is an enormous stock of upwards of 2,200,000 chetwerts ... of grain waiting for purchasers ... that such a wretched state of things was never seen in any previous year. ... from abroad are very scarce. ... consignments from the interior ... arriving, each bringing ... from 100 to 150 waggons ... kinds of grain. The result of this was a fall in the price of wheat of two roubles about the beginning of July. Thus, it will be seen at Odessa alone there are ... [illegible] ... August 4th 1877. These ... supplies of last year's crop held over ... important ... the grain trade ... calculated.

SWORN IN AS PRIVY COUNCILLOR.—A cable special to the Mail says:—"This afternoon Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald, the Premier of Canada, was ... and sworn in as a member of the Queen's Privy Council. Sir John was appointed a member of the Privy Council in July, 1872. The right hon. gentleman was introduced to her Majesty ... leading members of the Government who were in attendance ... Beach, Secretary ... and after the ceremony ... view with the Queen ... dined at Osborne ... Majesty.

THE TALMAGE ... The furore over Talmage ... seems to have been principally "in the eye" of ... agent. Dr. R. L. Stanton, ... in London when Talmage was there, writes home that the story of ... being taken from the carriage ... pure fabrication. Nothing of the ... occurred. Nor was the crowd in attendance upon his services in any way extraordinary. To this Mr. Jennings adds, in a letter to the New York *World*, that Talmage ... has been an utter failure. It ... remains for the New York *Herald* to explain how it happened to be imposed up on by its correspondent in London.

News Condensed

[illegible]

Many ... saw mills are now running ...

... has left Ottawa for Toronto ...

[illegible]

... months of 1879.

It is said that the ex-Empress Eugenie has purchased the Castle of Wasserburg, in ...

It is stated that in the ... Austrian Cabinet the Liberal party will predominate.

—It is said that gangs of American counterfeiters are operating in Canada on United States Bank bills and silver.

It is thought in Montreal that the Consolidated Bank will be able to resume payment before the ninety days expire.

[illegible]

—"Sprat" and "Herring" are the names ... of Wales's ...

—A ... despatch says British exports to Canada have diminished one third from April to the end of July.

... in the Ottawa district ... has been given to the production ...

A ... correspondent says a St. Petersburg letter shows an enormous increase of the number of Nihilists in Russia.

The ... Dean Grasett and ... on Sunday.

[illegible]

A large number of German iron works are said to have increased their ... two marks per 100 kil ...

... non-confidence motion in ... morning by a vote of ... 25 nays.

—Mr. Sheppard, of Thamesford, has fallen heir to the sum of $17,000 left him by a deceased ... in England.

... at Halifax on the ...

—The body found in New York, supposed to be Donald Campbell, of Montreal, turns out to be that of W. Campbell, Mono ...

... Ogdensburg, N. Y., on the 9th September.

—The Agricultural Societies throughout the Ottawa District have postponed their exhibitions ... so as not to interfere with the ...

A ... has ... been ... of ... Carp ... husband ... had ... and ...

The first lot of steel rails, amounting to about ..., for the ... Railway ..., has arrived here per the SS. ...

... Secretary stated in the ... yesterday that no application has been made by the Canadian Government for a guarantee of the Pacific Railway loan.

... the military have ... compelled to interfere and are driving them off.

It is understood that His Excellency the Governor General and H. R. H. the Princess Louise have decided to postpone their visit to Toronto until the 4th or 5th of September.

—A son of Chas. Ward, aged about ten years, living three miles from Cataraqui, while ... was drowned.

The health of the Empress of Germany has somewhat improved by her ... at Gastein, but he is still feeble and at times ...

—A thunder storm in Denmark on the 4th ... the loss of fifty lives, the destruction of one hundred ... and ... damage to property.

—It is said that the Riviere du Loup Branch will immediately be re-laid with steel rails, thus making a uniform line of road from Point Levis to Halifax.

—The Grand Trunk Railway Company will, on Wednesday ... [illegible]

—Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon says that the "Dr. Bacon" who is travelling as a temperance lecturer, and pretending to be a son of his, is an impostor.

—Evangelist Moody was rowing on a pond at Northfield, Mass., and singing "Pull for the shore," when over went the boat and the evangelist was compelled to swim for the shore or drown.

—Widgery, the man shot the other day by Cool Burgess in Toronto ... his intention to have the latter arrested ... intended murder. He has threatening letters ...

[illegible]

... the yield of wheat in that ... [illegible]

... ng man from the ... [illegible]

... lately found dead in his bed.

Humors of the Day.

A Cantata in Texas

We are prone to form a bad opinion of ... Texas by the reports that ... every citizen carries from six to ten revolvers ... a few knives and ... at tail pocket. Now ... this false impression ... recently returned from ... attended a cantata ... the ... after passed off! St Kil... town near the Mexican ... noted for its docility ... and ... pistols at ... the magistrate recently ... for carrying a shot-gun ... The Sunday ... required to deposit their pistols in the vestibule before school opens and the minister is permitted to keep more ... in the pulpit.

The cantata, the first ever gotten up at ... was a ... affair ... During ... horus a strange noise was ... and the manager ... Mordecai and ... Bill ... with ... smoke ... I saw at ... "Give em! ... part of the house. I ... believed himself ... was finally coaxed ... several ... jerked at him from ...

"Bully for Ahas ... a boy in the gallery ...

The ... stopped suddenly and ... youth.

"Now, boys," he said, "this is a religious play and decency has to be observed. That ... that this is the State of Texas, ... to have order if we've got ... I'm playing Ahas ... just now, but after the show I'll be ... again, and if any man wants to ... make his wants known."

The cantata proceeded, but I felt uneasy ... of an Assyrian, Ahasuerus ... revolver in a very careless manner ... and it was natural ... seated on his throne when Haman ... from one of ... and said that he understood that two Mexicans were in the house, and that he ... until the Greasers were put out. A sacred concert shouldn't be spoiled by the presence of a couple of lousy Mexicans. His remarks were greeted with ... applause, and a sudden tussle ... The next day the ... inquest on the bodies of ... and San Miguel, two Mexicans who had displayed bad sense in attending a sacred concert in St. Kilian. After the ... just referred to the cantata proceeded.

Mordecai wasn't the meek-looking fellow I had expected to see. He was a six foot chap, with a piratical moustache, who remarked he was the "man eatin' alligator of Texas." He certainly in appearance bore ... He and Ahasuerus had several spirited interviews and once while ... the king, Mordecai's revolver was accidentally discharged, killing the boy who was overhead helping to manipulate the scenery. As the hanging of Haman approached I moved toward the door. From some side remarks which I heard Haman drop on his downfall, I expected a lively time. I knew that Bill Biggs would not be seized without a desperate resistance, so I sloped. It came just as I expected ... and the body guard made a rush for Haman and the fun began. Bill got the drop everywhere. Bullets whistled through the auditorium, but not a man moved except one red-shirted fellow from Galveston, who jumped on the stage and knocked Ahasuerus down.

The next morning I heard all this summed up as follows: Haman shot in the mouth and cut in the groin. Mordecai killed dead; Ahasuerus' nose broken and shot in the thigh; two Assyrian officers badly wounded; Queen Esther badly bruised. The St. Killiard *Weekly Buckshot* called it one of "the liveliest cantatas ever witnessed in the State, and hoped it would be repeated at some future day."—*Bradford Era.*

That Barrel.

Just as the last rays of the setting sun were gilding the church spires and whitewashing the back kitchens of Detroit the other afternoon a man and a barrel were discovered at a stairway on Monroe avenue. He was a small man and it was a big barrel, and pedestrians who saw him looking up the stairs and back at the barrel inferred that it was his intention to elevate it to the third story. Bet ...

"I'd rig a tackle and pulley in that third story window," said the first man who halted. "That's your easiest way and there ain't no risk of accident."

He leaned against the lamp-post to calculate on the length of rope and the lifting power required and along came a second man who took in the situation at a glance and said:

"Go and get some scantling fourteen feet long and lay 'em on the stairs. Then two men can roll that barrel up there as slick as grease."

The little man looked around in a helpless sort of way, and a third man came ... and called out:

"Want to get that barrel up stairs, eh? Well, now, fasten your pulley at the head of the stairs and ten men down here can take the barrel up in no time. Where's your tackle?"

By this time the crowd had increased to twenty, and was pretty evenly divided between a dead lift through one of the front windows and a pulley at the top of the stairs, but the man who suggested the skids had a very loud voice, and was determined to carry his point. Taking off his coat he said:

"I know what I'm talking about, and I say that I can skid that barrel up there alone. You just wait a minute."

He crossed the street to an unfinished building and returned with a couple of two by four scantlings and laid them on the stairs, and the crowd numbered fifty.

"You want this barrel on the third floor don't you?" he asked the little man.

"Yes—but—but—"

"But what?"

"Why I was waiting for my wife to get the clothes-lines out of the upper hall. She's all ready now, and I'll take it up."

And the little man shouldered the barrel and trotted briskly up stairs between the skids. It was empty.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Below Par."

"That reminds me of a little anecdote," is what every bright man has heard over and over again, as his memory has been jogged by some one's telling a good story. When good stories and ready repartees are going on, one witty little thing is sure to ... Thus we thought, a day ... when reading in an evening paper that Charles Sumner was no musician, and that a lady friend once told him that if he was to buy a music box set to "Old Hundred," she did not believe that he could make it play "seventy five." It was doubtless something in the same vein that prompted old Mrs. Rothschild when totally seven, to say to her physician, "Doctor, you keep me up for three years more at least, it would be discreditable for a Rothschild to go off under par."—Editor's Drawer in *Harper's Magazine for September.*

Wit and Humor.

A careful bridegroom in New York kept the wedding ring in his mouth during the fore part of the ceremony, so that he could feel it when the proper moment arrived. He went along all right until the minister winked, as a hint to produce the ring, when to his nervousness he swallowed it and there being ... pump on hand, he was ... the ... by three grooms ... the "golden pledge."

"How doth the little busy bee?" Very indifferently, we should imagine, seeing how ... to be found in the cell.

Young housewife. What miserable little ... You must tell them, Jane to ... a little larger.

... a man is "greatly tickled," it is ... that he is pleased. For instance, take the case of a man who is greatly tickled by a fly alighting on his nose.

"... I slept I always sleep clear ... and an old ... sea captain, "and that's ... that ... there's always two mates and ... captain."

"No, I can't stay," replied a gentleman who was invited to stay all night at the ... "before morning my wife ... with a lantern, like Diogenes, looking for an honest man."

... First.—The wholesale ... Lake Ontario, by ... has been already ... something of the same kind ... in Cayuga Lake, ... New York, which is ... the largest ... perch ... The subheads came to the shore by hundreds, ... and apparently dying. After lying ... in a stupid condition in the shallow water, and partly in the sand ... they ... recover, and work their way ... The perch come ... the shore and act in the same manner. None of them recover, however, and the shores are strewn with dead perch, some of them very large.

SANFORD'S

RADICAL CURE

For

CATARRH

Clears the Head, Renders the Breathing Easy and Breath Sweet.

SENSE OF SMELL AND TASTE RESTORED.

[illegible] ... My sense of taste and smell, which ... have fully returned, and my general health ... improved.

Yours, ... MELBOURNE H. FORD, Shorthand Writer ...

10 YEARS A SUFFERER.

[illegible] ... there similarly afflicted like myself will be induced to make the trial.

I am, gentlemen, very truly, etc., ... P. BOWERY.

Price with Improved Inhaler, Treatise, and Directions, $1. Sold by all Druggists.

COLLINS'

VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

Electricity and Healing Balsams, Vitalizing, Strengthening and Healing.

... from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, ... Pains, Weak Spine, Weak and Sore Lungs, ... Weak Back, Weak Kidneys, ... Weak Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Heart Affections, Enlarged Spleen, Female Weakness, Shooting Pains through the ... (Strength and Activity ... and Nervous Muscular and ... try these Plasters.

... more good than all the ... ever ... pit of the Stomach ... Pains, Bilious Colic ... protect the system from a thousand ills. Thousands of living witnesses attest their value.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Be careful to obtain COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS, a combination of a wonderful curative value. Sold by all druggists.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOS-PHITES

The Promoter and Perfector of Assimilation.

The Reformer and Vitalizer of the Blood.

The Producer and Invigorator of Nerve and Muscle.

The Builder and Supporter of Brain Power.

Fellows' Compound Syrup is composed of Ingredients identical with those which constitute Healthy Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

By its union with the blood and its effect upon the muscles, reestablishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results:

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitations, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, weary, overtax or irregular habits, Bronchitis, Acute or Chronic, Congestion of the lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of Diphtheria.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name, no other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstances.

Look out for the name and address J. I. FELLOWS, St. John, N. B., on the yellow wrapper in watermark which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

Price $1.50 per Bottle, six for $7.50. Sold by all Druggists.

Prospectus of the COUNTY OF HASTINGS DIRECTORY FOR 1879-80.

IN 1870, the third Directory of the County of Hastings and Town of Belleville was published. A great many changes have taken place since that time, and there being a very general demand for a NEW DIRECTORY, the INTELLIGENCER Printing and Publishing Company have decided to issue a new and improved edition, on or about the first of November, 1879.

The general plan of the work will be similar to that of the former Directories, but SEVERAL IMPROVEMENTS WILL BE INTRODUCED, which will render the Directory of great value to business men.

It will contain a complete list of the householders alphabetically arranged, of each Village, City, Town and Township in the County, with street, or concession and lot upon which they reside; and to make this part of the work of additional value, it is intended to give the POST OFFICE ADDRESS of each householder in the various Townships.

The descriptive information will be very full and complete, and every pains taken to have it correct. Special pains will be taken to bring the question of our mineral wealth before the country with a view to its development, and there is no doubt, when the facts which will be given in this work are more widely known, capitalists will be induced to come in and invest their means, sure of finding a remunerative return. There will be a

CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY

of the Trades and Professions in the City of Belleville. An abstract of such of the County and City By-laws as are of public interest will appear in the work, as well as a large amount of statistical, local and general information.

THE MAP.

The Map accompanying the Directory will contain all the latest surveys, and will be a great improvement on the former one. To make the map of general value ... the County ... the various municipalities within the Corporation, it will contain a plan of Belleville, Trenton, Stirling, Marmora, Madoc, Bridgewater, Tweed ... and Mill Point.

While this will greatly increase the expense of the work, it will materially enhance its value, and be of special value to the different Corporations.

PRINCE EDWARD.

The County of Hastings being commercially connected with a portion of the County of Prince Edward, and with a desire to cement more closely these ... it is intended to give an alphabetical list of the inhabitants of the Township of AMELIASBURG, in that County, believing that their information respecting that and the ... Townships, which will be of general interest to our merchants, mechanics, and professional men.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Directory for 1879-80 will have a much larger circulation than any that have preceded it, and will therefore offer advertisers a much more valuable ... medium for advertising. The terms, however, remain the same as formerly, viz.: One page, $10.00; Half page, $6.00; Quarter page, $4.00. The same plan will be adopted as in the last edition ... [illegible] ... of additional value.

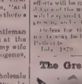
The subscription price will be two dollars per copy.

The benefit of such a work to business men in the City of Belleville and the County, is too apparent to need anything said in its favor. The publishers guarantee that the most studious efforts will be made to ensure correctness in the details of the work, and no pains or expense will be spared to render the work a credit to the growing, and ... prospering City and County.

Orders for the Directory or for advertisements may be left at the INTELLIGENCER Office, Belleville.

July, 1879.

The Great Blood Purifier!



BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla AND PILLS.

Established 1832.

... [illegible] ... Ulcers, Syphilitic ... Tumors, Fowl Eruptions, Old Sores, Rheumatism, ...

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS CURE ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE, Agents, MONTREAL.

1879. 1879.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.

ALLAN LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

Londonderry and Glasgow.

THE first class Clyde built iron steamships of the Allan Line (carrying the Canadian and United States Mails,) will be despatched from Halifax for Liverpool and Londonderry every Saturday, as follows:

SAILINGS FROM HALIFAX

POLYNESIAN,	March 1st.
SARMATIAN,	" 8th.
HIBERNIAN,	" 17th.
MORAVIAN,	" 22nd.
CIRCASSIAN,	" 29th.
CASPIAN,	April 5th.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From Belleville to Liverpool or Londonderry, via Halifax, Cabin $67 50, $80 50 and $91, according to position of state-room.

Intermediate, with first-class Railway $47.

Steerage, do. $32.

Children 1 to 12 years half price, under 1 year free.

Return Tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage tickets are issued without extra charge, to or from Liverpool, Londonderry, Queenstown, Glasgow, Belfast, London, Bristol or Cardiff.

The last train connecting with the Ocean Steamer at Halifax, passes Belleville every Tuesday at noon. Passengers go at once on board.

An experienced Surgeon accompanies each vessel.

Berths not secured until paid for.

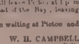
Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. (When tickets are not used the amount is returned, less a small deduction.)

Intermediate and steerage Stewardesses are appointed to each of the vessels.

For through tickets and every information apply to

T. E. THOMPSON,
Agent Allan Line,
Canadian Express Office,
Belleville.

March 1879.



The Steamer "UTICA,"

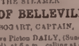
J. A. PORTE, CAPTAIN,

WILL leave Trenton every morning (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, calling at Belleville and all Ports between the head of the Bay and Trenton, leaving Belleville at 8 a. m. Will leave Picton at 1 p. m. on return for the head of the Bay, leaving Belleville at 5 p. m.

Omnibuses in waiting at Picton and Belleville.

W. H. CAMPBELL,
Agent, Belleville,
P. F. McCUAIG, Agent, Picton.
April 28, 1879. d&w

PICTON AND BELLEVILLE.



THE STEAMER

CITY OF BELLEVILLE,

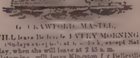
H. BOGART, CAPTAIN,

WILL leave Picton DAILY, (Sundays excepted), at 6 a. m., calling at all Ports between Picton and Belleville.

Will leave Belleville at 3 p. m., for Picton. Making connection with the Napanee steamer at Mill Point, morning and evening.

W. H. CAMPBELL,
Agent, Belleville.
May 5, 1879. d&w

THE STEAMER HASTINGS,



G. CRAWFORD, MASTER,

WILL leave Belleville EVERY MORNING, (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, except Saturday, when she will leave at 2 45 a. m.

Returning, will leave Kingston for Belleville and intermediate ports at 4 30 p. m.

The "Hastings" connects at Kingston with the G. T. R. going East and West, the Royal Mail line of steamers for Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton, the Ferry steamers for Cape Vincent, and steamers for Rideau Canal and Ottawa.

For further information apply to

W. H. CAMPBELL.

Belleville, May 5, 1879.

FOR MONTREAL AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE COMMODIOUS AND FAVORITE PASSENGER AND FREIGHT STEAMER

ALEXANDRA,

CAPT. SMITH,

WILL leave Trenton every Monday morning at six o'clock, and Belleville at nine o'clock, for ports as above, running all the Rapids, including Lachine.

Returning leaves Montreal every Thursday at noon, for River and Bay Ports. For further information, apply to the Captain on board, or to

W. H. CAMPBELL,
Agent.
Belleville, April 30, 1879. d&w

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessaries of Life.

These famous Pills purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys,

and BOWELS, giving tone, energy, and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages; and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the World.

For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breasts,

Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers,

it is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

Gout, Rheumatism,

And every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at

533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON,

And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World, with directions for use in almost every language.

The Trade Marks of these Medicines are registered in Ottawa. Hence, any one throughout the British Possessions, who may keep the American Counterfeits for sale, will be prosecuted.

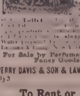
Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

Imperishable Fragrance.

Murray & Lanman's

CELEBRATED

Florida Water.



The richest, most lasting ... [illegible] ... always ask for the Florida Water prepared by ... proprietors, Messrs. Lanman & Kemp, New York.

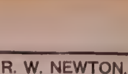
For Sale by Perfumers, Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE, Agents, MONTREAL.

To Rent or for Sale,

IN whole or in Parts, 225 acres of cleared Land, with stone house and outbuildings, within one mile of Belleville. Immediate possession. Enquire of Robert Read, Sidney, or Mr. J. A. Campion, Pt. Bge St., Belleville. March 7, 1878.

R. W. NEWTON,



VETERINARY SURGEON.

GRADUATE Ontario Veterinary College. Office two doors south Queen's Hotel, may be consulted on all diseases of Domestic Animals. Horses examined and certificates of soundness given. All calls by letter or telegram promptly attended to. May always be found at his office. Night Bell on Office Door.

May 16th, 1878. 14 1yr

MANHOOD:

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

We have recently published a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the *radical and permanent cure* (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.

Price in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Address

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York.
Post Office box 4586. 501y

GRAY'S Specific Medicines.

The Great English Remedy unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self Abuse, as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

Before Taking ... After ...

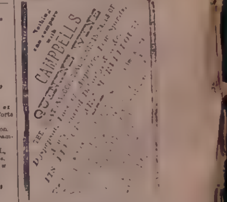
Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

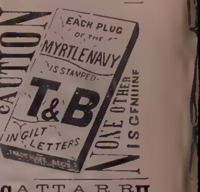
The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money, by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE Co.,
Toronto, Ont., Canada.

N. B.—The demands of our business have necessitated our removing to Toronto, to which place please address all future communications.

Sold in Belleville by all druggists, and by all wholesale and retail druggists in Canada and the United States. d&w1y





CATARRH

CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY

CURES CATARRH

THOUSANDS APPLAUD ITS WONDERFUL CURES.

Hear what a Reverend Gentleman Says of the Constitutional Remedy.

T. J. B. HARDING, Esq.,
BROCKVILLE, ONT.

DEAR SIR,—It is now two years since your "Constitutional Catarrh Remedy" was introduced to me. I have waited this long to see if the cure would remain permanent before doing this, my duty to you, as at first the happy effects seemed to me to be "too good to be true."

I was afflicted in my head for years before I suspected it to be Catarrh. In reading in your Circular I saw my case described in many particulars. The inward "drop" from the head had become very disagreeable, and a choking sensation often preventing me from lying long; I would feel like smothering and be compelled to sit up in the bed. My health and spirits were sorely affected. When your Agent came to Walkerton in August, 1876, I secured three bottles. Before I had used a quarter of the contents of one bottle, I found decided relief, and when I had used two bottles and a third, I quit taking it, feeling quite cured of that ailment, and have not used any since, until of late I have taken some for a cold in my head.

A sense of duty to sufferers from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, prompts me to send you this Certificate unsolicited, with leave to make what use of it you may see proper.

Yours truly,
W. TINDALL, Methodist Minister.
Port Elgin, Ont., Aug. 24, 1878.

Ask for LITTLEFIELD'S CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY, and take no other.

T. J. B. HARDING, Dominion Agent, Brockville, Ontario.

For Sale by all Druggists at only one dollar per Bottle.

Buy it! 137 Try it

NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY. A gentleman, having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure. He will be happy to forward the particulars to any suffering, on receipt of postage and directed envelope. Address J. T. SEWELL, Esq., Mayville, Hammersmith, London, England. 12y

THE

DAILY INTELLIGENCER

IS published about five o'clock every afternoon (Sundays excepted), and will be furnished by Carriers at the rate of $5 00 a year if paid in advance, $6 00 otherwise. The price to mail subscribers has been changed to $5 00 a year, the old price; $2 50 for six months; $1 25 for three months.

Special attention will be paid to reporting the proceedings of Courts of Law, Corporations, Public Meetings, &c., &c., and in short neither pains nor expense will be spared to make the DAILY INTELLIGENCER worthy of public patronage.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A liberal scale of prices for advertisements has been arranged as follows:—

Cards, six lines or under, 6 months,			$ 5
do	do	12 do	...
Half square, 6 months			12
do	12	do	20 00
One square, 6	do		2 00
do	12	do	32 00
Two squares 6	do		30 00
do	12	do	50 00
Three squares, 6	do		40 00
do	12	do	65 00
Four squares 6	do		50 00
do	12	do	80 00
Notices of Births			50
do of Marriages			50
do of Deaths			50

Special announcements can be made in the local columns of the Daily, in the same type as local items, at fifteen cents a line.

Advertisers contracting for any space no less than half a square, can have the privilege of changing their advertisement every two weeks.

Transient advertisements inserted at 8 cts per line for first insertion, and two cents for each additional insertion.

THE "WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,"

Is published every Friday morning at $1 50 per annum if paid in advance. If not paid at the time of subscription, $2 00 will invariably be charged.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
Above six lines (per line), first insertion	0 08
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements for insertion must be delivered before 10 o'clock on Thursday, to insure their appearance.

All advertisements without written directions inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

"WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER," Printed for the INTELLIGENCER PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, (Limited), at their Offices, corner of Front and Market Streets, Belleville, by W. A. SHEPARD, Printer and Publisher.

Weekly Intelligencer.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL. 46. BELLEVILLE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1879. NO. 29.

Legal.

L. U. C. TITUS, L.L.B., Solicitor, &c., Trenton, Ont. Office—Cooley's New Block. 31

DENMARK & NORTHRUP, Barristers, &c. Offices lately occupied by Ponton & Denmark, Front St., Belleville. Money to Loan—Private and Company funds. 51

ROBERTSON & THOMAS, Barristers &c. Office—Robertson Block, east side of Front Street, Belleville, Ont. ALEX. ROBERTSON. J. PARKER THOMAS.

GEORGE A. SKINNER, SOLICITOR, &c., STIRLING. 28

FLINT & JELLETT, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Belleville, Ont. JOHN J. B. FLINT. (30) MORGAN JELLETT.

PETERSON & PETERSON, Barristers-at-Law, Solicitors in Insolvency, and Mechanics' lien conveyancers, &c., &c. Office over Clark's Drug Store, corner Bridge and Front Streets, Belleville. A. M. PETERSON, B.A. C. W. PETERSON, B.A.

GEORGE D. DICKSON, Barrister, &c., Post Office Block, Bridge Street, Belleville.

SAMUEL S. WALLBRIDGE, Jr., LL.B., Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office—No. 4, Graham's Block, entrance from Campbell Street, Belleville, Ont.

DAVID B. ROBERTSON, (Secretary Grand Junction Railway Company,) Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., &c. Office—No. 4, over the Post Office, Bogart's block, Bridge Street, Belleville, Ont. Money to lend on easy terms, and Mortgages bought and sold.

CHARLES L. COLEMAN, County Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Barrister, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. Office on the west side of Front street, opposite the Apothecaries' Hall.

Physicians.

B. F. BUTLER, M. D., C. M., graduate of McGill University, Montreal, and member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Office, Thomasburg, Ont. 173m

J. R. MORAN, M. B., Graduate of University of Trinity College, Toronto, member of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, Coroner for County Hastings. Office and residence corner of King and Victoria Streets, Trenton. House formerly occupied by Dr. Williams. 9-1y

DR. H. JAMES has removed his office to his residence, Church Street, near the Kingston Road.

J. E. EAKINS, M. D., Toronto University; L. R. C. P., L. R. C. S. and L. M., Edinburgh. Office, No. 2, Robertson Block. Residence, George Street, near Hotel. 43

JAMES R. DICKSON, L. D. S., Surgeon Dentist, office corner Bridge and Front Sts., entrance Bridge St. "Special attention paid to the preservation of the natural teeth."

H. W. BRANSCOMBE has removed his Dental Office across the street, near Davenport's Fur Store.

DR. R. TRACY, having returned from Europe, is prepared to meet his patients, as usual, at his residence, Hotel Street. Consult hours, 9 to 10 a.m., 2 to 4 p.m., and after 7 p.m., daily. nov5

DR. HIGINBOTHAM, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c. Office over Harrison's book store; residence, next door north of the Bridge Street Methodist Church.

J. R. MURPHY, M. D., M. C. P. S., late House Surgeon of Kingston General Hospital, Graduate of Queen's University, Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur. OFFICE—over Goss's Drug Store, Front Street, formerly occupied by Dr. Holden. 13

J. J. FARLEY, M. D. C. M., Montreal, and M. R. C. S., England. Office, Front Street, over Chandler's Drug Store.

H. BOULTER, M. D., Physician, Surgeon, and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. North street, Stirling.

Dr. Higinbotham,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR' &C.

OFFICE and Residence, next door north of the Bridge Street Methodist Church.

Miscellaneous.

THOMAS ROBINSON—*General Fire, Life and Accident Insurance Agent* and Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Shannonville, P. O. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Residence—Lot 2, 1st concession South Range, Tyendinaga. March 1, '79.

THOMAS HANLEY, Architect, Contractor and Practical Mechanic. Plans Specifications and Details, prepared for all kinds of buildings. Contracts taken and faithfully executed at reasonable rates. Residence near No. 2 School, West Belleville. 147d&w6m

C. H. COOK, Veterinary Surgeon, graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, office and residence Star Block, Front Street, opposite Walker's Foundry, Belleville. 33-wy

JOHN WILSON, Clerk of the 12th Division Court, County of Hastings. Post Office, L'Amable. 52y

CHARLES BUTLER, County Auctioneer and Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Stirling Ont. 37

JAMES REID, Clerk 4th Division Court, Commissioner in Q. B., Conveyancer, &c., Tweed, North Hastings.

EVANS & BOLGER, Provincial Land Surveyors, Architects, Civil Engineers, and Land Agents. Office—Dominion Buildings, Bridge Street, Belleville. Surveying in all its branches in any part of Ontario promptly attended to. Drawings, Specifications, &c. of inventions prepared, and Patents applied for. JOHN D. EVANS, P. L. S., C. E. & A. THOS. O. BOLGER, P. L. S.

JOHN FRANCIS, County Surveyor, and Inspector of Weights and Measures for East and West Hastings. Residence, Madoc.

THOMAS WILLS, County Treasurer, Conveyancer Land and General Agent. Office Shire Hall, Court House Grounds.

GEORGE W. WALKER, L. D. S., Surgeon Dentist, Front street, Belleville. Office, directly opposite the Anglo-American House and Hambly's Saloon.

PITCEATHLY & KELSO, Importers and Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Bridge street, Belleville.

MARRIAGE LICENSES can be obtained on application to A. G. Northrup, at his Office, in the Court House, Belleville.

A. G. NORTHRUP,
Issuer Marriage Licenses.
OFFICE, - - SHIRE HALL, BELLEVILLE
249w2m

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN.

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I NOW LOAN at

SIX AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT

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Interest payable yearly or half year.y.

Payments on principal received any time in any sums, and interest allowed.

Can have private money if party desires.

Plenty of money to loan in any sum, way or for any time.

JOHN J. B. FLINT.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has REMOVED to the Store, first door south of Geen's Drug Store, and opposite Nathan Jones's, where he will, as before, keep on hand a

FIRST-CLASS STOCK.

JOHN McKEOWN.

AN AUGUST DAY.

Over the fields by winding ways
We wandered on together,
Under the flashing azure skies,
In a hush of August weather.
Round about us, far and near,
We heard the locusts humming,
And the aster starring the lonely path
Laughed out to see us coming.

Bird songs out of the small oak
Fell rippling through the shadow,
Like a spear of flame the cardinal flower
Burned out along the meadow.
Into our hearts the blithe wind blew,
Its own free gladness giving,
And all things laughed in the happy earth
For the pure, sweet joy of living.

Two roamed with their eyes alight,
And their hearts too still for laughter,
Two in a revel of golden life,
Looked neither before nor after.
One went dreaming with downcast face
Through the hush of the woodland cover,
But one praised God from a trembling heart
That the shadow of pain was over.

LOOKING BACK.

A barefooted child, by the meadow stile,
Sets down her basket to rest awhile;
And turning, swings her hat, with a smile;
To a classmate, taking another way
O'er sunny fields, with spring flowers gay,
And looking back.

With bright face saddened a young girl leans
One glimpse to catch of fast-fading scenes;
Learning the sorrow that parting means,
As, borne along by the hurrying train,
Living her school-days o'er again,
She's looking back.

A fairer picture there cannot be
Than yon vessel sailing proud and free,
Out on the billowy, open sea;
But a fair young bride, with wistful eyes
From deck, to where the blue shore lies,
Keeps looking back.

A widow stands by a lonely grave
O'er which the sheltering grasses wave,
Marked by a stone with no record save
The mossy traceries of changing years;
And to the fair bright past with tears
Is looking back.

Whitely and stately falls the snow
On the meadow still, and cold winds blow
O'er the dark'ning fields as sighing low,
An aged woman, for the last time, seems
A child again in happy dreams
Still looking back.

Thus all through the world, where'er we turn,
There are aching hearts, and souls that yearn
Over by-gone hours; and thoughts still burn
Within us, that we uttered years ago,
And as in the midnight watches slow
We're looking back.

But angels, kneeling before the throne—
The loved ones found, the long race run—
Are thrilled with joy by this thought alone;
Their eyes "the King in his glory" see,
Yes, in his presence there can be
No looking back.

"Heaven is Open Every Day."

Heaven is open every day;
In night also
He that would wend his upward way
May surely go.
There is no wall to that demesne
Where God resides; nor any screen
To hide the glories of that scene,—
If man will know.

The ladder which the Hebrew saw
When as he slept,
From earth God never doth updraw,
But still hath kept;
And angels ever to and fro
On errands swiftly glide and glow,—
For love above, for love below,
Its rounds have slept.

Thereon the saint doth daily mount
Above the stars;
Caring no whit to take account
Of earthly bars;
Since well 'tis known to such as he
There are no guards but pass him free;
He hath the watchword and the key,
In peace, or wars.

Who loves and lifts his fellow-man,
He is the saint;
He walks with God who works for man;
Who in restraint
Holds passion close, and folly scorns,
His nights are clean and sweet his morns;
God his pure brow with peace adorns
And crowns the saint!

Select Reading.

Where People Don't Belong.

Persons are often in doubt whether they are just where they belong in the world. They wish they could be sure as to the place of duty. Then they could stand firm at any and every cost. It is not easy to give such persons all the help they desire on this point; but one thing may be safely said to them:—They have no call to stand for a single minute in the doorway of a church, a hotel, a store, an office, or any public building or room whatsoever. There they are always out of place. It may be their duty to stand still before they reach that doorway; or after they have passed through it. But it is always wrong for them to stand in the doorway for a single half minute—to look out, to look up and down the street, to look back, to wait for somebody else, to ponder in their minds whether they shall go out or stay in, or which way they shall turn when they are outside. The instant they are at the doorway they ought to go through it. One of the commonest sins in this world, and one of the most inexcusable, is blocking the doorway of a place of public resort. The sinners who do this go not in or out themselves, and those who would pass through they hinder.—*From the S. S. Times.*

In What do you Trust?

Reader, in what do you trust for the pardon of your sins and the salvation of your soul? I suppose you trust in something; you are not a heathen; you live in a Christian land. Now, in what do you trust?

Do you trust in sacraments and ordinances? They cannot supply you with forgiveness, however diligently you may use them. By sacraments, faith is confirmed and grace is increased, in all who rightly use them. But they cannot justify the sinner. They cannot put away transgression: you may go to church regularly, and yet never go to heaven. You may go to the Lord's table every Sunday in your life, but unless you look far beyond the sign to the thing signified, you will after all die in your sins.

Will you trust in your own works and endeavors, your virtues and your good deeds, your prayers and your alms? They will never buy for you an entrance into heaven. They will never pay your debt to God. They are all imperfect in themselves, and only increase your guilt. "When ye have done all those things which are commanded you," says the Lord Jesus, "say, We are unprofitable servants." (Luke 17: 10.

Will you trust in your own repentance and amendments? "You are very sorry for the past; you hope to be better for time to come; you hope God will be merciful." Alas, if you lean on this, you have nothing beneath you but a broken reed. The judge does not pardon the thief because he is sorry for what he did. To-day's sorrow will not wipe off the score of yesterday's sins.

Reader, you must put your whole trust in the Lord Jesus Christ, and the atonement He made for sinners on the cross. In Him is pardon; out of him there is none. Remember this; it is the very pith and marrow of Bible religion. Put your whole trust in the Lord Jesus Christ.—*J. C. Ryle.*

A Friend to Meet Us.

I sat down in the cars the other day near a lady with two small children. She had several small satchels and bundles, besides the restless little ones, to take care of. She looked weary and anxious, and I pitied her. I thought, perhaps, she is going into the great city a stranger, and is troubled about the selection of a hotel, and the disposition of her baggage. I was questioning with myself whether I ought to speak to her, and offer to help her. Just then, however, the baggage agent came round. He went to her as if he was certain that she would need his services. He said, "shall I take your checks and attend to your baggage?" She looked at him with a bright flush on her face and replied, "No, thank you, my husband will meet us at the depot." She was not anxious, then, about her entrance into the great city, and where she should go. She was only weary with her long journey, and anxious to meet her husband who was waiting for her—the husband she could trust fully—the husband who would provide for her and her children.

When we entered the depot a gentleman was watching the car windows. As soon as he saw her face, he crowded in through the passengers who were hurrying out. He kissed her. He took the children and the bundles in his arms. He led the way to a carriage in waiting. She had no trouble now. She asked no questions. She sank down with her little ones in the cushions, a restful look upon her face, while he procured the trunks, gave the driver his directions, and then took his seat beside her, and they were driven to the home he had provided.

This was but a simple—an every day incident, and yet it reminded me of the journey which we are all making to a strange city. As we go tired and troubled on our way, do we know that there is a Friend who waits to welcome us? Do we know that our bridegroom has a mansion ready? That he will come and take us to Himself? With this assurance as to the end, we can bear cheerfully all the trials of the way. But to be landed on a strange shore, without anybody to meet us, or to care for—oh! this will be sad indeed. And this can be shunned only by making Christ our friend.

The Greatness of Trifles.

The best fidelity to Christ is shown in a daily vigilant service to him in trifles, in efforts to honor Him in humble, inconspicuous services, such as in good temper in families, sympathy with man and beast, honesty in business, liberality to servants, fidelity to employers. These things make up the best discipleship. The same truth applies to many things. The best paintings are those where such details as the blades of grass, the leaves of the trees, the lines upon the water, and similar minute points, are most perfectly delineated. Artistic excellence consists chiefly in the complete accuracy which the slothful or the ignorant worker cannot, or will not accomplish. The great Italian sculptor, Michael Angelo, was once visited by an acquaintance, who remarked, on entering his studio, "Why you have done nothing to that figure since I was here last." "Yes," was the reply; "I have softened this expression, touched off that projection, and made other improvements." "Oh!" said the visitor "those are mere trifles." "True," answered Michael Angelo, "but remember that trifles make perfection; and perfection is no trifle." In like manner, the highest forms of devotion to Christ consist in fidelity to apparent trifles For only heart-felt love and abiding recollectedness of Him as an ever-beloved object will enable His disciples to maintain throughout each day, in word and company, in busy occupation and before His enemies, the duty of honoring Him thus continuously and in the whole details of life.—*London Record.*

Thou Shalt Not Steal.

Among the Ten Commandments is this one: "Thou shalt not steal." It is one of the commandments that most of us firmly believe we keep. We may covet our neighbor's goods, but we are much too respectable and well-raised to steal them. We consider stealing a despicable sin, and the thief the lowest of mankind. The burglar who creeps into our house at night and makes off with our money, jewels, or other valuables, is a low wretch who deserves shooting. The petty thief who steals a loaf of bread is placed in prison and forever after has the contempt of his more honest or less hungry fellow-men. The word "contempt" expresses clearly the feeling we have for those who break the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal." We can have no pity for a weakness so mean, a sin so contemptible. And yet, do not we, who pride ourselves on our freeness from this sin, sometimes take that which is not our own! We may not steal our neighbor's money or his jewels; we do not enter his barn at night and carry off his corn; we do not steal his coat, his hat, or his umbrella, but there is something more precious to men and women, more to be valued, more to be carefully guarded and protected than precious jewels or costly raiment, something that if man or woman lose, or have stolen from them, leaves them without a hope or a prospect in life, cast adrift on the waves of public scorn, without a plank to hold to or a hand to help. How many of us have been guilty of stealing from our neighbor his most precious possession—HIS GOOD NAME.

We, who would scorn to steal a shilling, who would consider ourselves disgraced by having the word "thief" whispered in our ears, do not scruple to take from our brother his name. By hints, winks, shrugs and insinuations, we steal away the character of a friend. Sometimes we do it thoughtlessly, from mere love of talk, we gossip. Gossip leads to slander, and slander is contemptible. Sometimes from pure malice, because we wish and intend that harm may be the result, we steal the good name of one we envy and dislike. Can the petty thief of a penny cake be more mean, more low—can he be half as cruel or malicious as he who thus steals away the pride of a human life? The good name of a woman is the great and most precious gift of her life; without it existence is but torment and misery. Beauty or wealth cannot compensate her for the loss of her name as a pure woman. Knowing this, as women do, is it not strange that they should seek to take from each other their very life, to take that without which they would be scorned and mocked, to steal that which causes a woman to raise her head in pride, glorying in that priceless gift of womanhood, a pure and spotless name. In quoting the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," let us, who never feel tempted to abstract pocket handkerchiefs or watches, pray that we may be held guiltless of stealing from our neighbor his name and reputation.

Who Are Your Company?

"He that walketh with wise men shall be wise; but a companion of fools shall be destroyed." It is said to be a property of the tree-frog that it acquires the color of whatever it adheres to for a short time. Thus, when found on growing corn, it is commonly a dark green. If found on white oak, it has the color peculiar to that tree. Just so it is with a man. Tell me whom you choose as your companions, and I will tell you who you are. Do you love the society of the vulgar? Then you are like them in your sentiments. Do you seek the society of the profane? In your heart you are like them. Are jesters and buffoons your choice friends? He who loves to laugh at folly is himself a fool, and probably a very stupid one, too. Do you love to seek the society of the wise and good? Is this your habit? Would you rather take the lowest place among them than the highest among others? Then you have already learned to be wise and good. You may not have made much progress, but even a good beginning is not to be despised. Hold on your way, and seek to be the companion of all that fear God. So you shall be wise for yourself and wise in eternity.

Activity.

The doctors will tell you, and your own observations will confirm it, that the healthiest men in the world are men most actively employed. The child's hymn has it that Satan finds mischief for idle hands; and the ghastly goddess of ill-health and disease find mischief for sluggish blood and indolent muscles. Even the mountain lake, for all the cool fresh wind that continually crisps its dark surface into tiny waves, grows dull and stagnates in its inactivity; and that Christain life which is only a pool, shut into its own broodings, must of necessity stagnate also. How different the dull surface of the standing water, with its matting of heavy weeds, from the clear musical tide of the streamlet that rushes by field and wood, with a song and a blessing wherever it goes. Activity is essential to healthy life, and especially to healthy Christian life. The Christian life is like the bicycle that hurries along our roads—while it is in motion you are borne onward safe and upright, but when it pauses you fall helpless to the earth.—*Golden Hours.*

Gems of Thought.

Those who have had the most forgiven them should be the least addicted to slander.

A promise is a just debt, which you must take care to pay, for honor and honesty are the security.

Many a sweetly formed mouth has been disfigured and made hideous by the fiery tongue within it.

Man ought always to have something that he prefers to life, otherwise life itself will appear tiresome and void.

The loss of a friend is like that of a limb; time may heal the anguish of the wound, but the loss cannot be repaired.

There is a purple half of the grape, a mellow and crimson half of the peach, a sunny half to the globe, and a better half to man.

If the internal griefs of every man could be read, written on the forehead, how many who now excite envy would appear to be objects of pity.

Every human creature is sensible to some infirmities of temper, which it should be his care to correct and subdue, particularly in the early period of life.

He that sympathizes in all the happiness of others perhaps himself enjoys the safest happiness, and he that is warned of all the folly of others has perhaps attained the soundest wisdom.

We have never seen a man bewailing his ill-fortune without something of contempt for his weakness. No individual or nation ever rose to eminence, in any department, which gave itself up to this childish behavior.

Men are qualified for civil liberty in exact proportation to their disposition to put moral chains upon their own apetites; in proportion as their soundness and sobriety of understanding is above their vanity of presumption.

Seek not to please the world, but your own conscience. The man who has a feeling within him that he has done his duty upon every occasion is far happier than he who hangs upon the smiles of the great or the still more fickle favors of the multitude.

We should rule ourselves with a firm hand. Being our own master means often that we are at liberty to be the slaves of our own follies, caprices, and passions. Generally speaking, a man cannot have a worse or more tyrannical master than himself.

Flatterers are the worst kind of traitors, for they will strengthen your imperfections, encourage you in all evils, correct you in nothing, but so shadow and paint your follies and vices as you shall never, by their will, discover good from evil, or vice from virtue.

The greatest man is he who troubles himself the least about the verdict that may be passed upon him by his contemporaries or posterity, but who finds in doing good, honest work to the best of his ability under existing conditions "its own exceeding great reward."

Life is a race, and many are on the course. You must either run or be trodden under foot; the multitude is moving on; you must not look behind, or defeat is certain. Lead off in the train, and you will gain the crown at the end. Those who delay will never reach the object, but will fail at last.

General News.

ALEXANDER OF RUSSIA.

HIS WAYS OF LIFE, CHARACTER AND PECULIARITIES.

(From London Truth.)

Lord Beaconsfield, who appears to believe in the transmigration of souls, fancied that the spirit of Ulysses tenanted the body of the late Louis Philippe. If so, Alexander, son of Nicholas, is probably the person who was known to the men of the seventeenth century as Charles II. of Spain. Like that most unhappy prince he is devout, kindly, well-intentioned and the weakest of mortals—afflicted too with the melancholia of his prototype. He has a will of his own, and on one occasion, when he emancipated the serfs, made it felt; but, generally speaking, the imperial will is extremely elastic. Its force has, moreover, been impaired by years. Were noblemen in large numbers to throw themselves at his feet in the public streets to beg him to do or not to do this or that, after the precedent of 1860, he would scarcely nowadays have the heart to refuse them their request. He would lack the nerve to emancipate fifty millions of men if five hundred thousands others disapproved the measure. He had no wish to go to war in 1877, but could not resist the pressure of his military *entourage* and the religious exhortations of some great ladies. An apposite text of Scripture which he one morning found pinned to his dressing table had much effect on him; and much satisfaction did it give the "Crusaders" to notice that the sovereign was visibly affected that day.

In fact the character of the Emperor has become so emotional of latter years that his enemies might be tempered to use some hard words in describing him. His Majesty has somewhat naively informed the world that he almost fainted with terror after being shot at the other day and had to be helped back to his place. But it would be a great mistake to suppose, therefore, that the Emperor is deficient in personal courage; some unquestionably brave men (Cromwell, for instance) having also exhibited excessive terror of assassination. For the rest he has shown himself courageous enough on occasion. Apropos I may mention that in 1867 Alexander had no sooner arrived at the French frontier, on his way to the Exhibition, than he telegraphed to have a box secured for him at the Varieties, where "La Grande Duchesse" was being performed. His Majesty greatly enjoyed the play, which satirizes his august great-grandmother. Between the acts he paced up and down the Passage des Panoramas almost unattended. Napoleon III., who heard of these doings, was a little uneasy, and had a hint conveyed to his guest that it might be well he should not unnecessarily expose himself—there were so many Poles about. The Czar replied that he was not afraid of the Poles, and that he was sure they bore him no personal grudge. A day or two later he was fired at by Berezowski, whom to the infinite disgust of Alexander, a French jury found guilty, with extenuating circumstances. Every one knows how M. Floquet distinguished himself on the occasion of the Czar's visit to the Palace of Justice. But it is not so generally known how well the Czar came out of the ordeal. At the words "Vive Pologne," he turned toward the speaker and slightly bowed, merely remarking to a friend "I could scarcely have believed him so ill-bred," for M. Floquet wore the gown of a barrister and the Emperor naturally considered a member of that profession would, *ex officio*, be a gentleman.

Another story in the Emperor's travels brings out in relief the princely style he has in doing things. He was shown over Cologne Cathedral by a verger who was ignorant of his rank, but proved a very well-informed cicerone. The Czar, well pleased, presented him with a 500-franc note on quitting the building. "I can't take that," said the man, who thought he was being put off with a small piece of that villainous paper which was once the chief circulating medium of the Fatherland. The Emperor looked at him for half a moment in mild wonder when the words were repeated in a somewhat saucy tone. The Emperor then quietly took back the note and handed the verger a napoleon. But the verger is understood to have pulled out tufts of his own hair that same evening when he learnt whom he had affronted, and what he had lost.

The Czar is very generous, especially to his personal retainers. One day he found an aide-de-camp who had fallen asleep in an ante chamber. On the table at which he had been sitting was a schedule of debts which the young officer had drawn up by way of aiding his memory, and a formidable figure they amounted to. "Who on earth is to pay these?" he had written in a despairing way at the foot of the paper. The Emperor took up a pen and lightly wrote the answer, "I, Alexander." By and by the officer was sent for, good humoredly admonished not to sleep on duty, and given the exact sum required to make him a free man. Of course, an imperial purse enables its owner to be liberal; and whatever the Emperor pleases he can theoretically take from the treasury. But practically, and for very shame's sake, he is limited to the sum he allots himself under the read of "Ministry of the Household." At the same time it must be admitted that he can and does allot himself supplementary votes. In the year 1874 the Emperor's civil list, as we should call it, amounted in all to 9,000,000 roubles, or £1,350,000. Possibly the Czar would say, with Lord Clive, that he stands astonished at his own moderation. Many are the hungry mouths in the palace, and it is pleasant for a sovereign to see smiling faces around him. For this reason the Emperor objects to scolding as well as to saving, facts his Ministers know perfectly well.

Occasionally, however, Alexander makes up his mind that an irksome task has to be performed and sets bravely to work. Tired of sham inspections of barracks, he once resolved on a real one. Coming without a moments previous notice he saw a good many things which opened his eyes, and to his credit be it said, he appeared deeply pained. He said sadly on this occasion: "I ought to be able to inspect all the barracks in my empire in this fashion, but how am I to do so?" It would not be of much use if His Majesty did, for he would be very unwilling to introduce reforms if they displeased the Palace; and as to dismissing, cashiering, &c., such processes are excessively distasteful to him spoil his appetite for dinner. At one time, by the way, the Emperor was a genial epicure and very fond of "little supper parties." His favorite beverage was champagne. Now he is obliged to resort to different "cures," as the grape-cure and milk-cure, and to drink more mineral waters than wine. He lives very simply indeed, too, now, and is much given to lonely strolls, or to walks with a single intimate friend for his companion. Day by day, too, he becomes more devout. With an immense sense of his own personal dignity the Czar is very far from pretentiousness or undue self-assertion. At the Tuilleries in 1867 he always wished to yield the *pas* to the King of Prussia, who, however, insisted on according it to the Czar, saying laughingly: "You are an Emperor and I am only a King." After the marriage of the Duchess of Edinburgh, when it is notorious that there were "searchings of hearts" in high quarters touching the relative merits of royal and imperial highnesses, Alexander was much troubled; not that he considered the matter one of much importance himself, but he is fond of his daughter, and Her Imperial Highness held the question to be one of vital nature. The Emperor, however, induced the Duchess to abate something of her claims.

The Emperor shows to much advantage in court ceremonies and has a very nice perception of what etiquette prescribes in "hard cases." At Ems an interview was got up between himself and the Comte de Paris. His Majesty wore no order on the occasion but sported a tricolored cravat, the reason being that he never received the Legion of Honor, and therefore it was impossible to compliment him by wearing it. Moreover, there would have been the further difficulty that the Czar might have offended the French Government by wearing any but the republican form of the decoration. At the same time the tricolor was at once a compliment to France and to the heir of the Monarchy of July. Whether the Czar would don a white tie to meet the Comte de Chambord deponent knoweth not.

A Carrier Pigeon.

An exciting race once took place from Dover to London between the Continental mail express train and a carrier pigeon conveying a document of an urgent nature for the French police. The rails, carriages and engine of the express train were, as might be expected, of the best possible construction for power and speed. The pigeon, was bred by Messrs. Hartley & Sons, of Woolwich, and "homed" when a few weeks old to a building in Cannon street, city, was also of the best breed of homing pigeons known as "Belgian voyageurs." The bird was tossed through the railway carriage window, by a French official, as the train moved from the Admiralty Pier, the wind being west and the atmosphere hazy, but with the sun shining. For upwards of a minute the carrier pigeon circled round to an altitude of about half a mile, and then sailed away towards London. By this time the train which carried the European mails, and was timed not to stop between Dover and Cannon street, had got up to full speed, and was journeying at the rate of sixty miles an hour towards London. The odds at starting seemed against the bird, and the railway officials, justly proud and confident in the strength of their iron horse, predicted the little aerial messenger would fail; but the race was not to the strong. The carrier pigeon, as soon as it ascertained its bearings, took the nearest route in a direction midway between Maidstone and Sittingbourne, the distance as the crow flies, between Dover and London being seventy miles, and by rail seventy-six and a half miles. As the Continental Mail Express came puffing into Cannon Street Station the pigeon had been home twenty minutes, having beaten the train by a time representing eighteen miles.

British and Foreign Notes.

A subterranean telegraph wire has just been laid down between Hamburg and Bremen and Oldenburg and Emden, with branch lines to Bremerhaven and Wilhelmshaven.

Exeter Hall, London, the hotbed of militant Protestantism, the home of "No Popery" philippics, is to be sold by auction and put to whatever uses a purchaser may choose to turn it.

Pall Mall Gazette:—"Our experience of the Zulu war will enable us to enter into the feelings with which the New Zealand colonies anticipate another struggle against the Maories. All accounts agree that there is a great deal of alarm in the North Island, and men who have had long acquaintance with the Maories fear that war will shortly be unavoidable.

Some time ago the Czar of Russia conferred the Stanislaus Order of the second class on the editor of the semi official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, of Berlin, a journal which loses no opportunity of vindicating the ways of Russia, and Herr Krupp, of Essen, the great cannon manufacturer, has just been distinguished by His Imperial Russian Majesty by a similar honor.

The Gourock congregation of the Rev. David Macrae, who was deposed lately by the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church for holding heretical views on the subject of eternal punishment, declined on the next Sunday to grant admission to the Rev. Mr. Boyd, of Skelmorlie, who was appointed to "preach the church vacant." Mr. Boyd, preached from the steps in front of the church to a large audience, composed principally of strangers.

Further papers relating to Cyprus have been published. They consist of copies of three ordinances, the first prohibiting the sale of land to any but British or Turkish subjects; the second, empowering the High Commissioner to prohibit any person from residing or being within the island; and the third enacting that land left uncultivated shall be liable to a fallow-tax, and, if remaining uncropped more than a year, may be sold by auction, and the proceeds paid to the owner.

Austrian engineers are making a special study of the plans of the Gothard Railway, and it is stated that that the Emperor of Austria and his Ministers have expressed approval of the scheme for connecting the Austrian and Swiss railway systems by a tunnel through the Arlberg. The line to connect Zurich and Lucerne with Goschenen has been begun, and the Axenstrasse, on the right bank of the Lake of Lucerne, beneath which it will run, is a scene of incessant activity.

The Austrian military journal *Vedette*, and, indeed, the German military press generally, acquit Lieutenant Carey of all responsibility for the death of the ex-Prince Imperial. "There was no possibility," says the *Vedette*, "of saving the latter, who was a lost man from the moment he failed to mount his horse, and had Carey and the troopers tried to save him they would only have met his fate." "The German papers," says the London *Echo*, "overlook the necessity of having a scapegoat on whose head to lay the blame of the blundering reconnoissance."

The *German Gazette* gives some curious intimate details of the efforts made by Ismail Pacha to save his throne. Two days before his deposition, while the English Consul was pressing him to abdicate, he offered him heaps of gold and engaged to assume the entire debt and discharge it from his own resources if he were allowed to remain. Then seeing that his appeals were in vain he sent to his harem for fifteen of his most beautiful slaves, and when they arrived decked with diamonds he said, "These are my favorites; the jewels they wear are worth $3,000,000; they are all yours if you will only leave me a little longer in peace."

A list of German Consuls in the various countries of the world is published in the *Augsburg Gazette*. In 1870 there were, all told, 492 German Consuls; in 1879 the number has increased to 616. Of these more than a half are in Europe, to wit: in England, 73; in Sweden and Norway, 66 (33 in each country); in Russia, 29; in Italy, 37; in Spain, 35; in Denmark, 20; in Turkey, 16; in France, 15; in Roumania, 7. In Brazil there are 18 German Consuls; in the United States, 17; there are Consuls also in Africa and Oceanica (in Hawaii and Samoa). The number of Consuls gives some idea of the magnitude of the German trade with different countries.

It has been definitely arranged that the next Royal visit to Plymouth would be made between the 15th and 19th inst., to proceed with the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Eddystone Lighthouse. The favorable state of the weather lately has greatly accelerated the progress of the undertaking, and several hours' work a day have regularly been performed. Considerable labor was expended on the rock itself up to a week or two ago, when the first stone was laid. When the base, which will be cylindrical, and will measure 44 feet in diameter by 22 feet in height, has been formed, the work will proceed more rapidly.

The court-martial held in Germany with respect to the loss of the Grosser Kurfurst has, after a year's delay, pronounced its decision. If we may judge by the internal evidence which the verdict supplies, the court has been fearless and impartial. The Grosser Kurfurst, it will be recollected, was run down by the Koenig Wilhelm, and sunk, with the loss of three hundred lives. The commander of the latter ship, Admiral Batsch, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in a fortress, and Lieutenant-Captain Klauser has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment. Captain Kuhne has been acquitted. The punishment is exemplary in its severity and in its incidence on men of high rank.

The great fair of Nijni Novgorod, in Russia, began on Saturday and will last two months. People assemble from all the Russian possessions in Europe and Asia, and a more literal confusion of tongues did not prevail at the building of the Tower of Babel than that is to be witnessed at this fair. In the products brought, every race and nation is represented, though the main articles are tea, grain, wool, hides, iron, copper, camels' hair and horse hair, cotton, furs, jewellery and trinkets. As this institution is the international trading post in its highest stage of Oriental development, there are no known articles of manufacture that do not legitimately belong to the fair. The sales average about one hundred million dollars at each meeting.

A lover and his sweetheart recently drowned themselves in a mill-pond near London, Eng. The motive was given in a letter found in the young man's hat addressed to the girl's father: "Dear Mr. Parkinson—You have tried for a long time to part your daughter Catherine from me, but you have failed in turning her mind from me. Knowing that you would not give your consent to our marriage, we have been determined not to part from each other, and our bodies will be found in this pond. We have both committed suicide together. Yours, James William Thompson, July 22, 1879." Mr. Parkinson, in answer to the Coroner, said that this young man had asked his consent for the hand of his daughter. He did not think Thompson was capable of keeping a wife and he refused. This appeared to upset their minds, and his daughter said that unless she had Thompson she would not have any one else. One evening his daughter suddenly disappeared from his house, and he never afterward saw her alive.

Says the London *World*:—"A very pathetic sight is that of some baby-linen now at Kensington School of Needlework. Do not smile; this baby-linen was worked by the fine hands of the Princess (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth and her ladies for a baby that never existed—the visionary infant of poor Queen Mary. I think Mr. Tennyson would have added a touch or two of pathos to his sufficiently pathetic picture of the vainly-expectant woman if he could have seen the little gossamer garments made for the delusive little stranger. Among the exhibits are also the bibs and bearing bands of Charles I.; all well authenticated. My historic musings were mingled with prose at the discovery of the name of Mrs. Attenborough among the lenders."

The Paris Municipality persists in its idea of rechristening all thoroughfares which now bear Imperialist or royalist names. It has pronounced sentence on streets or avenues named after Hortense, Josephine, Roi de Rome, Dauphin, St. Arnand, Napoleon, Billault, Bonaparte, Abbatucci, Cambaceres, D'Albe, Haussmann, Magnan, Rovigo, Bouille and Marie Antoinette. Some of these personages have certainly little claim to the hero worship implied in this species of immortality, but it was hardly worth while to meddle with them, and Baron Haussmann will certainly be remembered even if no Boulevard bears his name. The new designations pay homage to Lincoln, Paul Louis Courier, Charron, Guttenberg, Coulmiers, Rouget de Lisle and Etienne Marcel.

A London correspondent of the Liverpool *Post* says:—"Some mystery evidently surrounds the published version of Earl Granville's speech at the City Liberal Club, his Lordship's disclaimer of which, as published in the *Daily News*, I alluded to. The reporter has addressed a note to that paper, expressing his surprise at Lord Granville's disclaimer of a report to the accuracy of which he pledges his professional reputation. This important protest should relieve the reporter from the supposition of having fabricated a fictitious speech, and it remains for Lord Granville to show in what his remarks differed from the printed versions given of them. Sir John Bennet rather happily suggests that Earl Granville should give the world the benefit of a speech which, according to all who have heard it, was admirable. In Sir John Bennet's opinion, the published summary of the speech was just what his Lordship ought to have said, if he did not say it. London awaits the solution of the mystery."

Catherine Webster, who was sentenced to death for the murder of Mrs. Thomas, at Richmond, England, says in the confession that she made in Wandsworth Prison: I chopped off the head from the body, assisted with the use of a razor which I used to cut through the flesh afterward. I also used the meat saw and the carving knife to cut the body up. I prepared the copper with water to boil the body to prevent identity, and as soon as I had succeeded in cutting it up I placed it in the copper and boiled it down. I was greatly overcome both from the horrible sight before me and the smell, and I failed several times in strength and determination, but was helped on by the devil in this vile purpose. I then put the parts of the body into the little wooden box which was produced in court, tied it up with the cord and resolved to deposit in the Thames."

Madgione, who recently attempted to assassinate Count Giuseo, the Syndic of Naples, while in Rome, waited for him in the corridor of the hotel, and, accosting him, present- [illegible]

"Taffy" for the Britishers.

[illegible]

The Rainfall of the World.

[illegible]

A New Underground Lake.

[illegible]

The Sugar Duties.

WHAT IT IS, AND WHAT IT WILL BE.

(From the Halifax Herald.)

Halifax Sugar importations from 15th March to 31st July.	Year.	Quantity. Lbs.	Value.
	1878	2,611,271	$99,782
	1879	9,535,313	262,187

In order fairly to understand the significance of the above figures it must primarily be borne in mind that they are the returns of sugar imported into one port only, during the short period of four months. And also that those four months are the very first of the existence of the National Policy.

Now, in order to make it quite clear why we put so much emphasis upon these figures, the first arithmetically proved results of the National Policy, we must remind our readers how vast a thing the sugar trade of [illegible]

"Taffy" for the Britishers.

[illegible]

Dominion Exhibition.

SOME OF ITS NEW FEATURES DESCRIBED.

(Special Correspondence of the Spectator.)

The annual progress of the system of Provincial Exhibitions has, in this country been both steady and marked, and this progress has amply proved the utility and advantages of the system. Nor can this end be attributed merely to the fact that the system has received every encouragement from the public and Governments. It is true that, unlike similar exhibitions in the Old World, they have never received any opposition. One result of this has been seen in the fact that in many cases, notably in Western Canada, the local Fairs have been equal, if not superior to, the Provincial Show. Without assuming that this is to be taken as in any degree proving that the Provincial Exhibitions have outgrown their sphere of usefulness, like some over matters connected with our governmental [illegible]

The Customs in Manitoba.

The Ottawa correspondent of the *Globe* has, of late, been devoting considerable attention to Manitoba, and using his inventive genius to concoct accounts of things that have not happened here, and are not at all likely to. Under date of August 4, he telegraphs:—

"A gentleman who has just returned from a visit to Manitoba on commercial business, states that the general belief in Winnipeg is that wholesale smuggling is practised along the frontier of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and it is openly stated in business circles that the Government, to the detriment of Canadian manufacturers, permit the importation of American goods, the payment of the duty on which is deferred for three, four, and six months. As a Canadian manufacturer, he protests against the procedure."

It is very doubtful whether anyone ever told the correspondent what he alleges, but if the report of such a conversation is correct, then the "gentleman" must have been imposing on the well known gullibility of the Hawke-eyed individual who represents the [illegible]

A Speculation that Happened to Turn out Well.

[illegible]

The Pacific Railway.

[illegible]

Salmon Hatcheries.

[illegible]

The Tariff's Operation.

[illegible]

News Condensed.

—Arrears of taxes in Montreal aggregate $1,000,000.

—A despatch from San Francisco says Trickett has challenged Hanlan.

—Three hundred cattle from British Columbia are now in the Chicago stockyards.

—Two drovers were killed by Indians at Warrina, Idaho, on Sunday night last.

—It is reported at Ottawa that Hon. Hector Langevin is to be honored with knighthood.

—A violent storm visited Barrie on the 22nd inst., and did considerable damage.

—Potato blight has made its appearance in several sections of Nova Scotia.

—The Furness Iron and steel Company has suspended; liabilities heavy.

—All is quiet in Quebec, and the troops which have been on duty since the riot, have been disbanded.

—The Allan steamer *Nestorian* sailed on the 21st, with 172 cattle and 1,700 sheep, for the English market.

—Efforts are being made by Montreal business men to retain Mr. Angus as Manager of the Montreal Bank.

—Mr. Stevenson, of the Piano Factory, Kingston, was robbed the other day of $300 in money.

—A new cattle disease has appeared in the marshy districts near the Danube in Roumania.

—It is said that Allan Gilmour of Ottawa, will be the new President of the Bank of Montreal.

—The family of Governor Laird, of the North-West territories, have arrived at Charlottetown, P. E. I.

The Minister of Justice is spending a few days with his family at Metapedia. He is expected to arrive at Halifax this week.

—The Picton coal trade is very lively, the harbor of that place being filled with shipping.

—A fire at Cannington, Ont., on the 21st destroyed from $20,000 to $25,000 worth of property.

—Five Nihilists have been sentenced to death, and 22 to imprisonment for ten years, [illegible]

List of New Advertisements.

Ladies' Academy—Arthur Graham.
Notice—E. Thrasher.
Strayed or Stolen—J. H. Murdock & Botsford.
Pianos & Organs—C. H. McMullen.
Sabbath School Pic-nic—W. P. Hudson.
Farm for Sale—Bell & Bell.
To Advertisers—Geo. M. Savage & Co.
Dress Making—Foster & Reid.
Lost—J. H. Ford.

The Intelligencer

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, AUG. 28.

The Hastings Directory.

The compilation of the Belleville portion of the County of Hastings Directory having been completed, the list of residents is now open for inspection at the INTELLIGENCER Office. Persons having recently changed their residence or business, are requested to call and have such change noted at once, as the work of printing this part of the Directory will be commenced on the 1st of September.

Those having contracted for advertising space in the Directory are particularly requested to send in their advertisments forthwith.

The villages and towns in the County are now being visited with a view to obtain information, subscribers, and advertisements, and thus far very good success has been the result. As an advertising medium it presents great advantages, and as the rates are very low, it will be to the interest of every merchant, manufacturer, professional and business man in the city, to make use of its pages.

Figures Won't Lie.

There is an old and trite saying that "figures wont lie" which may be true as to figures themselves, but when used by the Grit press in attempting to prove that the N. P. is a failure, they are often made to express something far from the truth. The local Grit paper of the 23rd says:

"Let us see what the facts are by way of comparison. Last year with a revenue tariff, the price of fall wheat ranged from $1.25; barley 70 to 75 cents; peas 70 cents; rye 70 cents; oats 36 to 38 cents. This year, with protection, fall wheat ranges from 90 to 97 cents; barley 50 to 56 cents; peas 55 to 65 cents; rye 54 cents; and oats 40 cents."

As it is yet too early to compare the average price of last season's crop with the average price of this season's crop, which has scarce begun to be marketed, the comparison can only in justice be made as to the price of grain now with what it was last year at this time. We are first informed that wheat "ranged from $1.25 last year," by which we suppose the writer meant that wheat averaged $1.25 for the season's crop. This must be news to farmers who held over most of last year's crop of wheat on account of the low price which we find quoted at this same time last year, at from 90cts. to $1.00 per bushel; and the average price for the season was not over 90c. Barley is quoted as averaging 70 to 75c. last year, when every one knows that a price was obtained for barley last year seldom seen in a lifetime, averaging fully 20cts. more than editorially quoted—a fact with which all were pleased, and for which we never heard of the enemies of protection taking credit. Peas are averaged at 70c., when the market price last year at this time was 60c., which was about the average for the season, against 65c. now. Rye is quoted at 70c. last year, whilst the market price last year at this time was from 50 to 55c.,—the bulk of the crop selling at 45c.—against 54c. now. Oats are quoted at 36 to 38c. last year, whilst the usual market price at this time last year was 30 to 33c., against 40c. now.

The most astonishing feature of the editorial, and which would lead one to believe the whole article was the production of some Rip van Winkle, is the difference between the present market price as quoted in the editorial and the market report in the same issue:

Editorial Price.		Price in Market Report	
Wheat	90 to 97	Wheat	$1.00
Barley	50 to 56	Barley	50
Peas	55 to 65	Peas	50
Rye	54	Rye	50
Oats	40	Oats	38 to 40

If the above prices as quoted in the editorial are correct, why the discrepency between them and the market price in the same issue, or is it one of those things "no fellow can find out," or are the figures all wrong for the purpose of deceiving the public who rely on market reports for their guidance in selling or buying? We leave it with the public to determine, and we leave it also with the public to say if from such figures the merits or demerits of the protective policy can be determined.

The Cheese Trade.

The Montreal *Gazette* has the following on the present condition of the cheese trade:—"Last season was an exceptionally bad one for cheese operators, and many were the fortunes swept away by its disastrous wind-up. It was stated, and believed by the leading men in the trade, that it was simply impossible for things to be worse than they were then, but this season has already demonstrated how little they knew, for the trade was never known to be in such bad shape as it is at present. But what astonishes our dealers more than anything else is the fact that as the exports decrease from this continent, the market appears to grow worse in England. This seems to be conclusive proof that the great bulk of consumers there are either curtailing their outgoings very materially, or they have forsaken the favorite curd for other fare, such as mess pork, bacon, hams, bacon, canned meats, &c. As a great deal of cheese is consumed by farm hands in England, the severe agricultural depression now experienced there has undoubtedly much to do with the slackness of demand. Present prices barely cover the cost of production and yet the make continues at a high ratio, because there is not the slightest encouragement to turn more of the large supply of milk into butter than is now being done, and so our farmers have no alternative but to keep on making in the hope that something may turn up for the latter. If anything, the New York market is in a worse condition than it is here, and recent developements have not improved it. A short time since, Mr. Wade, a large operator in New York, took a notion that prices had touched bottom so suddenly that they must rebound, and, acting on the spur of the moment, posted off into the country and bought up about 15,000 boxes in one scoop, at prices ranging from 5½ to 6c. This in the face of drooping prices in England, seemed to startle the trade, but some of the boys were sanguine in the belief that Wade had got the inside track of things, and several went in on the strength of it, and took a few thousand boxes more. By these purchases at figures above the market, prices were established which completely blocked trade for the time, and buyers dropped off one by one to await the upshot. They were not kept long in suspense, however, for yesterday Mr. Wade was said to be in financial difficulties, and to-day two parties in this city were notified of his reported suspension."

Spread-Eagleism.

In connection with the despatch of a United States war vessel to the Canadian fishing grounds, to look after the interest of the fishermen hailing from United States ports, the Chicago *Times* has a most amusing editorial article. First it thinks that war would result were the somewhat frothy telegraphic announcement, "if an American-Canadian fishermen commits a breach of the law he will be captured and held for trial," carried out. The *Times* is prudent, and says:—"A war with England or any other great power is not demanded by this country at this time. We are not in condition financially, nor with reference to our military preparation. We have neither army nor fleet, while Great Britain has both. It has two vessels which would overmatch our entire navy, and which, without material resistance, could enter our harbors and bombard every seaport town from Portland to San Francisco." Therefore, the Chicago journal thinks—and no doubt rightly so—that the telegram is absurd. It does not stop there, however, as the opportunity is too good for an exhibition of spread-eagleism to be lost, so the *Times* goes on to speculate on what might be done if the telegram were really correct and war resulted. True, it says, the principal seaports of the United States could be bombarded by British iron-clads; but Yankee privateers would in retaliation drive British commerce off the ocean. Russia might be relied on for a diversion to Constantinople; Ireland would require an army to prevent her participation in the struggle; whilst the whole of continental Europe would be in sympathy opposed to Britain in the struggle.

But—happy thought!—it might not be so bad as that after all. England might abandon the Dominion. Then there would be no devastating iron-clads employed against our neighbors, and they would have a pic-nic in Canada—the poor, defenceless barbarians of these northern wilds being easily conquerable within sixty days. What would be done with us after the great "bird of freedom" had taken us into the grasp of his mighty talons is thus outlined by the *Times*:—

But having captured that province with its four millions of French, English and half-breeds, what should we do with it? We really have no use for more territory, especially such as makes up Canada. We have no use for titles, for an increasing debt, for a wilderness comparatively without railways or other public improvements. We might give the captured province a territorial form of government, the same as we have in the case of Utah, Dakota, Montana and others of our semi-civilized domain; as to making a state of the Dominion, that could not be thought of for a moment. The people would require years of instruction before they would be fitted for the lofty duty of electing congressmen, and assisting in the Christian and intellectual work of governing this great republic. We could naturalize Lorne, and perhaps permit him to act as governor of the new territory of Ontario. But still, this might be a concession of doubtful utility.

Having thus suggested what might be done, the *Times* rather comes to the conclusion that the Dominion is not worth the trouble it would require to govern us, so it concludes:—

In fine, one of the gravest reasons why Mr. Evarts should not go to war with Canada is that she would prove an elephant on our hands after we should have conquered her, and that the final disposition would be far more serious than the work of capture.

Doubtless our Chicago contemporary intends its gasconade as "light reading" for the amusement of its readers in hot weather. In that belief we have thus noticed its spread-eagleism, which will probably prove more amusing to its readers on this side of the line than to the citizens of the "great republic." Perhaps the *Times* would obligingly add a few instructions as to how our people can qualify themselves for "the lofty duty of electing Congressmen and assisting in the Christian and intellectual work of governing the great Republic."

The Weed Nuisance.

Year after year we have drawn the attention of the local authorities to the necessity which existed for the enforcement of the law against allowing Canadian thistles and other noxious weeds from going to seed and so ensuring a bounteous crop of their kind in the succeeding season, but so far without effect. The consequence has been that a large proportion of the vacant lots, and several of the less frequented in the city have become thickly covered with weeds, and aid in spreading the nuisance. The law gives power to the Overseer of Highways (in the case of Belleville the Street Surveyor) to enter upon property where thistles grow, to have them cut down and removed, and the expenses charged against the land; but Mr. Taylor has not seen fit to act. It may be that he wishes to be directed in the matter by the Council, and that body ought to take action in the premises. An exchange very forcibly says:—"Of all the weed tribe the Canada thistles are the most troublesome, on account of the rapidity of their growth, the great amount of nourishment they extract from the soil, and the difficulty of eradicating them when they have once been permitted to attain any considerable size; and against them the law has raised its voice, though apparently with but little effect. The reasons for its non-enforcement are two: the first being the dislike almost every man has to informing against his neighbor; and the second, the impossibility of preventing reprisals; for a single full-grown thistle, which may have escaped all eyes but the vigilant ones of Revenge, will subject the owner of the land upon which it grows to a fine, no matter how earnestly he may have striven to destroy every one upon his place. The law ought, therefore, to be so amended as to make a distinction between wilful negligence and an occasional oversight; for, until it shall be, private individuals are not likely to aid the authorities in enforcing it. Thousands of dollars in money and labor are expended every year on the destruction of potato bugs, and they are wisely spent; but we very much question whether an equal annual outlay for the destruction of Canada thistles and other weeds would not be fully as judicious an investment."

A. T. STEWART'S BODY.—The Montreal *Star* says:—"*Apropos* of the recent excitement over the recovery of the late A. T. Stewart's body is the following, which may be considered as authentic:—A gentleman, who returned from New York yesterday morning, stated that he held a conversation with one of the sub-managers connected with the large Stewart establishment on Broadway. During the conversation the grave robbery was brought up, and the employee said:—The recent publications in relation to the matter have been got up for an excitement. The body was paid for some time ago, and placed in a vault under the wholesale department, where it awaits the completion of the cathedral being built by Mrs. Stewart.' Thus ends one of the greatest cases on record, and well may it be said of the whole affair, '*Requiescat in pace.*'"

Benefits of the National Policy.

The *Globe* would fain have it that the interprovincial trade in coal and flour between Nova Scotia and Ontario is a failure, so it quotes from a letter in the Halifax *Chronicle* the statement that but one cargo of coal has left Pictou for Toronto this season. The Monetary *Times* replies:—"This is not correct; for we know of at least four cargoes brought thence to Toronto, three of which were brought by one dealer, besides some from Pictou and although the first cargo was inferior, partly owing to breaking up by lightning in the canal, the others, superior house coal, from the Old Mine, Sydney, were delivered here at prices which have given satisfaction, both to seller and buyer, and enable the latter to compete with American coal at the low prices of that produce. The result of the experiment of taking flour to Cape Breton and other Maritime ports by sailing vessels and bringing coal back appears to be satisfactory, at any rate, to the house which undertook it."

Journal of Commerce:—The substitution of an *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent. for that of 17½ per cent., and the imposition of a specific duty of one cent. per square yard on plain cotton manufactures and two cents on colored, for the purpose of fostering, strengthening and extending this important branch of Canadian industry, will certainly not be inoperative, although it is yet too early to speak with any other than speculative confidence of the results to be attained. Already, however, something has been done involving direct consequences of no little moment. Additional factories are building, and will be pushed to completion with the least possible delay. These will give employment to a certain number of people and turn out a certain number of yards of cotton goods, which will be marketed. So much is assured. * * * * * * * *

We conclude that the present and prospective condition of cotton manufacturing in this country is healthy and promising, and that the localized and directly ascertainable effects will be profitable to all immediately concerned as well as helpful and encouraging to business generally.

Mr. Bennett Rosamond, of Almonte—one of the principal woollen manufacturers of Canada—writes to the *Mail* denying the statement of a *Globe* correspondent as to the woollen trade. He says it is not true that wages have been cut down; that workmen can no longer buy woollens for their own use at a very slight advance on cost; that the Almonte mills have shut down for an indefinite period, they being closed for extensive additions and repairs; or that the trade is in a more deplorable condition than ever before, the fact being that trade has improved of late. Mr. Rosamond, who ought to be good authority, expresses his belief, and that of every manufacturer with whom he has conversed, that the National Policy will be the saving of the country, and that in due time the people will reap its results.

Montreal Witness:—A gentleman from Sherbrooke intends to establish a spool factory on the line of the Quebec and Lake St. John railway, about thirty miles from Quebec, for the purpose of utilizing the large quantities of white birch which grow in that district. The enterprise will be quite an important one, furnishing employment to about 150 men, and affording a considerable traffic for the railway.

The residents of Napanee have subscribed $100,000 stock in a window glass factory which is it proposed to establish in that town, and which will employ some 300 hands.

A company, with $200,000 capital, to be known as Peters' Combination Lock Company, has applied for incorporation at Moncton, N.B. It is intended to carry on the manufacture and sale of the Peters' combination locks, rolled brass, brass wire, brass and copper rivets, butt hinges, bronze door trimmings, or such articles as the shareholders may think proper.

A steam engine is about to be put into the South Oshawa mill to aid the water power, which was sufficient before the N. P. gave a new impetus to the business.

More than twice as much coal has been shipped from Pictou from the opening of navigation to the end of July this year as last.

The Price of Barley.

(From the Napanee Standard.)

At this season of the year the farmers are naturally anxious to settle the difficult question as to what price they may reasonably expect for barley. There is always more or less uncertainty about prices of grain, owing to market reports and crop estimates emanating from interested quarters. For this reason we are diffident about urging farmers to sell or hold; but this much we will say, that in nine cases out of ten the farmer who sells every year comes out in the end as well off as the farmer who holds, and this year the prospects are that holding over the barley crop will be a foolish proceeding on the part of anyone, because the prospect of high prices is not good.

In the first place the crop in Canada is an average one, but the color is not 'bright.' Then the California crop is excellent and has been harvested very bright. Reports place the surplus at between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 bushels, which can be laid down in New York at about 75 cents per bushel. In the Western States the crop is large and well saved. In New York State the yield is good and the quality fair. Therefore the United States is pretty well supplied, and the only thing in favor is the popularity of Bay of Quinte barley, which will enable our buyers to place a good deal there somewhere near the price of Californian barley in New York, whatever that may be. The English market is also open to us, but here we have to consider the effect of the German crop, which is rather under an average one and can be laid down in England at a comparatively low rate. In all probability a large shipment from Canada to England will take place, and for that market it is important that the grain be thoroughly cleaned in order to realize the highest price. The excise in England is by measurement and not by weight, consequently the price in this market is ranged according to weight. In other words, the more pounds the maltster can get into a measure the less the duty, so that every extra pound the barley can be made to weigh adds so much to the price. Our farmers should prepare for this by cleaning their barley thoroughly, so that all beards, chaff, straw, &c., are removed, as the prices given by our buyers this year will be to a certain extent graded by the number of pounds to the bushel that the barley weighs.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.—It is said a convention is to be held in Toronto next month to discuss the question of a national currency for Canada, which movement has a considerable number of supporters in the country.

INDIAN INSTRUCTORS.—The following are the names of four additional practical farmers appointed to instruct the Indians of the Northwest:—John Setter, Winnipeg; J. J. English, do; James Patterson, St. Helens, Ont.; Samuel Bruce, Macrary, Ont.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS.—Large shipments of grain are being made from Sarnia to Montreal *via* Grand Trunk Railway, owing to the recent increase of freights. It is said that grain can be shipped at a very low rate from Toledo to Sarnia by propellor, thence by rail to Montreal.

THE "MAIL."—It is announced that tenders for construction of the new building for the *Mail* newspaper have been let, and work was to commence to-day. It is to be the finest building in the city, and a tower is to be erected which will command a view for many miles around. The structure itself will be the highest in the whole of Canada, and will be fitted with three or four elevators. It will have a frontage of 86 feet and a depth of 140 feet. This means success. May the *Mail* go on and prosper. It is unquestionably the most ably conducted journal in the Dominion. So says the Kingston *News*, whose opinion we heartily endorse.

ILLICIT STILL.—An Ottawa report says:—"Mr Borrodaile, Inspector of Inland Revenue, recently discovered the existence of an illicit still on a road leading to the Prairies from the Montreal road, about five miles from the city. He proceeded there yesterday afternoon accompanied by two officers, Sergeants Hornidge and McVeity, and succeeded in capturing what might be called a small distillery, the still being very large. Unfortunately the approach of the party was noticed, and the proprietor, one Michael Flynn, made off for the woods. Several shots were fired in the air in hope of frightening him, but without effect, Flynn making the bush before his pursuers could reach him."

No Such Word as Fail.

The hectic cheek, the sunken eye, the hacking cough, all betray the presence of that dire foe—consumption. If one of our friends or relatives is attacked with this disease, there is nothing that we would not do to give them relief, but leading physicians prescribe in vain. The only known remedy and one which stamps the discoverer as a public benefactor is SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA. Never, in a large and varied experience, has it been known to fail to give relief, and in most cases permanently cure.

Dr. King's California Golden Compound.

Is a strictly vegetable preparation, and will positively cure Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Acidity of Stomach, coming up of Food, Pain in pit of Stomach, Low Spirits, Biliousness, Constipation, Jaundice, Liver Complaint or any affection of the Stomach or Liver, in the shortest time possible. You are not asked to buy until you know what you are getting. Therefore, as you value your existence, do not fail to go to your Druggist, Jas. Clarke & Co.'s, and get a trial bottle *free of charge*, which will show what a regular one dollar bottle will do. Ask for DR. KING'S CALIFORNIA GOLDEN COMPOUND, and take no other. Jas. Clarke & Co., Belleville.

LOST, strayed or stolen, from the undersigned, a Bay Horse, eight years old, about 15½ hands high, white spot on forehead; her knees were marked from having fallen. Also, a large white Cow, about 8 years old, with one horn drooped. Any one giving information that will lead to the recovery of the above, will be suitably rewarded.

J. H. FORD,
Photograph Gallery.
Belleville, Aug 23, 1879. w24

The Belleville
LADIES' ACADEMY,
(Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.)
SITUATE AT THE CORNER OF CHURCH AND DUNDAS STREETS, BELLEVILLE.

PRINCIPAL,—MR. ARTHUR GRAHAM,
(Late Scholar of New College, Oxford.)
Assisted by three Resident Lady Teachers.

THE above Institution will open MONDAY, September 15th.

Every effort will be made to secure the comfort of boarders, who will have the advantage of Mrs. Graham's constant personal supervision. The locality selected is in the immediate vicinity of the Kingston Road, the most beautiful as well as the most fashionable part of the city. The building is large, the rooms lofty, and well ventilated.

Modern Languages are made a special feature. A resident German lady will attend to the studies in that language.

Drawing and Painting, and Fancy work of all descriptions, with Painting on China when desired.

In the case of those studying the higher branches, special classes will be formed in the Natural Sciences, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, etc., under competent Professors.

TERMS.—Board and Tuition, including English branches, French, Latin, Calisthenics, and use of the Piano Forte, $250 per annum.

A great inducement will be offered to those desiring to study Music alone, or in addition to their other studies, by the establishment in connection with the above of a

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

In this branch the Piano Forte will be under the sole charge of Mrs Goetzel, whose merits as a teacher and professor are well known in Belleville and Toronto.

Classes will be formed in Harmony, Thorough-bass, Composition, and Musical history, and in Part singing and Reading at sight.

All stringed and wind instruments taught at moderate charges.

Terms — Board and tuition in the entire course, $200 per annum.

The highest references are given and required in all cases. For further particulars, terms for Day pupils, etc., see Circular, or address the Principal,

29w31 MR. ARTHUR GRAHAM.

SABBATH SCHOOL PIC-NIC.

THE Annual Pic Nic in connection with the Presbyterian Congregations, Roslin and Thurlow, will be held in Brook's Grove, 6th concession of Thurlow, on

WEDNESDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER.

Dinner served at 12 o'clock, noon. Short addresses by Clergymen and others. Entertaining amusements provided for the young. Admission 25c. Sabbath School children free.

W. P. HUDSON,
Sec'y of Committee, Roslin.
Roslin, August 27, 1879. 1t

Pianos and Organs.

PARTIES desirous of buying a First-class Piano or Organ at a very low price will do well by giving me a call.

I am agent for no one. I buy my instruments for cash, which enables me to sell at a very low figure (for cash or short date note).

Don't forget the address,

C. H. McMULLEN,
No. 290, Front St., Carman's Block,
Opposite the City Hall,
Belleville, Ont.

N.B.—Will take a good Carriage Horse on an instrument. 29-w2t

FARM FOR SALE.

A DESIRABLE farm for sale within four miles of Roslin. About fifty acres cleared and fifty well wooded; embracing a sugar bush. Farm well watered. Property offered at a bargain. No cash payment down required if security for the purchase money at 6 per cent be given. Title indisputable. Possession given at once. Apply to

BELL & BELL,
Vendor's Solicitors.
Dated 27th August, 1879. d6tecd-w29t4

Strayed or Stolen.

$5 REWARD.

ON or about the 3rd of July last, from the premises of the subscribers, a dark, dapple brown horse, eight years old, rather large boned, thin mane, long thin tail, slight Roman nose, high hips, and a little short in the rump. When missing he had the shoe off his right fore foot.

Any person keeping or harboring said horse after the publication of this notice will be legally punished if discovered.

The above reward will be paid for his recovery.

J. D. MURDOCK & BOTSFORD,
Belleville.
29 w4t

NOTICE.

THE Township Council of Thurlow will meet at Canifton at 10 a.m., on THURSDAY, Sept. 4th, 1879, to receive petitions for the drainage of the lands in the 5th, 6th and 7th concessions of Thurlow [illegible]

Fat People easily "Sunstruck."

Fat people are not only liable to sudden death from heart disease, apoplexy, etc, but statistic show that they are more liable than others to "sunstrokes" and affections arising from extreme heat. An extensive experience in the treatment of corpulence has resulted in the introduction of Allan's Anti-Fat, a safe, certain, and speedy remedy for the cure of this terrible condition. Its use insures a reduction of from two to five pounds per week. If corpulent people who are exposed to the rays of the sun value life, and a comfortable existence, let them use Allan's Anti-Fat. Sold by druggists

That Silver Dollar.

Senator Blaine's silver dollar will buy one bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This medicine is a purely vegetable blood purifier, pectoral, and tonic, and has been tested in thousands of cases of chronic disease of the stomach, liver, and lungs, with unparalleled success.

Special Notices.

Prescription Free

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address

DAVIDSON & Co.,
17-ly 78 Nassau St., New York

HOUSEHOLD TROUBLES ENDED.— *That Wife of mine* declares that she has never found anything so prompt and effectual for the relief of Coughs, Colds and Pulmonary affections as the **N. H. Downs' Balsamic Elixir.** She says the children take it without any difficulty, and she would not be without a bottle in the house.

N. H. Downs' Elixir is for sale everywhere.

PROVE ALL THINGS, AND HOLD FAST TO THAT WHICH IS GOOD. **Baxter's Mandrake Bitters** have gained an enviable reputation for all disorders of the *Liver* and *Stomach*, as the numerous testimonials that we daily are in receipt of will prove. Lose no time in procuring a bottle for 25 cents, a faithful trial will convince the most sceptical that Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Pain under your right Shoulder, Dizziness of the Head, and all such symptoms of a disordered Liver are soon banished by their use.

THE HORSE OWNER'S FRIEND.— **Arnica and Oil Liniment** has truly won an enviable reputation upon its own merits. It penetrates so quickly, it immediately removes all inflammations or soreness that may have been caused by a Sprain, Bruises, Galls, Strained Ligaments or from any other cause where a Liniment is required. Rub it in faithfully with the hand. Once tried, always used.

Price 25 and 50 cents.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretion of youth, nervous weakness, early [illegible]

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, AUG. 28.

LOCAL NEWS.

REBUILDING.—Mr. Wallbridge is pushing forward the rebuilding of his mill at Shannonville with energy. The millwright work is being done under the superintendence of Mr. Earle, mill-wright.

FIFTEENTH BATTALION.—The official *Gazette* of Saturday contains the acceptance of the resignations of Lieutenant John Cockburn and second Lieutenant Henry T. Wills, both of No. 2 Company.

VENNOR AGAIN.—Mr. Vennor writes from Rouge River on the 16th that he anticipates a very fine and agreeable period in the weather, possibly early and severe frosts, but late snow-falls.

ROBBED.—The Guelph *Herald* says:—"T. J. Spafford, of Belleville, rode on the G. W. R. from Palmerston to Guelph, Thursday. When he got aboard the train he had $40. When he got off he hadn't a cent. Don't know where it's gone."

GRANGERS' PIC-NIC.—The Grangers of the County of Prince Edward held a picnic on Saturday at the Sand banks. The attendance was very large, numbering two to three thousand. Speeches were made by prominent members of the Order.

CLOSED.—The Picton *Gazette* says:—"In consequence of the low price of cheese, several factories in Prince Edward county have shut down for the season, being about two months earlier than usual. There appears to be no demand for cheese, at present."

THE GRAND JUNCTION.—The Campbellford *Herald* says:—"A train consisting of twelve cars, flat and box, came up from Belleville, on Monday morning last. It was loaded with lumber for fencing of the road, machinery for the woollen factory, merchandise for some of the merchants, and coal for Messrs. Hambly & Amey. The train returned to Belleville in the evening."

THE BRIGHTON ACCIDENT.—A despatch from Brighton on the 26th says:—"Coroner Dr. Fife held an inquest to-day upon the body of Chas. Gardiner, who was killed on the Grand Trunk at "The Dangers," Saturday night last, by a collision of two freight trains. The jury returned a verdict of Accidentally Killed, and attach no blame upon the railway employees, that they did all they possibly could under the circumstances to prevent said collision."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday afternoon last whilst Mr. William Cockins, a farmer residing in the 6th concession of Tyendinaga, was assisting in attending [illegible]

...games, Maybee, Drinkwater, Donaldson and Lister led at the bat. For Picton T. Sargeant bowled splendidly, and the batting and fielding generally were good. On the whole the match was a very fine one.

DIRECT FOR ENGLAND.—The Peterborough *Review* says:—Messrs. Webber & Fife yesterday shipped from here five cars of stock, direct for the English market, containing 400 sheep and 40 cattle, all of which are said to be, by competent judges, of very superior quality."

ST. LAWRENCE CAMP GROUND.—The Kingston *Whig* says:—"About 3,000 persons attended the services which concluded the Sunday School Parliament at the St. Lawrence Camp Ground, which is owned and managed by the M. E. Conference. The location of the ground is very pretty, and it is fast increasing in beauty and value."

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—Major D. E. Winton, the private secretary of Lord Lorne, has intimated to His Worship the Mayor, that His Excellency the Governor-General, the Princess and suite, will visit Belleville about the 20th of September. Belleville will not be behind her sister cities, and our distinguished visitors will receive a Bay of Quinte welcome.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.—In answer to a petition addressed to the Grand Trunk and other railways in Canada, Joseph Hickson, General Manager of the Grand Trunk, has replied: "I have no sympathy with Sunday excursions, and I am thoroughly convinced it will be to the advantage of both the public and the railway companies themselves not to introduce the system into Canada."

THE MADOC MINES.—The Ottawa *Free Press* says:—Mr. Fred Ward, of the F. P. job-rooms, has just returned from a trip to his friends at Madoc, County of Hastings. He brought back with him specimens of gold-bearing quartz, and reports that last week $500 worth of gold was taken from the Fiegel mine, on the margin of the Township of Malone, at a cost of $135. In the nine previous days the return averaged $100 a day, which may be considered pretty good. The Seymour and Nelson iron mines are both being successfully worked and large quantities of ore taken out daily. In Limerick Township a lead mine is also in successful operation."

For ailments of the stomach and bowels, SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER.

Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines are as standard goods with our druggists as flour is with the grocer.

AN OLD FRIEND HEARD FROM.—The Winnipeg *Times* of the 20th says:—"Samuel C. McDonnell of Alexandria, reports the crops very good in that locality. His two acres of timothy and clover exceed any growth he ever saw, both being headed out. The timothy measured 3½ feet, and the clover 2½ feet in height." Mr. McDonnell here referred to formerly lived in Thurlow and went to Manitoba last year. He located there, returned last autumn, remained [illegible]

Police Court.

(Before the P. M. and Ald. HOLDEN.)

TUESDAY, Aug. 19.

BIGAMY.

[illegible]

Accident on the Grand Trunk

ONE MAN KILLED.

Several Cars Wrecked.

A sad accident occurred on the Grand Trunk Railroad, near Brighton, at a place called "the Dangers" at about 10 o'clock on Saturday night. While two freight trains were proceeding east from Colborne, and three and a half miles west of Brighton, the train in front broke loose from the engine and proceeded at a terrific speed back towards the approaching train, which was running at a high rate of speed. The conductor of the detached train at once took in the situation and proceeded with full speed after the retreating cars in order to signal the approaching train, but before the engineer of the train in question could successfully reverse his engine, the detached cars struck with such force as to cause its own cars to double up from the rear on the engine—demolishing one cattle car, killing eight head of cattle and badly damaging ten other cars with their contents.

The engineer, Edward Gannon, escaped; but the fireman, Charles Gardner, was found dead under the wrecked cattle car. It is supposed he saw the danger and ran back to assist in putting on the brakes. Mr. Gardner was formerly from Oswego. He has been living here and in the employ of the Grand Trunk for several years, about two years as fireman. He leaves a wife and one child.

In consequence of the coroner refusing to hold an inquest on the body yesterday, it was brought down by No. 1 to-day. His friends from Oswego are expected to-day and will in all probability take the body to that place.

Fatal Accident.

Stephen Collins Fatally Kicked by a Horse.

On Saturday night Stephen Collins, a young man who has been for some years employed by Messrs. Lake & Jenkins, livery stable keepers, to drive commercial travellers to localities in this vicinity not accessible by rail, returned from a trip of this nature. The team which he drove having been placed in the stable, Collins proceeded, without taking a lantern, to feed the animals. He proceeded to one of the stalls, without speaking, when the horse kicked out viciously, its iron shod heels striking the unfortunate man in the abdomen with terrible force. The injured man on feeling himself severely hurt, walked into the office and told those there of the occurrence. He was taken to Dr. Murphy, but the doctor did not consider the injuries as being apparently sufficient to necessitate medical aid. Two hours later [illegible]

FROM CARLETON, QUE.

A Conservative Elected by Acclamation.

CARLETON, Q., Aug. 26.—Beauchesne, (Con.) was elected by acclamation for Bonaventure.

IT REMOVES WRINKLES AND SOFTENS THE skin. The regular use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER at the toilet tends to remove wrinkles, the softness of the skin produced by it taking away the natural inclination of the cuticle to form into ridges and furrows.

IN BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA WE HAVE THE most potent and reliable of all purifiers and regulators, and in BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS we have the best purgative and regulator of the bowels and liver that has, thus far, been discovered by the medical faculty.

"Familiar to their Mouths as Household Words."

So wrote Shakespeare. It is universally admitted that this great genius has written about almost everything, and touched a subject simply to adorn it. It would almost seem when he wrote the above words he had in his mind's eye SCOTT & BOWNE'S PALATABLE CASTOR OIL, for now it is one of the greatest requisites of every well regulated household. Good housewives keep it as a prime necessity, children love the taste of it, and in the whole realm of materia medica there is not a more useful physic. Price 25 cents.

—Cool Burgess remains at Detroit, and if the quarrel between him and Widgery cannot be privately settled, he will return to stand his trial for the shooting. The legal advisers of both parties are trying to come to an amicable arrangement.

REV. A. WEBSTER editor of the Christian Era, writes:—"I have used Davis' Pain-Killer for many years in my family with much satisfaction."

BEARS.—Since Messrs. Perry Davis & Son commenced the manufacture of Bearine, the Canada trapper has found a lucrative business in capturing old Bruin. Messrs Davis & Son pay a good price for the grease, and the skins are always sought after. Messrs. Davis & Son have a mode of refining the grease, perfuming it, &c., making it superior to any others we have ever seen.

HARVEST DINNER.—The members of L. O. L. No. 242, Shannonville, intend holding a harvest dinner on Thursday, Sept. 4th, in the grove of Mr. A. Clark, on lot No. 6, 2nd con. Tyendinaga, about two miles north of Shannonville. During the day a number of games and sports will take place, for which prizes will be given. A game of base ball between the clubs from Milltown and Melrose will take place. Music will be in attendance. Dinner will [illegible]

[illegible]

WEST BELLEVILLE GRAIN ELEVATOR.

Capacity, 60,000 Bushels.

BRENNAN & VANDERVOORT, Proprietors.

THE undersigned having leased the above premises for a term of years, are prepared to receive, store, and ship all kinds of Grain, at reasonable rates.

The large number of Bins enables us to pay more attention to grading than any other establishment in the City, and being away from Railways and Steamboats, farmers need have no fears of teams being scared or annoyed in any way.

All roads approaching the premises are being put in first class condition.

Having first class facilities for receiving grain, we can take in from waggons 1,000 bushels per hour.

The many years' experience we have had in the grain trade, and the confidence heretofore placed in us by our many friends, has decided us to offer these facilities, surpassed by none on the Bay, and we trust our old friends will appreciate the advantages offered.

D. BRENNAN,
Late of the firm of W. H. Campbell & Co.
SID. VANDERVOORT,
Late of Lee & Vandervoort.
Belleville, Aug. 13, 1879. d1w.w1m

$20,000 in Prizes.

THREE WEEKS
Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition at Toronto,
From the 1st to 19th Sept'r, 1879.

TO BE OPENED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

$20,000 IN PRIZES for Agricultural, Horticultural and Dairy Products, Implements, Machinery, and all kinds of Manufactures, Fine Arts and Ladies' work, &c., &c.

Cheap Rates and Excursions on all the Railway and Steamboat lines.

Entries close first week in August.

Prize List and forms of Entry now ready.

Grand Band competition, Boat races, Dog show, Illumination of the City, and other attractions, during the Exhibition.

JAS. McGEE, Manager and Treas.
J. J. WITHROW, President.
H. J. HILL, Secretary.
Toronto, July 10th, 1879. 60

GRAND DOMINION EXHIBITION

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Agricultural and Art Association OF ONTARIO TO BE HELD AT OTTAWA

[illegible]

VASES.

STRAYED

FOR SALE!

Valuable Farm for Sale.

FOR SALE,

Farm for Sale.

Valuable Improved Farm for Sale.

HASTINGS LOAN AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

[illegible]

NEW SASH AND BLIND FACTORY.

New & Improved Machinery,

MARKET STEAM PLANING FACTORY.

NORTHCOTT & ALFORD, PROPRIETORS.

MONEY TO LOAN.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.

A WONDERFUL REMEDY.

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE.

Geo. Ritchie & Co.

VINEGAR!

VINEGAR!

ROSS & DAVIES

English Malt Vinegar, Crystal Pickling do. White Wine do. Cider do.

Ginger Ale. Seltzer Water, Soda Water, Lager Beer, in Kegs, Bottled Ale,

ROSS & DAVIES,

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

STRAYED.

CAUTION!

WHO WANTS A FARM

AGENTS, READ THIS.

$9 A DAY

BIG PAY

FUN.

$10 to $1000

[illegible]

Commercial.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

MONTREAL MARKET.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

BIRTH.

DIED.

A GOOD PLAN

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

[illegible]

BARBER, BRIGNALL & Co.,

WILL REMOVE

ABOUT the 15th of September, to more convenient and larger premises now being built for them in the

New Robertson Block,

and in the mean time are selling the whole of their large stock of

First Class Dry Goods

At Reduced Prices.

Many lines of Goods which would be damaged by removal have been marked down very low.

Bargains will be Given in all Departments,

BARBER, BRIGNALL & CO.

THE TEA POT.

JUST opened, a full stock of GROCERIES, which will be sold for cash, cheaper than at any other place in the city. My goods were all bought before the rise, and bought for cash, and I intend to give my customers the benefit of it.

Also, repairs for the L. D. Sawyer Agricultural Implements. Store, nearly opposite Walker's Foundry.

10y W. H. WALKER.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE East half of Lot 18 in the 3rd Con., Township of Huntingdon, containing 100 acres, 70 acres of which are under a good state of cultivation; the remainder is well timbered. There is a good frame barn and log house on the premises, also a good young orchard. For further particulars apply on the premises or of

WM. REYNOLDS,
Thomasburg.
Huntingdon, Oct. 8. 1878. 35wtf

Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned offer for sale part lot 20, 1st con. Rawdon, 65 acres. There is on the premises a good frame dwelling, barn and outbuildings. Fifty acres is under cultivation, the balance in wood. There are two young orchards and good water on the premises. Apply to

PRESTON CUMMINGS & SON,
on the premises.
Rawdon, July 5, 1879. w3m

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that beautiful farm north half lot No. 23 in the 2nd Concession of Rawdon, comprising 100 [illegible]

For Sale or To Let.

For Service,

[illegible]

FOSTER & REID'S DRESS MAKING DEPARTMENT

WE beg to announce to those Ladies wanting Dresses made, that our Dressmaker, who is now in New York, will return on SATURDAY next, with all the

LATEST PATTERNS IN PARIS AND NEW YORK STYLES

when she will be ready to receive any orders you may be pleased to favor her with.

KID GLOVES.

Our **New Kid Gloves** are to hand in all the new shades. Our 50c., 75c., and $1.25 Kids, for value and styles, will be unsurpassed by any Kids in the market.

We invite an early inspection

FOSTER & REID,
d&w IMPORTERS.

JUST RECEIVED, ANOTHER LARGE INSTALMENT

Of our Importations for the

FALL TRADE

CONSISTING OF

WINCIES, SHIRTINGS, CARPETS, TABLE LINENS, FLANNELS, DRESS GOODS.

MUCH CHEAPER THAN LAST SEASON'S PRICES.

CALL AND SEE THEM, AT THE

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
BELLEVILLE.

BARTMAN & SINTZEL'S

PRICE LIST FOR

JULY AND AUGUST.

Every Article in Stock Reduced in Price:

Men's Canadian Tweed Suits	$6.38	worth	$7.25
" All Wool	7.00	"	8.50
Men's Extra Fine English Suits	7.50	"	8.75
Men's Worsted Suits	6.50	"	7.25
" English Worsted Suits	9.10	"	10.75
Extra Fine	11.00	"	12.50
Men's Tweed Pants	1.50	"	2.00
" All Wool Working Pants	1.75	"	2.25
Fine Dress Pants	2.00	"	2.50
" French "	2.50	"	3.50
Extra Fine French Pattern	3.25	"	4.50

We have also a large stock of **Summer Clothing** that must be sold out before the 1st September, in order to make room for our Fall stock.

Men's Lustre Coats, 60c. Men's Linen Coats, 80c. Men's White Vests, 75c.

Boys' and Youths' Department.

Boys' Tweed Suits, $2.00. Do. Figured Linen Suits, 70c. Do. extra quality, $1.88. Boys' Linen Coats, 50c. Do. Bl'k and Gray Lustre Coats, $1.00. 300 prs. brown duck Overalls at 50c. 250 prs. extra heavy figured at 90c.

Furnishing Department.

White Dress Shirts, 75c. Do. Linen Fronts, $1.00. Do. 3 ply Fronts, $1.25. 20 doz. Cambric Shirts at $1.25, with Collars attached in the latest patterns. 300 Rubber Coats at 50c.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

BARTMAN & SINTZEL,
THE ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
OPPOSITE ANGLO-AMERICAN HOTEL.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

We are making up to order those magnificent fine Navy Blue Serge Suits from $10 to $16.

A large assortment of Dress Shirts, Fancy Ties, Silk Squares, and Linen Collars opened out to-day. VERY CHEAP. Call and see them.

B. McCREADY & SON.

S. A. OLIVER,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER OF BOOTS AND SHOES

16 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO.

BELLEVILLE BRANCH,

ROBERTSON'S BLOCK, Front Street.

GOODS SOLD DIRECT TO THE PEOPLE AT WHOLESALE PRICE.

The Only Business in Canada conducted on the same principle.

Over $200,000 worth of Boots and Shoes so supplied last year.

THE great loss annually sustained by selling to Dealers, first led to our establishing of Branch Stores, where we could supply direct to the people for cash, all the goods we could manufacture. Thus giving to the people the goods less the Dealers' profit, and saving to ourselves the annual loss. We were the more forcibly impressed into this step from the fact that cheap Eastern made shoddy goods were being palmed off as our goods. We now sell our own goods, warrant what we sell, use no shoddy or inferior material of any kind,—and can and do supply goods of the best quality 25 per cent. less than they can be bought elsewhere.

Everything Marked in Plain Figures.

ONLY ONE PRICE.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

Our arrangements are now complete in this department, and we can make to measure promptly either Gentlemen's, Ladies' or Children's goods, in the latest styles, at little over half the price usually charged.

Factory & Office, 16 Front St. East, TORONTO.

S. A. OLIVER, ROBERTSON'S BLOCK, Front Street, BELLEVILLE.

BRANCHES: Belleville, Port Hope, Peterboro', Hamilton, St. Catharines, Barrie, Brantford, Chatham.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

PURE COD LIVER OIL

WITH

HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

This preparation combines the two best remedies ever discovered for **Consumption, Colds and Chronic Coughs, Scrofula, Rheumatism** and **Diseases** of the **Blood, General Debility,** and all **Wasting Diseases of Children.** [illegible] For sale by all druggists at $1.00 per bottle.

WANTED, 50,000 LBS. WOOL

TO CARD AND SPIN AT THE CITY

WOOLLEN MILLS.

THANKFUL to his customers for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, the undersigned begs to announce that he has formed a co-partnership with Mr. John Eaton, and purchased a lot of the newest machinery which has just been put in, ready for operation. Being practical workmen, they can guarantee entire satisfaction.

All kinds of Roll, Carding and Spinning at the lowest possible price.

Parties coming from a distance can get their work done the same day.

Wool taken in the fleece or otherwise and manufactured into yarn on favorable terms.

A call solicited. Remember the place adjoining Burrell's Axe Factory.

LOTT & EATON.
Belleville, May 27, 1879. wtf

MONEY TO LOAN

At Low rates Interest, in sums

FROM $100 to $5,000

P. M. NULTY,
Barrister, At
Belleville, 4th Dec., 1874.

U. E. THOMPSON,

TOWN PASSENGER AGENT G. T. R. Bridge street, Or at the Grand Trunk Depot.

D. DUNN,
Agent G. T. R.
Belleville, March 8, 1879.

For Sale or Exchange for a Farm,

THAT valuable City property situated in Belleville, now known as the Morton Terrace, in West Belleville, consisting of six new brick tenements, all in good repair, and well rented. Terms easy.

Apply to

DENMARK & NORTHRUP,
Barristers,
Belleville.
Feb. 10, 1879. d&wtf

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING the north-east fifty acres of lot No. 27, in the 2nd concession of Thurlow. For further particulars apply to

N. W. LAZIER,
3rd con. Thurlow,
Post Office, Belleville.
April 9, 1879. 9w8t

FARM FOR SALE.

THE East half of lot No. 4, 8th Con. of Tyendinaga, containing 50 acres of good land, 40 acres of which is cleared. There is on the place a substantial frame dwelling house, good barns and sheds, a never failing spring of water, also a good young orchard bearing fruit.

For particulars apply to

RICHARD MACKAY,
On the premises.
Belleville, May 22, 1879.

Thomas Hanley,

ARCHITECT, Contractor and Practical Mechanic. Plans, Specifications and Details, prepared for all kinds of buildings. Contracts taken and faithfully executed at reasonable rates. Residence near No 2 School, West Belleville.

The Man and the Picnic.

Unto the shellback hickory tree
The picnic man he roamed;
A solid shellback was he, and
With treasure he had comed.
And the sun it shone, and the birds sang free
In the soft of June.

He took a seat, he hit it true,
He shoved his shoe for the ground;
He took a bite, he took a chew,
He took a drink, he took a spew,
He took, but to no boon found.
His chest was sore and his throat was raw
As on he took some more.

A soft moon, and a sound in white,
A sound in the picnic park;
He turned, he saw, he went his right,
His hair was mashed like hell.
He went, he went, he went his left,
He went his best to shield.

In joyous mood, at early noon,
We met some dozen there;
We met some dozen, more or less,
We met, as they met we;
We met, and we had some fun,
We met, and we had some dead ——
Dozen, more or less.

And now they send him up the tree
To fix the picnic crowd;
And on the limb he climbed, and he
Then bought to see him spiel.
Then some one cut the limb in two,
"I had best I say good bye to you."

And now he wasn't, he was down,
And now he wasn't, he was down,
And now he wasn't, he was down,
Amongst the limbs and fronts,
Amongst the limbs and fronts,
Amongst by him was he.

Sobbing, and sighing and wailing,
Hammering and pounding;
Clay, pipe and grass stain on his dress,
One eye was closed,
And he vows that he may more picnics
He never, never, never.

But the morning comes, and in riding out
Brings back another load;
He has got all he had lost of fun,
He has got all he had lost of fun,
He has got all he had lost of fun,
Minus those in the mail five weeks.

Miscellaneous.

The International Cricket Match.

The long-looked-for international match for supremacy at the wickets, between Canada and the United States, began at Ottawa on the 14th inst. The weather was all that the most practical cricketer could desire, and the attendance on the splendid ground was large. A number of spacious tents and marquees were scattered over the field, and these, together with the buildings for staging the Exhibition, which are also surrounded by flags of both countries, and say nothing of the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes, surrounding a gala appearance. Mr. D. Northwood and Mr. Cuff were umpires for the match, and Mr. C. B. Reville has charge of the Canadians.

Wickets were pitched at 11 o'clock precisely. E. H. Benjamin was umpire for the Canadians, and Mr. Cooper, of Philadelphia, did a similar duty for the Americans. The Canadians completed their first innings at one o'clock, when an adjournment was made for lunch. After the interval the G. G. F. G. Band will be present. The following is the score:

CANADA FIRST INNINGS.

Rev. T. D. Phillips, Ottawa, b C. Newhall	12
" Kay, Wilby, b C. Newhall	0
" Smith, Ottawa, c Newhall, b Rev. New	1
" Mackintosh, Orillia, b C. Newhall	13
W. W. Armstrong, Orillia, b C. Newhall	0
H. Wright, Ottawa, b C. Newhall	0
G. Bruce, Ottawa, c Sheriff, b Dan Newhall	14
H. Hall, Ottawa, b Dan Newhall	0
T. W. Trendell, Whitby, c Cross, b Dan Newhall	0
C. B. Reville, Ottawa, c Dan Newhall, b C. Newhall	0
R. W. Powell, Ottawa, c and b Dan Newhall	0
H. Cuff, Ottawa, not out	0
Byes, 11; leg byes, 2; wides, 2	15
Total—1st Innings	55

THE AMERICANS' FIRST INNINGS.

J. R. Moore, c Phillips, b Brophy	1
C. Newhall, c Phillips, b Brophy	0
J. C. Brewster, l.b.w.	2
W. Wright, c and b Armstrong, b Brophy	0
H. W. Clay, b w.	1
H. Sheriff, b Brophy	0
J. T. Scottan, run out	1
D. Newhall, c Phillips, b Hall	1
C. Newhall, c Phillips, b Hall	1
J. Rev, c and b Hall	0
J. Bailey, b Brophy	0
Wides	1
Leg byes	1
Byes	1
Total	10

The second innings of the Canadians was commenced at 4.50 and they played until six o'clock, when the stumps were drawn for the day, leaving the score as a result of the second innings with one wicket to fall and a lead as follows:

Rev. T. D. Phillips, c Sheriff, b C. Newhall	12
" Kay, Wilby, b C. Newhall	0
" Smith, Ottawa, c Newhall, b Rev. New	1
" Mackintosh, Orillia, b C. Newhall	13
W. W. Armstrong, Orillia, b C. Newhall	0
H. Wright, Ottawa, b C. Newhall	0
G. Bruce, Ottawa, c Sheriff, b Dan Newhall	14
H. Hall, Ottawa, b Dan Newhall	0
T. W. Trendell, Whitby, c Cross, b Dan Newhall	0
C. B. Reville, Ottawa, c Dan Newhall, b C. Newhall	0
R. W. Powell, Ottawa, c and b Dan Newhall	0
H. Cuff, Ottawa, not out	0
Byes, 11; leg byes, 2; wides, 2	15
Total—1st Innings	55

THE AMERICANS' SECOND INNINGS.

J. R. Moore, c Phillips, b Brophy	1
C. Newhall, c Phillips, b Brophy	0
J. C. Brewster, l.b.w.	2
W. Wright, c and b Armstrong, b Brophy	0
H. W. Clay, b w.	1
H. Sheriff, b Brophy	0
J. T. Scottan, run out	1
D. Newhall, c Phillips, b Hall	1
C. Newhall, c Phillips, b Hall	1
J. Rev, c and b Hall	0
J. Bailey, b Brophy	0
Wides	1
Leg byes	1
Byes	1
Total	10

LATER.

Ottawa, Aug. 23.—The cricket match, Canada vs. United States, was won by the Americans by 5 wickets. Stumps drawn at 6 o'clock yesterday. Canada's first innings 55, 2nd innings 52. Total 107. American first innings 10, 2nd innings 60, for five wickets. Total 168.

The Poetry of Murder.

How a Young English Girl Met Death at the Hands of Her Lover. He Had Written Her Ominous Verses.

At the Crown Court, Leicester, before Lord Justice Thesiger, John Briggs, aged 23, millwright, was indicted for the murder of Mary Ann Brownrigg, at Evington, on the night of the 27th of March last. Briggs is a mill hand, was in his 22nd year, and had been keeping company with the girl for some months, but owing to rival attentions paid to her by another young man, named Matthews, the course of their love was not running smooth. The deceased was smiling and cheerful and had a bunch of Marechal Niel roses in her hand. Briggs and Mrs. Peberdy had some talk with her about the roses, and Briggs said, in reference to the young man Matthews:

George Smalley saw the prisoner and the deceased together about 4 o'clock. About 6 o'clock Mrs. Peberdy, the wife of a farmer living home from his work, and saw a woman lying in the ditch. They took her up, and found that she was dead. Prisoner was with her throat cut.

On the following day Briggs was arrested near Wigston. At first he resisted and denied his guilt; but afterwards when brought to the police station he said, "It is all right; I am the man. I did it." He also said that he had had a quarrel with the girl, and have put his head on the line before night. A razor-case was found in which the prisoner said, "That is Polly's. I loved her." In his pockets two documents were also found. One was a letter from

John Biggs, 22 Thomas street, Leicester.

Dear Mother: I hid you and all farewell, and I hope that you will be happy in all of my brothersons and sisters, and I hope that you will take up my cross, and Harry be rule with me and never go back to pulling down of my cross. My spirit's all for you may be the same as me if you do. God bless you all and farewell and may God bless you all and farewell. Polly together, for I loved her or else I could not have done it. Now I am at rest and no more trouble. Now I am at rest and she lays on the new road as goes off of Wigston to Leicester. Now I am at rest. Tell them you all, and I hope you will have this for my dying words I speak:

Like a lily fair and green
Rain on down and no more seen,
Like a lily fair and white
Be life or death, I am all right.
Weep not for me let pray rest,
Dry up your tears and weep no more.
Dry up your tears and weep no more.
Now I am at rest and happy.

God bless you all, uncle, harnt, mother, sisters, brother and father.

The second document was as follows:

"My portrate is at Sandell's, and Sechi Polly home as soon as you can. If not she is at the Rose and Crown, Belgrave Gate road as goes to Eventon rits down the Belgrave road, and if you go to see her on Saturday or Sunday, and if you go to see her on if you please. God bless all of you.

"Polly Ann" (pocket) for the other paper,
"J. Briggs, 22 Thomas street, Leicester."

The prisoner acknowledged the documents as his own, and added that he was the cause of the police. He afterwards said that he had been keeping company with the deceased for nine months, and that she was the first woman he had ever had connection with. He had given her money, and she lays on the new road as goes off of Wigston to Leicester. He had also given her the seeds when given in too large a quantity. The Crown Prosecutor, after commenting on the kidneys, and this fact was sometimes lessened the flow of milk; but if a smaller portion of the seeds were given the danger is wholly avoided. And probably the cause of so many cows and heifers suffering from feeding more than the due proportion of seeds. Nothing can be more injurious to such cow per day will increase the yield and improve the quality of the milk; but more than this should not be given. Flax seed is a very cheap food, since it requires very little labor to grow. Every farmer who or three tons may be grown, with a good yield of corn and potatoes, without replacing the kidneys, and this fact is